



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



Annual Report
2010-11

Departments of Internal Security, States, Home
Jammu & Kashmir Affairs and Border Management

Contents

Chapter I Mandate and Organisational Structure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	1-4
Chapter II Internal Security	5-36
Chapter III Border Management	37-60
Chapter IV Centre-State Relations	61-69
Chapter V Crime Scenario in the Country	70-83
Chapter VI Human Rights and National Integration	84-95
Chapter VII Union Territories	96-130
Chapter VIII Police Forces	131-158
Chapter IX Other Police Organisations and Institutions	159-176
Chapter X Disaster Management	177-200
Chapter XI International Cooperation	201-209
Chapter XII Major Initiatives and Schemes	210-235
Chapter XIII Foreigners, Freedom Fighters' Pension and Rehabilitation	236-252
Chapter XIV Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India	253-261
Chapter XV Miscellaneous Issues	262-280
Annexures	281-304

Annual Report 2010-11



Annual Report 2010-11



MANDATE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

CHAPTER I

1.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has multifarious responsibilities, important among them being internal security, management of para-military forces, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, disaster management, etc. Though in terms of Entries 1 and 2 of List II – ‘State List’ – in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, ‘public order’ and ‘police’ are the responsibilities of States, Article 355 of the Constitution enjoins the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In pursuance of these obligations, the Ministry of Home Affairs continuously monitors the situation, issues appropriate advisories, extends manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments for maintenance of security, peace and harmony without encroaching upon the constitutional rights of the States.

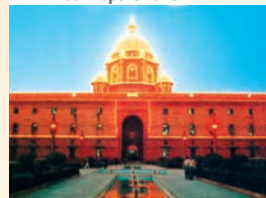
1.2 Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the Ministry of Home Affairs has the following constituent Departments:-

- **Department of Internal Security**, dealing with the Indian Police Service, Central Police Forces, internal security and law & order,
- **Department of Border Management**, dealing with management of international borders, including coastal

insurgency, terrorism, naxalism, activities of inimical foreign agencies, terrorist financing, rehabilitation, grant of visa and other immigration matters, security clearances, etc.;

- **Department of States**, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, administration of Union Territories, Freedom Fighters’ pension, Human rights, Prison Reforms, Police Reforms, etc. ;
- **Department of Home**, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President and Vice-President, notification of appointment/resignation of the Prime Minister, Ministers, Governors, nomination to Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha, Census of population, registration of births and deaths, etc.;
- **Department of Jammu and 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;

Annual Report 2010-11



borders, strengthening of border guarding and creation of related infrastructure, border areas development, etc.; 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.

1.3 The Department of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Home, Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs and Department of Border Management do not function in watertight compartments. They all function under the Union Home Secretary and are inter-linked. There is a designated Secretary for Department of Border Management also. The Department of Official Language has a separate Secretary and functions independently. The Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs does not, therefore, cover the activities of that Department.

1.4 The information relating to Ministers, Home Secretary, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries who held/are holding position in the Ministry of Home Affairs (excluding the Department of Official Language and Department of Justice) is at **Annexure-I**. The position as on 10.02.2011 is also indicated at **Annexure -II**.

1.5 The different Divisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the major areas of their responsibility are as below:

Administration Division

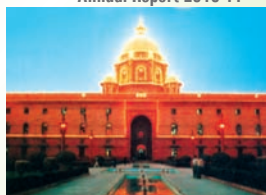
1.6 The Division is responsible for handling all administrative and vigilance matters, allocation of work among various Divisions of the Ministry and monitoring of compliance of furnishing information under the Right to Information Act, 2005, matters relating to the Table of Precedence, Padma Awards, Gallantry Awards, Jeevan Raksha Padak, National Flag, National Anthem, State Emblem of India and Secretariat Security Organisation.

Border Management Division

1.7 The Division deals with matters relating to coordination and concerted action by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country for the management of international borders, including Coastal borders, creation of infrastructure like Integrated Check Posts, Border Out Posts (BOPs), roads/fencing and floodlighting of borders and the Border Areas Development Programme.

Coordination Division

1.8 The Division deals with intra-Ministry coordination work, Parliamentary matters, public grievances (PGs), publication of Annual Report of the Ministry, Record Retention Schedule, custody of classified and non-classified records of the Ministry, Internal Work Study, furnishing of various reports relating to employment of SCs/STs and Persons with Disabilities to Department of Personnel and Training, etc.



Centre-State Division

1.9 The Division deals with Centre-State relations, including working of the constitutional provisions governing such relations, appointment of Governors, creation of new States, nominations to Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha, Inter-State boundary disputes, over-seeing the crime situation in States, imposition of President's Rule, etc.

Disaster Management Division

1.10 Disaster Management Division is responsible for legislation, policy, capacity building, prevention, mitigation, long term rehabilitation, response, relief and preparedness for natural calamities and man-made disasters (except drought and epidemics).

Finance Division

1.11 The Division is responsible for formulating, operating and controlling the budget of the Ministry and other matters pertaining to expenditure control & monitoring and financial advice, etc., under the Integrated Finance Scheme.

Foreigners Division

1.12 The Division deals with all matters relating to visa, Protection Area Permit (PAP)/Restricted Area Permit (RAP) regimes, immigration, citizenship, overseas citizenship of India, acceptance of foreign contribution and hospitality.

Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division

1.13 The Division frames and implements the Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme and the schemes for rehabilitation of

migrants from former West Pakistan/East Pakistan and provision of relief to Sri Lankan and Tibetan refugees.

Human Rights Division

1.14 The Division deals with matters relating to the Protection of Human Rights Act and also matters relating to national integration, communal harmony and Ayodhya.

Internal Security Divisions

1.15 Internal Security-I Division deals with matters relating to internal security and law & order, including anti-national and subversive activities of various groups/extremist organisations, terrorist financing, policy and operational issues on terrorism, security clearances, monitoring of ISI activities, Home Secretary-level talks with Pakistan on counter terrorism, etc.

1.16 Internal Security-II Division deals with matters relating to arms and explosives, extradition, narcotics and Narcotics Control Bureau and National Security Act.

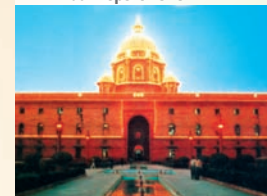
Jammu & Kashmir Division

1.17 The Division deals with constitutional matters including Article 370 of the Constitution of India and general policy matters in respect of J&K and terrorism/militancy in that State. It is also responsible for implementation of the Prime Minister's Package for J&K.

Judicial Division

1.18 The Division deals with all matters relating to the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of

Annual Report 2010-11



Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C.) and also the Commissions of Inquiry Act. It also handles matters relating to State legislations which require the assent of the President under the Constitution, political pension to erstwhile rulers before independence and mercy petitions under Article 72 of the Constitution.

Naxal Management Division

1.19 This Division has been created w.e.f. October 19, 2006 in the Ministry to effectively tackle the naxalite menace from both security and development angles. It monitors the naxal situation and counter-measures being taken by the affected States with the objective of improving ground-level policing and development response as per the location specific action plans formulated/ to be formulated by the affected States. It also reviews proper implementation of various developmental schemes of Ministries/Departments concerned in the naxal affected areas as also optimum utilisation of funds released under such schemes.

North East Division

1.20 The Division deals with the internal security and law & order situation in North-Eastern States, including matters relating to insurgency and talks with various extremist groups operating in that region.

Police Divisions

1.21 Police-I Division functions as the cadre controlling authority in respect of Indian Police Service (IPS) and also deals with all matters relating to training of police personnel, award of Presidents'

Police Medals for Meritorious/Distinguished service and Gallantry, etc.

1.22 Police-II deals with all matters relating to Central Police Forces, including their deployment.

Police Modernisation Division

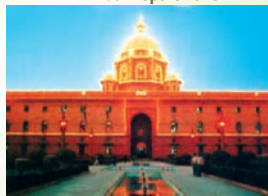
1.23 The Division handles all items of work relating to modernisation of State Police Forces, provisioning/procurement of various items for modernisation of Central Police Forces, police reforms and security of VIPs/vital installations.

Policy Planning Division

1.24 The Division deals with meetings of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers, matters relating to policy formulation in respect of internal security issues, international cooperation on counter-terrorism, international covenants, bilateral assistance treaties and related items of work.

Union Territories Division

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



INTERNAL SECURITY

CHAPTER II

Overview

2.1 Internal Security situation in the country remains largely under control, except for an attack on foreign tourists in Delhi and a low intensity bomb blast in Varanasi, there has been no major terrorist incident in the hinterland in the current year. While the situation in Jammu and Kashmir in terms of incidents of terrorist violence and related casualties has shown a perceptible improvement, however, the summer of 2010 witnessed unprecedented violence in the Valley in the form of protests and agitations turning violent and the security forces being attacked, in particular, stone pelting by a section of youth. The level of violence came down considerably by end of September, 2010 and the situation is under control. In the North-Eastern states, situation has improved in terms of casualties of civilians and security forces. Naxal violence saw an increase in terms of number of incidents and casualties of civilians and security forces as compared to the corresponding period of 2009. The Communal Situation in the country by and large remained under control.

2.2 In 2010-11 the Ministry consolidated the initiatives taken in the previous years to strengthen the national security apparatus as well as

initiated new measures to meet the grave challenges posed by global terrorism. These included establishment and operationalisation of regional NSG Hubs, fuller operationalisation of MAC-SMAC connectivity, and the establishment of the National Intelligence Grid as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs in April, 2010.

2.3 The Government took major initiatives to deal with the menace of Naxalism as a follow up of the meeting of the Chief Ministers of Left Wing Extremism affected States on 14.07.2010 (chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister), a unified command has been set up in each of the States of Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa. A new scheme has been initiated to assist the State Governments in constructing/strengthening fortified police stations. An empowered group of officers in the Central Government has been set up to ensure effective implementation of flagship development schemes.

2.4 The situation in different areas of the country mentioned above, and the various measures that are being taken by the Government to counter the challenges to internal security from terrorists, are briefly brought out in the subsequent paragraphs.

Annual Report 2010-11



JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Security Situation

2.5.1 The State of Jammu & Kashmir has been subjected to severe terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for the past two decades. More than 13,800 civilians and 4,730 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives. However, there has been a marked improvement in the situation in recent years, on account of several holistic measures taken by the Government, and the people's yearning for peace. The statistical detail since 2004 is given below:

Trends of Violence in Jammu and Kashmir

Year	Incidents	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2004	2565	281	707	976
2005	1990	189	557	917
2006	1667	151	389	591
2007	1092	110	158	472
2008	708	75	91	339
2009	499	64	78	239
2010	488	69	47	232

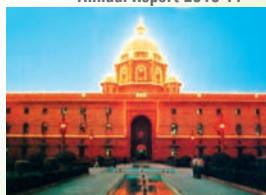
2.5.2 As would be seen, the number of incidents and casualties has progressively come down in the last 2 years and the overall security situation in the State has shown perceptible improvement. However, there are reports to indicate that the infrastructure for training to terrorist elements across-the border continues to remain intact and, efforts to infiltrate

militants into the State continue unabated. The available information reveals that the infiltration that consistently decreased since 2005 has reversed in the year 2009 and increased substantially when compared to 2008 along the LOC/International Border. The attempts to infiltrate also continued with the same intensity in 2010 as in 2009. The statistical details relating to infiltration since 2005 are given below:

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	597	573	535	342	485	489

2.5.3 While the Army and the Central Security Forces remain deployed in the State to assist the State Police in counter militancy/terrorism operations, the role and involvement of the State Police in such operations has progressively increased with commendable results.

2.5.4 To support the State Government in its initiatives, the Central Government has been reimbursing expenditure being incurred on a variety of security related measures. These include inter-alia, expenditure on carriage of Constabulary, Material supplies, Rent of accommodations, Honorarium to Special Police Officers, Civic action programme, Air-lift charges, Raising cost of India Reserve Battalions, Transport, Board-lodge, Alternate accommodation for Security Forces, etc. The total amount reimbursed (from 1989 till 31.03.2010) under SRE (P) is ₹ 3,123.305 crore. During the current financial year a sum of



₹ 354.90 crore has been reimbursed under SRE (P) till December, 2010.

2.5.5 The security situation in the State is monitored and reviewed by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir in the Unified Headquarters/Command with senior representatives of the State Government, Army, Central Paramilitary Forces and other security agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) also closely and continuously monitors the security situation in tandem with the State Government and the Ministry of Defence. The Union Home Minister chaired 3 meetings with the Chief Minister, J&K and the UHQ members on 18.03.2009, 11.06.2009 and 17.02.2010.

2.5.6 The summer of 2010 in the State of J&K has witnessed unprecedented violence in the Valley in the form of protests and agitations turning violent and the security forces being attacked. The use of stones by a section of the youths has been a unique feature of violent attacks on the security forces. This form of agitation generated a cycle of violence and disturbed the law and order situation in the State particularly since June, 2010. The deteriorating law and order situation has come about even as the level of terrorist activities witnessed a declining trend. The security forces have resolutely faced the stone pelting by misguided youths with commendable restraint (2,213 incidents) and more than 1,500 SF personnel suffered injuries between June and October. There have been 102 deaths reported till date by the State Government. The level of violence continued throughout the period until

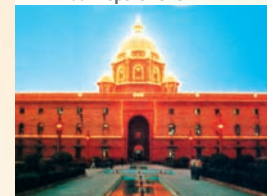
September while there have been intervening periods of peace reported. The agitation has drawn ideological support from the separatists who eyed on the protestors by way of media statements and calendar of protests. On a few occasions there was firing, from within the crowd who could have been militants. There has been extensive damage to public properties in the course of the agitations. The situation led to prolonged tension and curfew in several places in the Valley and affected normal life, including business, tourism, closure of schools and colleges and non-functioning of civil institutions of governance. However, there are signs of visible respite following the visit of All Party Delegation to the State and the subsequent announcement of the 8-point programme announced by the Government. The situation is being continuously monitored.

All Party Delegation (APD)

2.5.7 An All Party Delegation (APD) comprising 34 members of various political parties accompanied by the Union Home Minister and Parliamentary Affairs Minister visited the State of Jammu & Kashmir on 20-21.09.2010 and held discussions with representatives of political parties and various interest groups from the civil society at Srinagar and Jammu.

2.5.8 On 25.09.2010, keeping in view the inputs received from the APD as well as inputs from State and the Central Government Agencies on the law and order situation in the

Annual Report 2010-11





State, Government of India approved an 8-point plan to be implemented to ease the situation. This includes appointment of interlocutors for sustained dialogue; release of students/youths detained for stone pelting; review the cases of all PSA detainees; review the deployment of security forces in the Kashmir valley; ex-gratia relief to the families of the deceased persons at ₹ 5 lakh per person killed in the civil disturbances since 11.06.2010; appointment of special task forces to examine developmental needs of Jammu and Ladhak regions; reopening of all schools, colleges and provision of Additional Central Assistance of ₹ 100 crore to the State Government to restore the damaged infrastructure of schools and colleges.

2.5.9 Accordingly, the Central Government has released ₹ 100 crore as Special Plan Assistance to the Government of J&K and appointed three interlocutors for sustained dialogue with all shades of opinion and constituted special task forces to examine developmental needs of Jammu and Ladhak regions. The State Government has also been authorized for the payment of ₹ 5 lakh to the families of each of the deceased (since 11.06.2010) in the civil disturbances to be reimbursed by MHA.

RELIEF MEASURES FOR VICTIMS OF MILITANCY UNDER PM'S PACKAGE

2.5.10 The package announced by the Prime Minister in April 2008 included the following provisions/

relief measures for victims of militancy related violence:

- (i) One-time cash compensation of ₹ 5 lakh to the next-of-kin of civilians killed in militancy related incidents in lieu of compassionate appointment under SRO-43
- (ii) ₹ 100 crore were released to the State Government from Security Related Expenditure (Relief & Rehabilitation) for this purpose. As informed by the State Government, an expenditure of ₹ 96.16 crore has been incurred so far.
- (iii) Enhancement of pension to old aged persons and disabled/handicapped person who are victims of militancy from ₹ 500 to ₹ 750 per month

2.5.11 As informed by the State Government, 2,453 militancy affected old persons and 688 disabled/handicapped persons are proposed to be covered under the scheme. The quantum of monthly pension to old aged persons and disabled/handicapped persons who are victims of militancy has been enhanced from the present level of ₹ 500 per month to ₹ 750 per month involving an additional expenditure of approximately ₹ 94.23 lakh per annum.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Central Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir

2.5.12 The Central Government has been continuously supporting and assisting the State Government in their efforts to bring about all-round

economic development, and to provide avenues for gainful employment to the people, with focus on planned and balanced regional development. Priority has been accorded to building physical, economic and social infrastructure, thereby improving the productive potential of the State besides improving the quality of life of the people.

Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for J&K

2.5.13 As a special initiative in the above direction, the Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on 17-18.11.2004, had announced a Reconstruction Plan for J&K involving an outlay of approximately ₹ 24,000 crore, which broadly includes Projects/Schemes aimed at expanding economic infrastructure and provision of basic services, imparting a thrust to employment and income generation activities, and providing relief and rehabilitation for different groups affected by militancy in J&K. The current estimated cost of all the schemes included in the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan is ₹ 27,902 crore. During the current financial year, allocation for Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan is ₹ 1,200 crore.

2.5.14 The Projects/Schemes envisaged in the Reconstruction Plan-2004 are implemented by the respective Administrative Ministries in consultation with the State Government. The progress of implementation of

the Plan, which includes 67 Projects/Schemes covering 11 sectors of economy, is being monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission regularly. Out of the aforesaid 67 Projects/Schemes, action in respect of the 31 Projects/Schemes has been completed. Out of the remaining 36 Projects/Schemes, 33 projects are at various stages of implementation and 03 are in the preparatory stages.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants

2.5.15 Terrorist violence/militancy in Jammu & Kashmir, particularly in its early phase, had led to large scale forced migration of members of the Kashmiri Pandit community from the Kashmir Valley. A variety of measures have been taken over the year by way of financial assistance/relief and other initiatives to provide succour and support to the affected families, within a broad policy framework that those who have migrated will eventually return to the Valley.

2.5.16 There are 58,697 Kashmiri Migrant families of which 38,119 families are in Jammu, 19,338 families in Delhi and 1,240 families in other States/UTs. Government of J & K is giving dry ration and cash relief of ₹ 1,250 per head subject to a maximum of ₹ 5,000 per family per month to 16,686 eligible families staying in Jammu region. Government of NCT of Delhi is also giving cash relief of ₹ 1,250 per head subject to a maximum

Annual Report 2010-11



of ₹ 5,000 per family per month to 3,624 eligible families. Other State Governments/UT Administrations have also been providing relief to migrants in accordance with the scales fixed by them for the Kashmiri migrants staying in their States/UTs.

2.5.17 In addition, with a view to improving the living conditions for the families living in camps in Jammu region, the Prime Minister, during his visit to J&K in November, 2004 announced construction of 5,242 two-roomed tenements at an estimated cost of ₹ 385 crore for Kashmiri Migrants staying presently in one-room tenements in camps at Jammu. Construction of 1,024 flats taken up at Purkhoo, Muthi and Nagrota in Jammu has been completed and allotted. Construction for remaining 4,218 flats has been taken up at Jagati near Nagrota, which is being developed as township with all infrastructural facilities. Construction work is expected to be completed shortly and thereafter migrants shall be allotted quarters.

2.5.18 Further, in order to facilitate the return of Kashmiri Migrants, the Central Government approved construction of 200 flats at Sheikhpura in Budgam District on an experimental basis at an expenditure of ₹ 22.90 crore. Construction of 120 flats has been completed. The project is expected to be completed shortly.

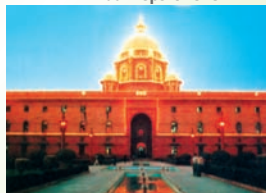
2.5.19 In addition to the above measures, the Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on 25.04.08

announced, inter-alia, a package of ₹ 1,618.40 crore for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley. The package includes provision of assistance towards housing, transit accommodation, continuation of cash relief, students scholarships, employment, assistance to agriculturists/horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans.

2.5.20 State Government has constituted an Apex Advisory Committee in September, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Revenue Minister, J&K to oversee the effective implementation of the Package. So far, the State Government have received 4,621 applications from Kashmiri migrants who wish to return to the valley. Government of J&K has already created 3,000 supernumerary posts for Kashmiri migrant unemployed youth. Recruitment Rules have also been notified. The Recruiting Agency has finalized the selection and candidates have started joining the posts in the valley. The construction of 350 transit accommodation at Kulgam, Baramulla, Pulwama and Kupwara has started and scheduled for completion shortly.

NEW CENTRAL SCHEME FOR ASSISTANCE TOWARDS DAMAGED PROPERTY DURING ACTION BY CPMFs/ARMY IN J&K

2.5.21 Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, has announced a new Scheme for assistance towards



damaged immovable/moveable property during action by CPMFs and Army in Jammu & Kashmir. The Scheme is effective from 03.06.2010. The new Scheme provides for compensation of up to ₹ 10 lakh with a proviso that of this 70% maximum can be given for the capital assets (i.e.) houses etc., destroyed during anti militants operations and the rest 30% maximum for the other household moveable property either of the owner(s) or the tenant(s).

People to people contact across LoC (CBMs)

2.5.22 Government of India has initiated various measures to enhance people to people contact across LoC which includes Cross LoC Travel and Cross LoC Trade. The salient features of these two initiatives are given in the following paras.

Cross LoC Travel

2.5.23 To promote people to people contact, fortnightly bus services on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad route was started from 07.04.2005 and thereafter on Poonch-Rawalakote route from 20.06.2006. Taking into account the good response of this Confidence Building Measure (CBM), from both sides of LoC, the fortnightly bus service on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes were converted into weekly with effect from 11.09.2008 and 08.09.2008 respectively. The number of passengers made use

of these services till 31.12.2010 is as under:

Bus route	No. of passengers	
	Indian	PoK
Srinagar-Muzaffarabad	2,811	4,043
Poonch-Rawalakote	3,116	4,833

2.5.24 During the meeting of the Prime Minister with President of Pakistan on the sidelines of 63rd UN General Assembly Session on 23.09.2008, it was agreed by both the leaders to commence cross LoC trade from 21.10.2008. Accordingly Cross LoC trade on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad axis commenced on 21.10.2008. On that date 13 trucks crossed over to POK and 14 trucks came to Indian side. Till 31.12.2010, 4,434 trucks have crossed over to PoK and 4,477 trucks have crossed over to our side.

2.5.25 Cross LoC trade on Poonch Rawalakote axis has also commenced on 21.10.2008. 3 trucks crossed over to PoK on that date and 3 vehicles carrying goods from across the LoC came to our side. Till 31.12.2010, 2,723 trucks have crossed over to PoK and 2,856 trucks have crossed over to our side.

2.5.26 The annual Amarnathji Yatra concluded on 24.08.2010. Since 01.07.2010 a total of 4,58,000 pilgrims visited the shrine. Full security was provided to the yatra and no incident of violence was reported.

Annual Report 2010-11





CRPF Jawan at vigil during Amarnath Yatra

Jammu & Kashmir Update

2.5.27 With an objective to disseminate information on various development activities taking place consequent upon return of normalcy in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, a monthly booklet "Jammu & Kashmir Update" on the State has been started. Soft copies of the Update have also been made available on the Website of the Ministry of Home Affairs viz. www.mha.nic.in. From November 2009, the magazine has also been made accessible through Internet at www.jammuandkashmirupdate.com.

2.5.28 The Jammu & Kashmir Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Srinagar with the financial support from Ministry of Home Affairs has been organizing

various art and culture programmes on Jammu and Kashmir since 2008-09. The objectives of the programmes are :-

- (i) to promote Art, Culture and Languages in the State.
- (ii) to develop the skill of school/ college going children in theatre, dance, music and visual arts.
- (iii) to showcase the Art and Culture of J&K to the world.

2.5.29 In order to showcase the rich cultural traditions of J&K and to help in developing emotional bond between the people of J&K with other parts of India and to help in reducing the aloofness, which was created due to militancy/ terrorism, J&K Division has extended

financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 49.32 lakh to the Academy for taking composite troupe of J&K to hold the folk festivals in seven cities across the country during 2010-11.

NORTH EAST

2.6.1. The North Eastern Region, which comprises eight States, viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, presents an intricate cultural and ethnic mosaic with over 200 ethnic

groups with distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identity. The security situation in some of the North Eastern States which has remained complex for quite some time because of diverse demands advocated by various militant outfits, has shown improvement in 2010 as compared to corresponding period last year in terms of number of incidents of violence and casualties of civilians and security forces. The profile of violence in North Eastern Region as a whole during the last five years is given below: -

SECURITY SITUATION IN NORTH EASTERN STATES DURING THE PERIOD 2006 TO 2010

Head	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Incidents	1366	1489	1561	1297	773
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	3231	2875	4318	3842	3306
SFs killed	76	79	46	42	20
Civilians killed	309	498	466	264	94

2.6.2 Mizoram and Sikkim have continued to remain peaceful. There was low intensity violence in some parts of Meghalaya and Tripura. The security situation in Assam, Nagaland and Manipur has improved with noticeable decline in incidents of violence and casualties of Civilian and personnel of Security Forces in 2010 as compared to corresponding period last year. Arunachal Pradesh has largely remained peaceful with decline in incident of violence in some parts of the States in 2010. The State of Assam and Manipur however continue to account for the bulk of incidents of violence in the North Eastern Region. State-wise details of violence profile in North Eastern Region are at **Annexure-III**.

2.6.3. The entire State of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and parts of Sikkim are "Protected Areas" under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 issued under Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 by Ministry of Home Affairs. Some areas of Sikkim have also been declared 'Restricted Area' under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963. In terms of Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 and Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, no foreigner shall enter into or remain in any protected area/restricted area except under and in accordance with the permit issued by the Central Government or any officer authorized

Annual Report 2010-11



by the Central Government in this behalf. For promoting tourism in North Eastern States, guidelines regarding relaxation of PAP/RAP regime have been issued from time to time by MHA.

2.6.4 The Protected Area Regime in the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland has since been reviewed and the entire area of the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland have been excluded from the Protected Area Regime notified under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 initially for a period of one year w.e.f. 01.01.2011 subject to certain conditions. The State of Arunachal Pradesh continues to be Protected Area under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958. In addition, some areas of Sikkim continue to be protected areas/restricted areas under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order 1958 and Foreigners (Restricted Area) Order, 1963 respectively.

Assam

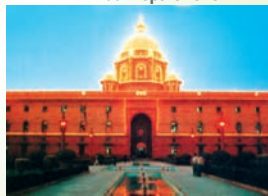
2.6.5 The number of incidents of violence in Assam in the year 2010 decreased to 251 as compared to 424 in the last year. During 2010, 1,026 extremists were arrested, killed and surrendered in Assam due to sustained Counter Insurgency (CI) operations in the State.

2.6.6 In Assam, majority of incidents of violence are attributable to United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB) During the year 2010, ULFA was involved in killing of 10 persons

including 7 Security Forces Personnel in 32 incidents of violence as compared to killing of 44 persons including 4 Security Forces personnel in 77 incidents of violence in 2009. Paresh Baruah, Self Styled Commander in Chief of ULFA continues to stay outside India and has been providing ideological guidance to the outfit. Arabinda Rajkhowa, Self Styled Chairman ULFA and Raju Barua, Deputy Commander in Chief of ULFA have written to Union Home Minister and Chief Minister, Assam offering to hold unconditional talks with the Government. Arabinda Rajkhowa, Chitaban Hazarika Self Styled Finance Secretary, Sashadhar Choudhary, Self Styled Foreign Secretary, Raju Barua and Bhim Kanta Burgohain of ULFA who had been arrested in 2009 have since been released on bail. Shri P.C.Haldar has been appointed as Government of India Representative for peace talks with ULFA as well. The talks with ULFA have started. ULFA leaders called on Union Home Minister and subsequently the Union Home Secretary on 10.2.2011 at New Delhi.

2.6.7 Top leaders of the DHD(J) were arrested. 416 cadres have laid down arms on 02.10.2009 and are staying in designated camps. 412 cadres of KLNLF had also laid down arms on 11.02.2010.

2.6.8 One faction of NDFB headed by Dhiren Bora is under Suspension of Operation Agreement with Government of India and Government of Assam which is valid upto 30.06.2011. Shri P.C. Haldar has been appointed as GoI



Representative for Peace talks with NDFB (P) faction. The other faction of NDFB, led by Ranjan Daimary however, continues to engage itself in activities of violence in Assam. The outfit was responsible for 146 incidents of violence in Assam in the year 2010 which resulted in killing of 38 civilians and four security force personnel. Following the arrest of Ranjan Daimary in May, 2010, the outfit received set back when Jwang-Khang Boro, Self styled Deputy Commander in Chief of NDFB was also arrested on 10.12.2010. On 30.12.2010 a faction of NDFB led by Ranjan Daimary announced unilateral cessation of hostilities in order to create congenial atmosphere for peace talks with the Government.

Manipur

2.6.9 Manipur continues to be affected by the activities of a large number of militant/insurgent outfits. These groups are divided on ethnic lines with competing demands. The Meitei groups are mainly responsible for the violence. The number of incidents of violence and casualties of civilian/SFs have reduced to 367 in the year 2010 as compared to 659 in the last year. Sustained Counter insurgency operations have led to arrest, killing and surrender of 1,626 insurgents in the year 2010.

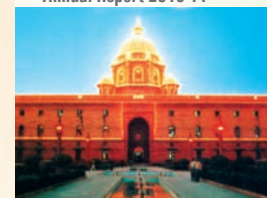
2.6.10 The elections to Six Autonomous District Councils (ADC) of Manipur which had not been held for about 20 years were held in May/June 2010.

2.6.11 Naga organizations such as United Naga Council (UNC) and All

Naga Student Association of Manipur (ANSAM) imposed indefinite blockade of NH-39 and NH-53 from the midnight of 24.04.2010 demanding withdrawal/nullification of the Manipur Hill Areas District Council (Amendment) Act, 2008 and deferment of election to Hill Councils. The blockade which was lifted on the 18.06.2010 because of intervention of Central Government was re-imposed on the 04.08.2010. The blockade was subsequently lifted on the 18.09.2010 after a delegation of UNC met Union Home Minister. The blockade affected supply of essential commodities to Manipur. For meeting shortage of essential commodities in the State, life saving drugs and food items were air lifted by using Indian Air Force aircrafts. Additional battalions of CPMFs were deployed to the State for ensuring movement of essential commodities to Manipur by road. Steps have also been taken to strengthen NH-53 between Imphal and Badarpur as an alternate highway for movement of essential commodities to Manipur.

Nagaland

2.6.12 The violence in Nagaland has been mainly in the form of inter-factional clashes between different groups. The incidents of inter-factional violence between major insurgent groups viz. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) (NSCN)/IM) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) (NSCN(K) declined during the year 2010. The number of insurgent arrested, killed and surrendered during 2010 has also



increased in the State as compared to the last year. This has been on account of better coordination of operation by security Forces and increased efforts of various sections of Naga Society to shun violence and come together for peace.

2.6.13 The Eastern Naga Peoples Organization (ENPO) an apex body of six Naga tribes has raised the demand for creation of a separate State comprising the four eastern districts of Nagaland (Mon, Tuensang, Kiphire and Longleng) and two districts (Tirap & Changlang) of Arunachal Pradesh, with a special status within the Indian Union. The State Government of Nagaland and NSCN(IM) have opposed the demand of ENPO.

2.6.14 Shri R.S. Pandey who has been appointed Government of India Representative for Naga Peace Talks has been holding dialogue with NSCN(I/M).

2.6.15 The major militant/insurgent groups active in the North Eastern States is indicated at **Annexure-IV**.

Steps taken by Government to deal with the situation

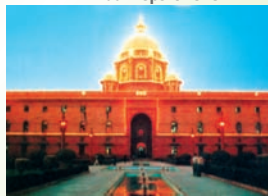
2.6.16 Keeping in view the multiplicity of diverse ethnic groups, and the resultant complex situation in the region, Government has been open to talks with such groups which categorically abjure violence. As a result, Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreements have been entered into

with a number of groups, who have shown willingness to give up violence and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the framework of the Constitution of India.

2.6.17 One faction of United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) led by Shri Horensing Bey, General Secretary had come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and to seek solution of its problems peacefully within the framework of Indian Constitution. SoO Agreement with this group is effective from 01.08.2002. Agreed Ground Rules of SoO Agreement signed with UPDS has been revised with stringent conditions and is valid upto 30.04.2011.

2.6.18 Dima Haram Daogah (DHD), Nunisa Group a militant outfit in Assam had come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and to seek solutions of its problems peacefully within the framework of the Indian Constitution. Suspension of Operation (SoO) between the security forces and DHD (Nunisa Group) had been agreed to and is in force since 01.01.2003. Agreed Ground Rules of SoO Agreement signed with DHD has been revised with stringent conditions and is valid up to 30.06.2011.

2.6.19 An agreement of SoO had been signed between Government of India and Government of Assam and NDFB(P) on 24.05.2005 and is in operation since 01.06.2005. The SoO agreement has been extended from time to time. Agreed



Ground Rules of SoO Agreement signed with NDFB(P) has been revised with stringent conditions and is valid up to 30.06.2011.

2.6.20 Government has signed Suspension of Operations (SoO) arrangements with Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) in Meghalaya w.e.f. 23.07.2004. The SoO agreement with the outfit is valid up to 30.09.2011.

2.6.21 Shri P.C. Halder who was appointed Government of India Representative to negotiate with UPDS, DHD (Nunisa) , DHD (Jowel), NDFB (P), KNLF in Assam and ANVC in Meghalaya has initiated peace talks with these outfits.

2.6.22 SoO Agreement with Kuki outfits in Manipur have also been signed w.e.f. 23.08.2008 and is valid up to 21.08.2011.

2.6.23 The implementation of the agreed Ground Rules in respect of these outfits is periodically reviewed by Joint Monitoring Groups comprising representatives of the Government of India, State Government, Security Forces and the concerned outfits.

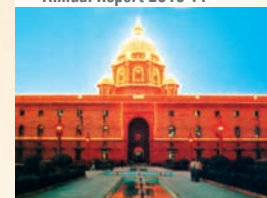
2.6.24 The entire State of Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area), Nagaland and Assam, Tirap and Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh and 20 km belt in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya having common border with Assam have been declared 'Disturbed Areas'

under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 as amended in 1972. The Government of Tripura has declared the areas under 34 Police Stations in full and part of the areas under 6 Police Stations as 'Disturbed Area'.

2.6.25 Central Government has deployed Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations, shared intelligence on continuous basis, gave financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and Intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme and provided assistance for strengthening various aspect of the security apparatus and counter Insurgency Operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure. The States are also given assistance for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

Raising of India Reserve (IR) Battalions

2.6.26 The Government of India is assisting the State Governments for augmenting and upgrading their police forces to deal with insurgency / militancy. Towards this end, 51 India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) have been sanctioned for the NE States, including Sikkim. These include 9 each for Assam, Tripura & Manipur, 7 for Nagaland, 5 each for Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram, 4 for Meghalaya and 3 for Sikkim. Out of 51 sanctioned,



46 IR Bns. have been raised so far in NE States, including Sikkim.

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

2.6.27 The Central Government is implementing a scheme for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States seriously affected by militancy/insurgency. The scheme is being implemented in all States of the region except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under it, the expenditure incurred by them on various items, including raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the CPFs/Army deployed in the State, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence, 75% of the expenditure incurred on POL (petrol, oil and lubricants) in operations and honorarium, paid to village guards/village defence committees/home guards deployed for security purposes, expenditure incurred on maintenance of designated camps set up for groups with whom the Central Government/State Governments have entered into agreement for Suspension of Operations, is being reimbursed. The remuneration per VDP/VG/SPO which was restricted to ₹ 500 per month has been increased to ₹ 1,500 per month with effect from the 08.12.2010.

2.6.28 State-wise details of assistance released to NE States under the SRE scheme during the last ten years are at **Annexure-V**.

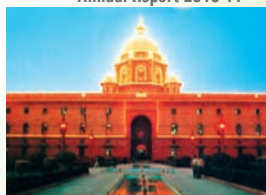
Amendment in Scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of militants in North East

2.6.29 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing a scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of militants in North East w.e.f. 01.04.1998. The scheme has since been revised w.e.f. 01.04.2005. As per revised guidelines:

- (i) An immediate grant of ₹ 1.5 lakh is to be given to each surrenderee which is to be kept in bank in the name of surrenderee as Fixed Deposit for a period of 3 years. This money can be utilized as collateral security/margin money against loan to be availed by the surrenderee from the bank for self-employment;
- (ii) Increase in stipend from ₹ 2,000 to ₹3,500 per month to each surrenderee w.e.f. 01.12.2009 for a period of one year. State Governments may consult Ministry of Home Affairs, in case support to beneficiaries is required beyond one year; and
- (iii) Provisions for vocational training to the surrenderees for self-employment.

2.6.30 The number of militants who have surrendered in the years 2005 to 2010 is as under:

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
No. of Militants	555	1430	524	1112	1109	846



MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCE (MPF)

2.6.31 MHA is also assisting the State Governments for Modernisation of State Police Forces. Under this scheme assistance is being provided, inter-alia, for procurement of modern equipments for surveillance, communications, forensic science laboratories, etc., weaponry, vehicles, computerization, training infrastructure and for construction of Police infrastructure viz., Housing/Police stations/out posts/barracks etc. Under the scheme of MPF, all the North Eastern States are eligible to receive 100% central assistance of their approved annual plan for modernization of Police force. The State-wise statement of funds released in cash/kind under scheme for MPF since 2000-01 onwards is indicated at **Annexure-VI**.

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

2.6.32 More than 30,000 minority Bru (Reang) tribals, mostly from Western Mizoram have been forced to stay in relief camps in Tripura since October, 1997 after being attacked by Mizo villagers. In the years 2005 and 2006, 195 cadres of BNLF and 857 cadres of BLFM surrendered to Government of Mizoram. They have since been rehabilitated in Mizoram with grants-in-aid provided to Government of Mizoram by MHA. As a result of continued efforts/persuasion through various meetings, the State Government of Mizoram has agreed that

in the first phase, those Bru migrants whose names are in the Electoral Rolls of Mizoram would be repatriated to Mizoram. Because of efforts of Ministry of Home Affairs and State Governments of Mizoram and Tripura, Brus who had fled to Tripura in November, 2009 have since returned to Mizoram. Ministry of Home Affairs provided grants in aid of ₹ 2.43 crore to Government of Mizoram in 2010-11 for meeting expenditure on repatriation of Brus who had fled to Tripura in November, 2009 and also for their rehabilitation in Mizoram. Government of Mizoram has since prepared a fresh movement plan of Bru migrants who are still sheltered in six relief camps of Tripura. The repatriation of such Bru migrants started in November, 2010 in small batches. Upto 13.01.2011; 322 Brus families sheltered in relief camps of Tripura have been repatriated to Mizoram and by 24.01.2011, 221 Bru families went back to Mizoram on their own. Ministry of Home Affairs would be extending appropriate financial assistance to Government of Mizoram for meeting expenditure on repatriation of Bru migrants that is likely to take place up to 31.03.2011 and also for their rehabilitation.

Helicopter Service in the North Eastern States

2.6.33 In order to provide connectivity to remote areas as also for providing air connectivity to these areas with rest of India, helicopter services are

Annual Report 2010-11



in operation in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura with subsidy from MHA. At present, three twin engine helicopters are in operation in Arunachal Pradesh. One twin engine helicopter each is in operation in the States of Meghalaya and Nagaland. One single engine helicopter each is in operation in the States of Sikkim and Tripura. Government of Sikkim has, however, been permitted to operate a twin engine helicopter in lieu of single engine helicopter operating in the State. In addition to above helicopter services, MHA has stationed a helicopter at Guwahati for use of Governors, Ministers/senior officers of Central Government for facilitating their visits to North Eastern States. MHA bears the cost of this service.

2.6.34 The above mentioned five North Eastern States are operating helicopter service with subsidy from MHA under the Non-Plan scheme. The subsidy portion is limited to 75% of operational cost after recovery from passengers. For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours in respect of twin engine Dauphin helicopter, one M172 twin engine helicopter and additional MI172 twin engine helicopter operating in Arunachal Pradesh has been fixed at 1,300 hours, 960 hours and 1,200 hours respectively. In case of helicopter service operating in Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura, annual ceiling of flying hours has been fixed at 720 hours, 1,200 hours and 480 hours respectively. However, in

case of Nagaland a monthly ceiling of flying hours of 40 hours per month has been fixed for operation of helicopter in the State for the period from December, 2007 to November, 2010. During the year 2010-11 (upto 17.02.2011) an expenditure of ₹ 34.52 crore was incurred for providing subsidy for operation of helicopter service in the States and for meeting cost of operation of helicopter hired by Ministry of Home Affairs for operating from Guwahati.

2.6.35 The State Governments are permitted to operate helicopter services in respective States in excess of the ceiling of flying hours. However, the subsidy is limited to ceilings of flying hours fixed in respect of each type of helicopter being operated in these States. After adjusting subsidy from MHA, the balance cost of operating helicopter services is met by concerned State Governments.

LEFT WING EXTREMISM (LWE)

OVERVIEW

2.7.1 Left Wing Extremists operate in the vacuum created by functional inadequacies of field level governance structures, espouse local demands and take advantage of prevalent dissatisfaction and feelings of perceived neglect and injustice among the under privileged and remote segments of population. Systematically efforts are made by Left Wing Extremists to prevent execution and implementation



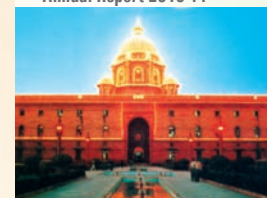
of development works including infrastructure like railways, roads, power and telecom through violence and terror and to show the governance structures at field levels as being ineffective. CPI (Maoist) philosophy of armed struggle to overthrow the Indian State is not acceptable in our parliamentary democracy and will have to be curbed at any cost. Government has given a call to the CPI (Maoist) to abjure violence and come for talks. This has not been accepted by them, so far.

2.7.2 Several Left Wing Extremist groups have been operating in certain parts of the country for a few decades now. In a significant development in 2004, the Peoples War Group (PWG) then operating in Andhra Pradesh and the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) then operating in

Bihar and adjoining areas merged to form the CPI (Maoist). The CPI (Maoist) continue to remain the most dominant among the various Left Wing Extremist groups, accounting for more than 90% of total Left Wing Extremist incidents and 95% of resultant killings. State-wise break-up of Left Wing Extremist violence is given in the following table:

Ban on CPI Maoist

2.7.3 The CPI (Maoist), which is the major Left Wing Extremist organisation responsible for most of the incidents and casualties of Left Wing Extremist violence, has been included in the schedule of terrorist organisation along with all its formations and front organisation on 22.06.2009, under the existing Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.



State-wise Left Wing Extremist violence from 2008 to 2010

State	2008		2009		2010	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	92	46	66	18	100	24
Bihar	164	73	232	72	307	97
Chhattisgarh	620	242	529	290	625	343
Jharkhand	484	207	742	208	501	157
Maharashtra	68	22	154	93	94	45
Madhya Pradesh	35	26	01	-	07	01
Orissa	103	101	266	67	218	79
Uttar Pradesh	04	-	08	02	06	01
West Bengal	35	26	255	158	350	256
Others	14	04	05	-	04	-
Total	1591	721	2258	908	2212	1003

Government's Approach

2.7.4 Government's approach is to deal with Left Wing Extremism activities in a holistic manner, in the areas of security, development, administration and public perception. In dealing with this decades-old problem, it has been felt appropriate, after various high-level deliberations and interactions with the State Governments concerned that an integrated approach aimed at the relatively more affected areas would deliver results. With this in view, a detailed analysis of the spread and trends in respect of Left Wing Extremism violence has been made and 35 affected districts in nine States have been taken up for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes.

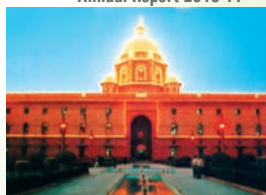
2.7.5 The view and the policy of the Government is that for dealing effectively with the Left Wing Extremism problem, an entirely police and security oriented approach is not enough. While it is necessary to conduct proactive and sustained operations against the extremists, and put in place all measures required for this, it is also necessary to simultaneously give focused attention to development and governance issues, particularly at the cutting edge level. Towards this end, there is need to develop short term programmes, involving activities such as holding health camps, effective implementation of the Public Distribution System, provision of drinking water facilities and other basic needs, as well as medium and long

term measures for overall development of the area as per a time bound action programme. In this context, the funds made available to the States under various Central Schemes like the Backward Districts Initiatives, Backward Regions Grant Fund, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojna, National Rural Health Mission and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan acquire special significance and can go a long way in alleviating the situation and circumstances which the Left Wing Extremists attempt to exploit.

Review and monitoring mechanism

2.7.6 A number of review and monitoring mechanisms have been established in the context of the different aspects of the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) situation and the measures needed to deal with it. These include:

- (i) A Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of concerned States, under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister, to work out a coordinated policy and specific measures to deal with the Left Wing Extremism problem on political, security and development fronts.
- (ii) In furtherance of the approach of dealing with the Left Wing Extremism problem in an integrated manner, a Review Group (earlier called Task Force) under Cabinet Secretary has been formed to review coordinated efforts across a



range of development and security measures.

- (iii) A Coordination Centre chaired by the Union Home Secretary to review and coordinate the efforts of the concerned State Governments, where the State Governments are represented by Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police.
- (iv) A Task Force under Secretary (Internal Security) in the Ministry of Home Affairs, with senior officers from Intelligence Agencies, Central Paramilitary Forces and State Police Forces, to deliberate upon the operational steps needed to deal with the Left Wing Extremism activities and bring about coordination between authorities of different States, as may be necessary.
- (v) An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG), headed by Additional Secretary (Naxal Management), in the Ministry, with officers from development Ministries and Planning Commission, to oversee effective implementation of development schemes in Left Wing Extremism affected areas for accelerated socio-economic development.

2.7.7 Union Home Minister visited Kolkata and Lalgadh in West Midnapore district from 03.04.2010 to 04.04.2010 and reviewed the security situation with the District Administration. The Union Home Minister visited Raipur on

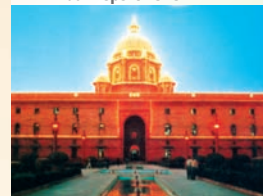
02.06.2010 and security situation was reviewed with the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh. The Union Home Minister visited Ranchi on 11.06.2010 and reviewed the security situation and development activities in Jharkhand. On 28.12.2010, Union Home Minister visited Gadchiroli, Maharashtra and reviewed the security and law & order situation with the Home Minister of Maharashtra and other officials.

2.7.8. The Consultative Committee of Parliament relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs held 03 meetings on 23.04.2010, 03.05.2010 and 29.07.2010 to discuss the issue of Left Wing Extremism. Two meetings were also held by the Home Minister with the Members of Parliament from 35 most severely naxal affected districts on 30.04.2010 and 04.06.2010 to discuss LWE problem.

Measures taken to tackle Left Wing Extremism

2.7.9 The primary responsibility for tackling the Left Wing Extremism situation rests with the State Governments, and they have to take coordinated measures for this purpose. In various reviews and discussions mentioned earlier, the State Governments have been advised to take the following measures:-

- (i) Time-bound action for augmenting the police force in the State (with reference to police-population ratio), and for filling up existing



vacancies, particularly in the Districts and Police Stations in the Districts/areas affected by Left Wing Extremism violence.

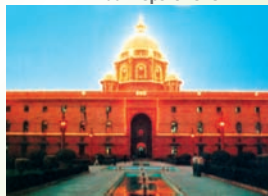
- (ii) Develop suitable incentives for persons who are posted in these areas and a rotation policy for people posted in these areas.
- (iii) Action to ensure that the Police Stations and police outposts in the areas affected by Left Wing Extremism activities are provided the necessary infrastructure in terms of secure Police Station buildings (with perimeter security), barracks, armoury, mess arrangements, etc.
- (iv) Urgently earmark a reasonable component of the State Police for being provided with special commando/jungle warfare related training, for which establishment of training facilities within the State and, in the interim, tie up with the Army, Central Paramilitary Forces and other States using such facilities as are available.
- (v) While the importance of strengthening the capabilities of intelligence gathering in the State generally is important, a special thrust should be given in terms of strengthening these arrangements in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas.
- (vi) Adherence to the standard operating procedures for various types of police and security force

operations so as to pre-empt possible attacks and minimize casualties.

- (vii) Focused measures should be adopted to ensure that the field and intermediate level functionaries of key departments such as health, education, drinking water, electricity, revenue and other development departments could be available and accessible to the people. This would not only include filling up of posts/vacancies, but also secure arrangements for their stay in the area of their posting.
- (viii) Identify critical infrastructure and development projects in the affected areas, as also critical infrastructure gaps, particularly in the sphere of connectivity, and formulate action plans to ensure the timely implementation of such projects.
- (ix) Create mechanisms for public grievance redressal, mass contact and public awareness, for creating an overall positive environment and confidence of the people in the local administrative machinery.
- (x) Under a well conceived strategy, a publicity and counter propaganda campaign should be mounted.

Measures taken by the Central Government to assist Left Wing Extremism affected States

2.7.10 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order

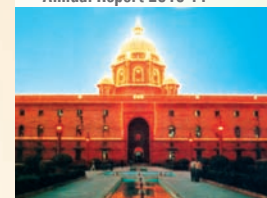


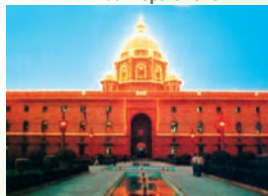
lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with the various issues related to Left Wing Extremism activities in the States. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts in several ways. These include providing Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools; modernisation and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imburement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; assisting special intra-State and inter-State coordinated joint operations, assistance in community policing and civic actions and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

2.7.11 Prime Minister chaired a meeting of Chief Ministers of Left Wing Extremist affected States on 14.07.2010 and a number of decisions were taken to

provide larger assistance to the affected States in curbing the growing menace of Left Wing Extremism. In pursuance, inter alia, following new initiatives have been taken:

- (i) A Unified Command has been set up in each of the States of Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa, which are most affected by Left Wing Extremist violence. The Unified Command will have officers from the security establishment, besides civilian officers representing the civil administration and it will carry out carefully planned anti-naxal operations.
- (ii) The command & control setup in the Left Wing Extremist affected States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa has been re-structured and an IG from CRPF posted in each of these States to work in close coordination with IG (anti-naxal operation) in the State.
- (iii) Central Government has started a new scheme to assist the State Governments in construction/strengthening of 400 fortified police stations @ ₹ 2 crore each in Left Wing Extremist affected districts on 80:20 basis over and above the existing allocations.
- (iv) Central Government has sanctioned additional 12,000 Special Police Officers (SPOs) to the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra





for strengthening the intelligence network and as greater support to the security forces to launch anti naxal operations.

- (v) An Empowered Group of Officers has been set up at the level of Central Government to over-ride or modify existing instructions on implementation of various development programmes and flagship schemes, having regard to the local needs and conditions in Left Wing Extremist affected areas for accelerated development. The affected States have been asked to constitute an Empowered Group in the State also.
- (vi) The Left Wing Extremist affected States have been asked to implement PESA on priority, which categorically assigns rights over minor forest produce to Gram Sabhas.

Modernization of State Police

2.7.12 Funds are given to the States under the Police Modernization Scheme to modernize their police forces in terms of modern weaponry, latest communication equipment, mobility and other infrastructure. The Left Wing Extremism affected States have also been asked to identify vulnerable police stations and outposts in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas and take up their fortification under the Scheme. However, some of the States need to improve the level of utilization of funds under the Scheme.

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, 2005

2.7.13 Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, assistance is provided for recurring expenditure relating to insurance, training and operational needs of security forces, as also for Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the concerned State Government, community policing, security related infrastructure by village defence committees and publicity material. ₹ 60 crore were released during 2009-10 under the scheme. A revised budget outlay of ₹ 580 crore is provisioned in 2010-11 under the scheme and ₹ 288.17 crore have been released upto 31.01.2011. The honorarium paid to Special Police Officers (SPOs) under the Scheme was also raised from ₹ 1,500 to ₹ 3,000 per month on 80:20 ratio of sharing per SPO between the Centre and the States.

Deployment of Central Para Military Forces

2.7.14 73 battalions of CPMFs are currently deployed for assisting the State Police in States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

India Reserve Battalions

2.7.15 The Left Wing Extremist affected States have been sanctioned India Reserve (IR) battalions mainly to strengthen security apparatus at their level as also to enable the States to

provide gainful employment to the youth, particularly in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas. 37 India Reserve (IR) battalions have been sanctioned to nine Left Wing Extremism affected States. Provision has also been made for raising two coys per battalion as commando units/specialised forces for which additional financial assistance of ₹ 6 crore is given over and above the ₹ 27.75 crore being provided by the Central Government for each IR Battalion. So far, 31 IR Battalions have been raised.

CoBRA Battalions

2.7.16 Ten Battalions of Specialized Force trained and equipped for counter-insurgency and jungle-warfare operations, named as Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are being raised as a part of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) during the period from 2008-09 to 2010-11. Out of these 10 Battalions, 6 Battalions have already been raised. In the year 2008-09, 02 Bns were raised, 1 each at Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh) and Koraput (Orissa). In the year 2009-10, 04 Bns have been raised, 1 each at Hazaribagh (Jharkhand), Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh), Gaya (Bihar) and Bhandara (Maharashtra). Remaining 4 Battalions will be raised during 2010-11 in the States of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Assam.

CIAT Schools

2.7.17 During the 11th Plan period setting up of 20 Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist (CIAT) Schools in the States of

Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Assam was taken up for training of Police Personnel for combating terrorism/naxalism. The Ministry of Home Affairs provides ₹1.5 crore for each school for development of temporary infrastructure. The Ministry would also bear recurring expenditure towards honorarium to be paid to the trainers. They would also provide administrative support for running the CIAT Schools and necessary training equipments like weapon, ammunition, supporting manpower etc. After obtaining reports from BPR&D on progress of establishment of CIAT schools in five States and considering the requests of other States on providing assistance for establishment of CIAT schools, CIAT schools have been redistributed and are proposed to be constructed during 11th Plan Period for LWE States are as below:

Sl. No.	State	Allocation of CIAT schools under 11 TH Plan period for LWE States	Revised allocation of CIAT schools for LWE States.
1	Bihar	4	3
2	Chhattisgarh	4	4
3	Jharkhand	4	4
4	Orissa	4	3
5	West Bengal	-	1
	Total	16	15



2.7.18 Further details relating to CIAT Schools are given at para 8.57 of Chapter VIII (Police Forces).

Scheme for Special Infrastructure

2.7.19 The Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States was approved in the Eleventh Plan, with an allocation of ₹ 500 crore, to cater to critical infrastructure gaps, which cannot be covered under the existing schemes. These could relate to requirements of mobility for the police/security forces by upgrading existing roads/tracks in inaccessible areas, provide secure camping grounds and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas, measures to enhance security in respect of police stations/outposts located in vulnerable areas, etc. So far, ₹ 230 crore has been released to the States under the scheme (₹ 100 crore in 2008-09, ₹ 30 crore in 2009-10 and ₹ 100 crore in 2010-11).

Recruitment in Central Para Military Forces

2.7.20 In order to wean away the potential youth from the path of militancy or Left Wing Extremism, recruitment guidelines have been revised to permit 40% recruitment in Central Para Military Forces from the border areas and areas affected by militancy or Left Wing Extremism.

Development

2.7.21 Special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes is being

emphasized. Under the Backward Districts Initiative, which covered 147 districts, an amount of ₹ 45 crore per district had been allocated on a non-lapsable basis. This has now been replaced by the Backward Regions Grant Fund, in 250 districts. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, which was originally being implemented in 200 districts, and was extended to 330 districts in April 2007, is now being extended to all districts in the Country, having regard to the need to universalize this demand-driven programme for wage-employment. These schemes are in addition to various income-generating, public-utility and social-security schemes of Ministries like Rural Development, Agriculture, Health and Family Welfare, Youth Affairs and Sports, Panchayati Raj and Tribal Affairs. In totality, these provide ample opportunity to address the development aspects relevant to Left Wing Extremism, provided the implementation is done in a systematic and qualitative manner.

Focus Area Approach

2.7.22 After various high-level deliberations and interactions with the State Governments concerned, it was agreed that an integrated approach aimed at the relatively more affected areas would give positive results. With this in view, a detailed analysis of the spread and trends in respect of Left Wing Extremism violence has been made and 35 affected districts in nine



States have been taken up for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes. Some of the initiatives for 35 focus districts are given below:

- (i) Under Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), a provision of ₹ 2,000 crore has been made in 2010-2011. The guidelines of the scheme have been relaxed to provide connectivity to the unconnected habitations with population of 250 and above in Schedule V areas.
- (ii) Ministry of Tribal Affairs have released an amount of ₹ 499.99 crore as additional Central Assistance for construction of hostels and Ashram School buildings. Provision of funds on a 100% grant basis (against a 50:50 ratio earlier) for establishment of hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls and boys as well as Ashram Schools in Tribals sub-plan areas (for girls, this relaxed dispensation has been provided for all districts; for boys, this is restricted to the identified 33 districts only).
- (iii) A Road Requirement Plan has been approved by the Government for construction of National Highways, State Highways and major district roads at a cost of ₹ 7300 crore in the eleventh Five year plan, under which roads critical for connectivity in focus districts have been taken up.
- (iv) Under Indira Awaas Yojana, as part of the Economic Stimulus

Package, an amount of ₹ 412.91 crore was released in 2008-09 to Naxal affected districts, in addition to the normal allocation. Further, a Second allocation of ₹ 412.90 crore was released in 2009-10 and an additional amount of ₹ 377.50 crore has been allocated in the supplementary Demands for Grants for the current year as part of the Indira Awaas Yojana for construction of additional one lakh houses in Jharkhand, including the Naxal affected areas.

- (v) Planning Commission through a Management Information System (MIS) at <http://pcserver.nic.in/lwe> has been monitoring implementation of following Flagship Programmes in 35 focus districts, which are affected by Left Wing Extremism and also reviewing the progress of implementation through Video Conferencing :
 - a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
 - b) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);
 - c) Ashram Schools;
 - d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);
 - e) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
 - f) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);
 - g) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);





- h) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS);
 - i) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);
 - j) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
- (vi) Planning Commission has identified 60 districts, inter alia, including 35 focus districts for implementation of Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward districts. The scheme will focus on strengthening the standards of governance in identified districts. The outlay of the scheme will be ₹ 3,300 crore for two years i.e.- 2010-11 and 2011-12.
- (vii) The Empowered Group of Officers set up by Ministry of Home Affairs, under the chairpersonship of Member Secretary, Planning Commission, to exercise powers to over-ride or modify existing norms/guidelines on implementation of various flagship schemes, has already started working in consultation with the Ministries/ Departments concerned. After the approval by the Empowered Group of Officers, following relaxations have been made by the concerned Ministries in guidelines of the schemes in respect of the Left Wing Extremist affected districts:
- (a) Ministry of Rural Development has issued instructions on 07.10.2010 to increase the ceiling of per unit cost from ₹ 45,000 to ₹ 48,500 per Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) house in focus Left Wing Extremist affected districts.
 - (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued instructions on 30.09.2010 for Electronic Transfer of BRGF funds to expedite release of funds from State to local bodies without delay.
 - (c) Ministry of Rural Development has relaxed the norms for maximum length of bridges from 50 mts to 75 mts under PMGSY in 35 Left Wing Extremist affected districts.
 - (d) Ministry of Rural Development has extended the applicability of relaxation of population norm of 250 for allowing connectivity to the habitations under PMGSY to all Left Wing Extremist affected districts, as in the case of Schedule V areas.
 - (e) The mandate of the Empowered Group of Officers has been extended to all 60 districts, which are covered under Integrated Action Plan.
 - (f) General approval under Section-2 of Forest

(Conservation) Act, 1980 to LWE affected districts for diversion of forest land for certain activities to be carried out by the government departments involving not more than 2 ha of forest land.

Tribal and Forest related issues

2.7.23 Another step has been the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, which seeks to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules have been notified on 01.01.2008. Special attention is given so that the implementation of this Act is effectively undertaken in the States, so that its aims and objects are fully achieved. Further, to facilitate social and physical infrastructure in the forest areas, Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued general approval to allow such infrastructure by utilizing upto 1 hectare of forest land for non-forest purposes. That Ministry has also permitted upgradation of kutcha roads constructed prior to 01.09.1980 into pucca roads. More than one lakh forest related petty cases against tribals withdrawn in Jharkhand.

Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy

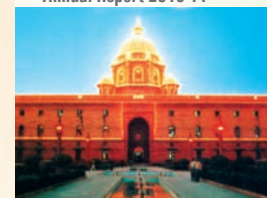
2.7.24 Guidelines for surrender-cum rehabilitation of Left Wing Extremists has been put in place. The rehabilitation package, inter alia, includes a stipend of ₹ 2,000 for three years, vocational training, immediate grant of ₹ 1.5 lakh and incentives for surrender of weapons.

Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal violence

2.7.25 The broad aim of the Scheme is to assist families of victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal violence. An amount of ₹ 3 lakh is given to the affected family under the scheme, for each death in a family in a particular incident. However, if any member of a family dies or is/are permanently incapacitated in separate incidents/occasions, the family would be entitled to get assistance on each occasion. The assistance given to the beneficiaries of naxal violence under this scheme is in addition to ex-gratia payment of ₹ 1 lakh paid under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme.

2.7.26 Under the Central Scheme of Assistance to the Victims of Terrorists/Communal/Naxal violence, 143 beneficiaries have been sanctioned ₹ 3 lakh each upto 25.01.2011 totalling to Rs. 4.29 lakh.

Annual Report 2010-11



Detention under NSA, 1980

2.7.27 From 01.04.2010 to 25.01.2011 detention under National Security Act (NSA), 1980 has been revoked in 328 cases and rejected in 153 cases.

Arms and Ammunition

2.7.28 An advisory has been issued to all States/Union Territories on 06.04.2010 relating to issue of Arms licences, use of ammunition, maintenance of data base, etc.

MEASURES TAKEN TO STRENGTHEN THE INTERNAL SECURITY APPARATUS

2.8.1 As part of an ongoing exercise several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence and security agencies both at the Central level and the State level, as well as to enhance information sharing and operational coordination between the Central agencies and the State Governments. These measures include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; amendment in the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture or private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowering DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; online and security connectivity between the Multi-Agency Centre and State Special Branches. A Scheme aimed at strengthening State Special Branches

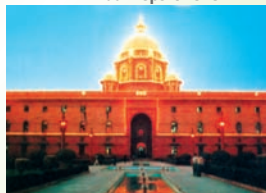
(SSBs) by way of support for monitoring, security, surveillance and other related equipments, has recently been approved. Support would be given in this scheme for networking, computers and data management.

Establishment of NATGRID (National Intelligence Grid)

2.8.2 The NATGRID (National Intelligence Grid) has been set up as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs in April, 2010. NATGRID will link data bases for constructing actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats. As such, NATGRID has been set up to create a facility that improves India's capability to counter internal security threats. NATGRID is headed by Chief Executive Officer (CEO). 39 posts at various levels have been created and will be operationalised in 2011 after approval of competent authority.

Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Union Territories

2.8.3 A Conference of the Chief Ministers on Internal Security was held on 01.02.2011 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The Prime Minister inaugurated the Conference. Apart from reviewing the Action Taken on the recommendations of the last Chief Ministers' Conference held on 07.02.2010, the Conference discussed wide ranging issues related to Internal Security such as filling up the vacant posts of Police Forces, strengthening of counter terrorism capabilities; police reforms and left wing extremism.





Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal Security held on 01.02.2011

National Investigation Agency

2.8.4 The National Investigation Agency Act has been enacted and notified on 31.12.2008 and the National Investigation Agency has been constituted. The Director General has been appointed and 276 additional posts have been created at various levels in the Agency. Further, a branch office of NIA has been established at Hyderabad (Cyberabad), Andhra Pradesh under a Deputy Inspector General by creating 110 posts. The Agency is mandated to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts mentioned in the Schedule which, inter-alia, includes offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 that have inter-State and/or international linkages, which are assigned to it by the

Government and would function under the superintendence of the Central Government. NIA Headquarters in Delhi has been notified as 'Police Station'. 19 cases have been assigned to the Agency for investigation and prosecution. Out of these 19 cases, chargesheets have been filed in 10 cases. Special Courts have been notified in 25 States and UTs.

Membership of MHA in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

2.8.5 India was inducted as a Member of the FATF in the meeting of the FATF held from 18.10.2010 to 22.10.2010. FATF is an inter-governmental body whose purpose is the development and promotion of national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

Annual Report 2010-11



Proscription of organizations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

2.8.6. Indian Mujahidin and all its formations and front organizations were declared as Terrorist Organization on 02.06.2010.

2.8.7. The Notification declaring the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) as an Unlawful Association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act for a further period of 2 years was upheld by the Tribunal vide its Judgement of 12.11.2010.

GORKHALAND ISSUE

2.9 The Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) has been demanding grant of separate Statehood for the area comprising entire Darjeeling district and certain other contiguous areas of Jalpaiguri district. A process of tripartite talks has been initiated since September 2008 at the instance of the West Bengal Government with the representatives of GJM with the Government of India acting as facilitator. Six rounds of tripartite talks have been held so far. Following the talks, GJM has, for the time being, scaled down its demand to the creation of an interim authority for replacing the existing Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC) without deviating from its original demand.

SECURITY

Security of Very Important Persons (VIPs)

2.10.1 The threat to VIPs on account of their public status in social and

public life continues to exist which generates serious concern for its likely impact on national governance. The threat from terrorist/ militant groups has continued to increase overtime making it imperative to provide adequate security to VIPs and other high dignitaries. As the threat to security to VIPs is an ever-increasing phenomenon the security review is made by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. The security arrangements are assessed by a High Level Committee to effectively neutralize the designs of terrorists and militants and thereby ensure maintenance of public order and peace in the country. During the year 2010-11, security has been down graded or withdrawn, based on review done by the high-level committee, in respect of number of threat-based Central protectees. As a result, there has been saving of manpower deployed for such security duties to the extent of around 200,

2.10.2 The State Governments are also constantly sensitized by the Ministry of Home Affairs about security issues concerning VIP security and their movements. In this regard, advisories are communicated to them periodically, as required. The Crisis Management Plans for meeting any eventuality arising out of VIP security issues are also prepared to suitably handle any contingency of emergency, which may arise. Special training courses for Police Commandos are being conducted



in training institutions of National Security Guard (NSG), Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) in VIP security duties.

2.10.3 As recommended by the Group of Ministers (GoM) in May, 2001 a Special Duty Group (SDG) has been created in the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for VIP Security. The CISF is accordingly training its personnel for the purposes of physical protection of highly threatened dignitaries/individuals, evacuation of Protected Persons and for providing static as well as mobile security to the Protected Persons.

Commonwealth Games-2010 Security

2.10.4 The Commonwealth Games 2010 were held as scheduled from 03.10.2010 to 14.10.2010 in New Delhi. The security arrangements for the Commonwealth Games 2010 were regularly reviewed in the Ministry of Home Affairs through the Empowered Security Committee constituted under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary. The decision to provide Integrated Security System for all the Competition/Non-Competition/ Training venues of Commonwealth Games 2010 through M/s Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) on a nomination basis was taken by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 08.05.2009. Subsequently the Cabinet

approved ₹ 370 crore for installing an Integrated Security System for the Games. The security measures were successfully implemented and there were no adverse incidents during the Commonwealth Games – 2010.

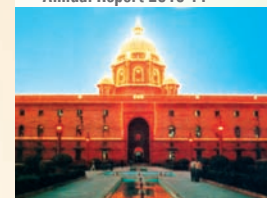
Airport Security/Metro Security

2.10.5 The security of aviation sector has been particularly emphasized in recent times after the 11.09.2001 attack in USA. Therefore acquisition of modern security gadgets and enhanced deployment of security personnel of CISF at airports has been given due attention, to prevent any untoward incident.

2.10.6 Besides, contingency measures have also been devised to deal with any emergent situation in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, IB, CISF and others. In addition to these, advisories are also being issued to further strengthen the security at all civil airports in the country as per the prevailing threat perception for them from time to time.

2.10.7 As regards security for Metro Railways in the country, the security of the Kolkata Metro was reviewed by this Ministry. The Railway Protection Force provides security to Kolkata Metro, along with Kolkata Police. Security for Delhi Metro is provided by CISF which is reviewed from time to time.

Annual Report 2010-11



Security of Vital Installations

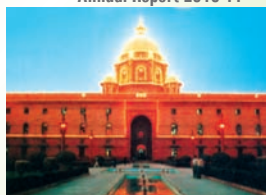
2.10.8 The security of Vital Installations in the country is basically the concern and responsibility of the concerned Ministry/Department/State Government. However the Ministry of Home Affairs advises them on security requirements of various Installations from time to time on the basis of periodic review of existing arrangements by the Central Security Agencies. Besides, threat inputs received from Central Security Agencies about the vital Installations are also being promptly shared with the concerned State Governments/ UT Administrations and requisite advisories being issued to them in order to further strengthen their security arrangements.

2.10.9 Based on the threat perception and sensitivity, the

Central Intelligence Agencies also categorize such plants/installations into A, B and C category of vital installations for adequate security measures. Periodical security review of these installations is also carried out to further strengthen the security aspects.

Security of religious shrines/places

2.10.10 The security of religious shrines/places in the country is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/ Union Territory Administration. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs issues necessary advisories for strengthening the security of such religious shrines/places to the concerned State Governments /Union Territories as and when any specific threats inputs are received in respect of them.





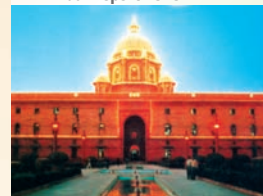
BACKGROUND

3.1 India has 15,106.7 km. of land border and a coastline of 7,516.6 km. including island territories. The length of our land borders with neighbouring countries is as under :

Name of the country	Length of the border (in km.)
Bangladesh	4,096.7
China	3,488.0
Pakistan	3,323.0
Nepal	1,751.0
Myanmar	1,643.0
Bhutan	699.0
Afghanistan	106.0
Total	15,106.7

3.2 Securing the country's borders against interests hostile to the country and putting in place systems that are able to interdict such elements while facilitating legitimate trade and commerce are among the principal objectives of border management. The proper management of borders, which is vitally important for national security, presents many challenges and includes coordination and concerted action by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country to secure the frontiers and sub serve its best interests.

Annual Report 2010-11



3.3 The Department of Border Management was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in January, 2004 to pay focused attention to the issues relating to management of international land and coastal borders, strengthening of border policing & guarding, creation of infrastructure like roads, fencing & floodlighting of borders and implementation of Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

3.4 As a part of the strategy to secure the borders as also to create infrastructure in the border areas of the country, several initiatives have been undertaken by the Department of Border Management. These include expeditious construction of fencing, floodlighting & roads along Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at various locations on the international borders of the country, construction of strategic roads

along Indo-China border. In addition, various developmental works in the border areas have been undertaken by the Department under the BADP as a part of the comprehensive approach to border management.

VIGIL ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

Fencing and floodlighting of borders

3.5 Fencing and floodlighting of the border are important constituents of maintaining vigilance along the border. In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, the Government have undertaken the work of construction of fencing, floodlighting and roads along these borders.

Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB)

3.6 The Indian side of the Indo-Bangladesh border passes through West



Fencing constructed along Indo-Bangladesh Border

Bengal (2,216.7 km.), Assam (263 km.), Meghalaya (443 km.), Tripura (856 km.) and Mizoram (318 km.). The entire stretch consists of plain, riverine belts, hills, jungles with hardly any natural obstacles. The area is heavily populated and cultivated right upto the border.

3.7 The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and checking illegal cross border activities has been a major challenge. The main problem is of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India. In order to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border roads and fencing in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border sanctioned

to be fenced is 3,436.59 km.; out of which about 2,735.12 km. of fencing has so far been completed. There have been some problems in construction of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying areas, population within 150 yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases and protests by border population, which has led to delay in completion of the project. The balance works are under progress and the project is targetted to be completed by March, 2012.

3.8 In addition, 3580.20 km. of border patrol roads have also been constructed out of sanctioned length of about 4,426.11 km. The phase wise progress of fencing and roads is as under:



Fencing						
(Length in km.)						
Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	507.00	507.00	1021.00	712.00	1528	1219.00
Assam	152.31	149.29	77.72	72.27	230.03	221.56
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	272.17	182.00	470.23	380.06
Tripura	-	-	856.00	730.50	856.00	730.50
Mizoram	-	-	352.33	184.00	352.33	184.00
Total	857.37	854.35	2579.22	1880.77	3436.59	2735.12

Border Roads

(Length in km.)

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	1770.00	1616.57	0.00	0.00	1770.00	1616.57
Assam	186.33	176.50	102.42	80.42	288.75	256.92
Meghalaya	211.29	211.29	328.00	200.85	539.29	412.14
Tripura	545.37	480.51	645.00	456.00	1190.37	936.51
Mizoram	153.40	153.06	484.30	205.00	637.70	358.06
Total	2866.39	2637.93	1559.72	942.27	4426.11	3580.20

Floodlighting

3.9 277 km. of floodlighting has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. The Government has decided to undertake floodlighting in the states of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura in 2,840 km. along Indo-Bangladesh border at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,327 crore. The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Engineering Project India Limited and National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC). The work is scheduled to be completed by 2011-12.

3.10 The work of floodlighting in new border areas for a length of 445 km. (West Bengal – 245 km. & Tripura – 200 km.) has been completed of which 400 km. has been energized. Floodlighting work over 1,200 km. is currently under progress.

Phase-III - Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I

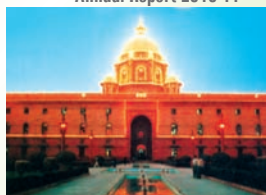
3.11 Most of the fencing constructed

under the Phase-I in the States of West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya has been damaged due to adverse climatic conditions, repeated submergence, etc. The Government of India has sanctioned a project named Phase-III for erection of 861 km. of fencing replacing the entire fencing constructed under Phase-I at an estimated cost of ₹ 884 crore.

3.12 The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department, National Buildings Construction Corporation and National Project Construction Corporation. So far, 749 km. of fencing has been replaced. The balance works are in progress and targetted to be completed by March, 2012.

Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB)

3.13 India shares 3,323 km. [including Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) sector] of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and J&K. The Indo-Pakistan



border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features. This border is characterized by attempts at infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband, the LoC being the most active and live portion of the border.

3.14 Fencing and floodlighting along Indo-Pakistan border is in progress since 1980. The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on this border as on 31.12.2010 is indicated below:

Fencing				
(Length in km.)				
Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be fenced	Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced
Punjab	553.00	461.00	462.45*	---
Rajasthan	1037.00	1056.63	1048.27*	---
J&K (International Border)	210.00	186.00	186.00	---
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	229.00	111.00
Total	2308.00	2043.63	1925.72	111.00

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

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

3.15 Border fencing and floodlighting works along the entire Indo-Pakistan border had been completed except in Gujarat and barring realignment of about 60 km.

(38 km. in Jammu and 22 km. in Punjab sectors) and riverine and washed away gap filling activities (17 km. in Punjab) are now in progress.





Fencing constructed along Indo-Pakistan border

3.16 The Government had approved a comprehensive proposal for erecting fencing, floodlighting and construction of border/link roads and Border Out-Posts for Border Security Force in the Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border. Works of 229 km. of fencing, 202 km. of floodlighting and 281 km. of border roads have been completed so far in this sector out of 340 km. sanctioned. 38 BOPs have also been established out of 70 BOPs sanctioned.

3.17 There has been time overrun in completing the project due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rains and consequential floods in 2003 & 2006. The cost of the project has also increased considerably due to price escalation, increase in the scope of work, upgradation of specifications for roads and electrical

works etc. In addition, an expenditure of ₹ 224 crore is estimated for upgradation works as per Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) recommendations after the floods in 2006.



Floodlighting along Indo-Pakistan border

3.18 The Government has approved the extension of time for completion of the fencing and floodlighting project and revised cost amounting to ₹ 1,201 crore against original sanction of ₹ 380 crore. The project is targeted to be completed

by March, 2012 or three working season after the work is started.

Shifting of fencing close to the border

3.19 It has been decided to shift 38.015 km. of fencing erected on Jammu International Border and 22.585 km. of fencing and floodlighting in Punjab sector close to the border to facilitate the border inhabitants to cultivate their lands without problems. Presently, the work of earth leveling, erection of pickets and barbed wire is in progress.

Construction of additional Border Out Posts (BOPs) along Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan Borders

3.20 There already exist 802 BOPs on Indo-Bangladesh border and 609 BOPs on Indo-Pakistan border for effective domination of these borders. In order to reduce the inter-BOP distance for effective border management, a proposal for construction of additional 509 BOPs (383 along Indo-Bangladesh border and 126 along Indo-Pakistan border) at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,832.50 crore has been approved by the Government on 16.02.2009. Construction of these additional BOPs will provide all necessary infrastructures for the accommodation, logistic support and the combat functions of the BSF troops deployed on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders. The project is targetted to be completed by 2013-14.

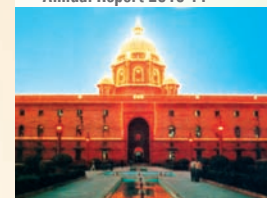
3.21 The work of construction of all 509 BOPs has been awarded to three construction agencies viz. Engineering Project India Limited (60), National Project Construction Corporation (194) and Central Public Works Department (255). Construction activity in respect of 65 BOPs has started. Land acquisition for remaining BOPs is in progress and work will commence soon after the land acquisition is completed.

Development of Integrated Check Posts

3.22 Securing the country's borders against interests hostile to the country and putting in place systems that are able to interdict such elements while facilitating legitimate trade and commerce, are among the principal objectives of Border Management. In this context, and as part of an overall strategy for improved Border Management, it is necessary to undertake integrated development of infrastructure at the entry points on our land borders.

3.23 Existing infrastructure available with Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at these points on our land borders is generally inadequate. Support facilities like warehouses, parking lots, banks, hotels etc are also either inadequate or absent. All regulatory and support functions are generally inadequate and generally not available in one complex. Even when located in close proximity, there is no single agency responsible for coordinated functioning

Annual Report 2010-11

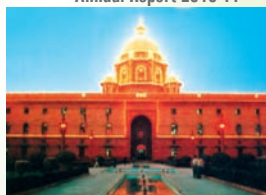


of various Government authorities/ service providers.

3.24 The need to redress this situation is recognized by all agencies concerned. One of the measures that was agreed upon is to set-up Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at major entry points on our land borders. These Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) would house all regulatory agencies like Immigration, Customs, border security, etc together with support facilities like parking, warehousing, banking, hotels etc. in a single complex equipped with all modern facilities.

3.25 Accordingly, the approval of the Government was obtained to set-up ICPs at 13 locations on Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Myanmar borders as a plan scheme under the 11th Five year plan at an estimated cost of ₹ 635 crore. Approval was also obtained to develop ICP facilities at four locations on the Nepalese side of the border to enable optimum utilization of the ICPs on the Indian side. A list of the 13 ICPs along with their estimated project cost proposed to be set-up is as under:

Phase – I					
(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated cost	Approved cost
1.	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	172	172
2.	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	136	Yet to be firmed up
3.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	120	120
4.	Attari	Punjab	India-Pakistan	150	150
5.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-B'desh	50	Yet to be firmed up
6.	Akhaura	Tripura	India-B'desh	60	73.50
7.	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	34	82.49
Phase – II					
Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated cost	Approved cost
8.	Hili	West Bengal	India-B'desh	78	Yet to be firmed up
9.	Changrabandha	West Bengal	India-B'desh	64	Yet to be firmed up
10.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-B'desh	16	Yet to be firmed up
11.	Kawarpuchia	Mizoram	India-B'desh	27	Yet to be firmed up
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	34	Yet to be firmed up
13.	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	29	Yet to be firmed up



3.26 To oversee and regulate the construction, management and maintenance of the ICPs the setting up of a Statutory Authority called 'Land Ports Authority of India' (LPAI) was also approved. The LPAI is envisaged to function as an autonomous agency under the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs with representation from the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Department of Revenue and other stakeholders. It would also associate with the State Governments and Border Guarding Forces concerned in its work. The LPAI is envisaged as a lean, oversight body aimed at providing better administration and cohesive management of cross-border movement of people and goods. It would be vested with powers on the lines of similar bodies like the Airports Authority of India.

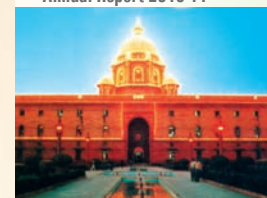
3.27 Meanwhile, an Empowered Steering Committee (ESC) has been constituted, in the Department of Border Management, MHA, as mandated by the Government, as an interim arrangement, till the LPAI comes into

being. The powers and functions of the ESC, inter-alia, are engaging technical and commercial consultants/project developers, identifying builders/developers for execution/running of various ICPs, arranging funds, finalization of Draft Project Reports (DPR)/ Detailed Engineering Reports (DER), monitoring of projects, coordination with various Government agencies, taking administrative and financial decisions on proposals involving expenditure upto ₹ 100 crore etc. So far, 23 meetings of the ESC have been held. All the important decisions on matters relating to the ICPs, are taken by the ESC.

Facilities provided by the ICPs

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Passenger terminal building | Currency exchange |
| Internet facility | Cargo process building |
| Cargo inspection sheds | Warehouse/Cold storage |
| Quarantine laboratory | Clearing agents |
| Banks | Scanners |
| DFMD/HHMD | CCTV/PA System |
| Isolation Bay | Parking |
| Cafeteria | Other public utilities |





Sh. P. Chidambaram laying the foundation stone of Integrated Check Post at Raxul



Progress of development of ICPS

- a) The work on the Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at Attari, Raxaul and Jogbani has already commenced and is progressing according to the timelines scheduled for each. These projects are expected to be completed in April, June, and August 2011 respectively.
- b) The Detailed Engineering Reports for the ICP at Akhaura was approved by the ESC in its meeting held on 06.08.2010. The Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) was issued for this ICP on 19.08.2010 and opened on 30.09.2010. Technical evaluation of the bids has been completed and is under circulation to the ESC members.
- c) The Detailed Engineering Reports for the ICP at Petrapole was approved by the ESC in its meeting held on 06.08.2010. The Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) was issued for this ICP on 14.09.2010 and has been opened on 20.10.2010. Technical evaluation of the bids is underway. In the case of Petrapole the ESC directed that the award of work would, however, be only after the finalization of the land acquisition issues.
- d) The Detailed Engineering Reports for the ICP at Dawki has been prepared and is under circulation to the ESC members.
- e) The DER for the ICP at Moreh is under preparation.

- f) Land has already been taken possession of in the case of the Dawki, Petrapole and Moreh ICPs.
- g) Land has been acquired in the case of Rupaidiha ICP in Uttar Pradesh, scheduled for Phase II of the scheme. Further, land has been finalized in Kwarpuchhaiah in Mizoram and is under the process of finalization in the case of Changrabandha in West Bengal.

Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)

3.29 The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) has been envisaged as a statutory body which will function as a body corporate under the administrative control of the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. The LPAI is expected to provide better administration and cohesive management of entry points/land ports on the land borders and would be vested with the powers on the lines of similar bodies like Airports Authority of India.

3.30 The Land Ports Authority of India Bill has received the assent of the President of India after its passage in both Houses of Parliament. The Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010 has been notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section I on 01.09.2010. Rules under the Act have been framed and are now under the process of consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, Ministry of Law and Department

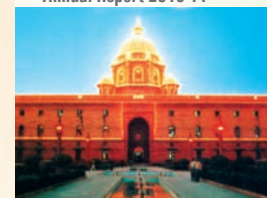
of Personnel & Training. Other follow up action to establish the Authority is being taken.

Coastal Security

3.31 A supplemental scheme called 'Coastal Security Scheme' is under implementation in the 9 coastal States and 4 coastal Union Territories (UTs) since 2005 for strengthening infrastructure for coastal patrolling and surveillance. Under the scheme, assistance has been/is being given to all the coastal States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands to set up 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts and 30 operational barracks and to equip them with 204 boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motorcycles for mobility on the coast and in close coastal waters. A lump-sum assistance of ₹ 10 lakh per Police Station is also given for equipment, computers and furniture.

3.32 The approved outlay of the scheme is ₹ 400 crore for non-recurring expenditure and ₹ 151 crore for recurring expenditure for 6 years on fuel, repair and maintenance of boats and training of manpower, which is provided, by the States and UTs. The scheme has been approved for extension of one year i.e. upto 31.03.2011 with additional non-recurring expenditure of ₹ 95 crore (approx.).

Annual Report 2010-11



Progress of implementation

3.33 71 out of 73 coastal police stations sanctioned under the scheme have been made operational in Gujarat (10), Andhra Pradesh (6), West Bengal (6), Goa (3), Tamil Nadu (12), Kerala (6), Maharashtra (12), Karnataka (5), Orissa (5), Puduchery (1), Lakshadweep (4) and Daman & Diu (1).

3.34 The implementation of this scheme is being done by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. A statement of physical and financial progress under the scheme, as on 31.12.2010, is at **Annexure-VII**.

Procurement of boats

3.35 The procurement of the interceptor boats is being done centrally through Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) viz. M/s Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa and M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), Kolkata. MHA has signed a contract in March 2008 with these vendors for supply of 84 (5 Ton) and 110 (12 Ton) boats. Besides, an agreement with GRSE has also been signed for supply of 10 nos. of 12 Ton boats for Andaman & Nicobar Islands with higher specifications.

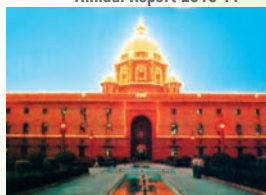
3.36 As per the contract mentioned above, the original delivery of the boats was scheduled to commence from April 2009 and complete by December, 2010. However, a need was felt, in the wake of Mumbai incidents, for expeditious supply of

boats to the States/UTs. Accordingly, the delivery schedule of the boats has been compressed by six months and delivery of all the boats will now be completed by March, 2011.

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

Goa Shipyard Limited		
State/UT	12 Ton	5 Ton
Gujarat	20	10
Maharashtra	6	22
Goa	6	3
Karnataka	10	5
Kerala	16	8
Lakshadweep	2	4
Daman & Diu	2	2
Total	62	54

Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited		
State/UT	12 Ton	5 Ton
Tamil Nadu	12	12
Andhra Pradesh	12	6
Orissa	10	5
West Bengal	12	6
Puducherry	2	1
Andaman & Nicobar	10	--
Total	58	30



Progress of delivery of boats

3.38 The supply of interceptor boats has started since April, 2009. A total of 183 boats have been delivered by the vendors to the coastal States and UTs upto 31.12.2010 as per the details given below :

Goa Shipyard Limited			
State/UT	Boats supplied		
	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total
Gujarat	19	9	28
Maharashtra	6	22	28
Goa	3	2	5
Karnataka	10	5	15
Kerala	16	8	24
Lakshadweep	2	4	6
Daman & Diu	2	2	4
Total	58	52	110

Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited			
State/UT	Boats supplied		
	12 Ton	5 Ton	Total
Tamil Nadu	12	12	24
Andhra Pradesh	7	6	13
Orissa	6	5	11
West Bengal	8	6	14
Puducherry	2	1	3
Andaman & Nicobar	8	--	8
Total	43	30	73



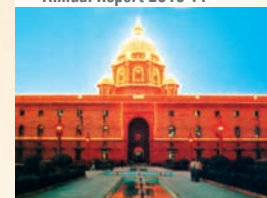
Coastal Police Station, Vizhinjam

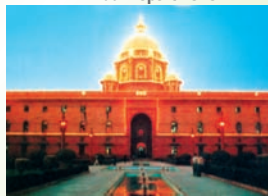
Initiatives after Mumbai incidents

3.39 Subsequent to the terrorists attack in Mumbai on 26/11, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been thoroughly reviewed by the Government of India. Several high-level meetings were held in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Defence, Shipping and Fisheries etc. to review the coastal security arrangements of the country and to address various related issues. This included an inter-Ministerial meeting and a video conference taken by the Cabinet Secretary on 28.02.2009 and 26.06.2009 respectively. The Union Home Secretary also reviewed the coastal security of the country in the meetings taken by him on 05.12.2008 and 10.06.2009. During these meetings, several important decisions/ initiatives in respect of maritime and coastal security of the country were taken. The present status of some of the major decisions/initiatives is given below :

(i) Formulation and approval of Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II)

It has been decided to formulate Phase-II of the Coastal Security





Scheme keeping in view the additional requirements of coastal Police Stations, interceptor boats and other infrastructure by the coastal States and UTs. In this regard, the coastal States/UTs have carried out vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements for formulation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security. The Coast Guard has recommended for an additional 131 coastal police stations along the Indian coast line, which includes 20 existing Police Stations in A&N islands being proposed to be upgraded to Coastal Police Stations. Based on the inputs received from Coast Guard and the coastal States/UTs, the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) has been formulated and approved by the Government on 24.09.2010 for implementation from 2011-12.

(ii) Registration of boats

It has been decided that all the fishing/non-fishing boats plying in Indian waters need to get registered under a uniform system. The Department of Shipping is the nodal department in this regard. Two notifications, one for amending the MS (Registration of Fishing Vessels) rules alongwith revised format for registration and another for notifying the list of registrars, have been issued by Ministry of Shipping in consultation with Ministry of Law in June 2009. States/UTs are taking follow-up actions in this regard.

(iii) Installation of transponders on the boats

It has also been decided that all type of boats would be fitted/provided with navigational and communication equipments to facilitate vessel identification and tracking. The Department of Shipping is the nodal department for this matter too. The DG Shipping has issued the two circulars to ensure that all types of vessels including fishing vessels, other than fishing vessels of less than 20 Mtrs. categories, are installed with AIS type B transponders for the purposes of identification and tracking. A Group under the chairmanship of Nautical Adviser has worked out the specifications of the AIS transponders required for installation on fishing vessels, and submitted the same to Department of Shipping for further action.

A Committee under the DG, Coast Guard, has been constituted to suggest type of transponders on vessels of less than 20 Mtrs. length. The Committee has decided to carry out NCNC trials of suitable tracking systems for sub-20 Mtrs. boats, which are :

- a) Satellite based
- b) AIS/VHF based, and
- c) VHF/GPS based

The reports of these trials are under consideration.

(iv) Issuance of ID Cards to fishermen

All the fishermen would be issued ID cards which would be relatable to a single centralized data-base. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F), as nodal agency, is taking necessary actions in this regard, in consultation with all concerned. The uniform format for data collection for ID cards has been finalised and sent to all the Coastal States/UTs with a request to commence the data collection process.

A Consortium of Public Sector Undertakings led by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), which is also executing the MNIC Project, have been offered the task of digitization of data, capturing of Biometric details and digital photo, designing and manufacturing of Biometric ID cards for the fishermen.

As requested by DAHD&F for instant requirement of funds to the tune of ₹ 33 crore to initiate the project of issuance of ID cards to fishermen, an authorization letter for the same has been issued to them by RGI, MHA. Another request of ₹ 39 crore, received from DAHD&F, has also been forwarded to RGI for necessary action on their part. Out of ₹ 33 crore, ₹ 25 crore have been given to consortium of PSUs led by BEL

and ₹ 8 crore to coastal States and UTs.

(v) Multipurpose National Identity Cards to coastal population

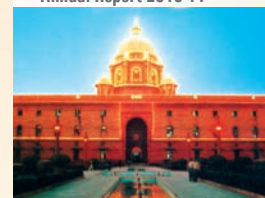
Registrar General of India (RGI), MHA, is working on a project for issuance of Multipurpose National Identity cards (MNICs) to the population in the coastal villages, as a part of its project of creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the coastal States/UTs ahead of Census 2011. The NPR for coastal areas is proposed to be made ready during the period 2009-10. It has been decided to implement this project in two phases:-

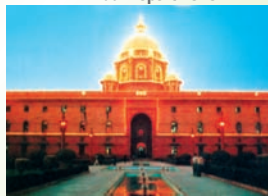
Phase I – 3,331 villages on the coastline (In A& N Islands - all the villages and towns to be covered

Phase II – Towns/cities and other villages on the coastline along with 2011 census

For the first time, direct data collection methodology has been proposed to be undertaken for the project. This will be done with the assistance of central PSUs namely BEL, ECIL and ITI jointly through the State, District and village level functionaries. The data collection in seventy coastal districts has started from July 2009. Biographic details of around 66 lakh persons have so far been collected while biometric capture has been completed for about 19 lakh persons.

Annual Report 2010-11





(vi) Constitution of National Committee

A 'National Committee for strengthening maritime and coastal security against threats from the sea' has been constituted in August, 2009 under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. The Committee comprises of representatives of all the concerned Ministries/ Departments/Organizations in the Government of India as well as Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of the coastal States/UTs. The progress of implementation of all the major decisions in respect of the coastal security was reviewed by the National Committee in its meetings held on 04.09.2009, 22.01.2010, 14.05.2010 and 23.11.2010.

3.40 The various decisions taken in these meetings are being followed up by the concerned agencies as well as by the National Committee for strengthening maritime and coastal security against threats from the sea.

Scheme for strengthening joint coastal patrolling off the coast of Gujarat and Maharashtra

3.41 Keeping in view the vulnerability of the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts to illegal cross border activities, Joint Coastal Patrolling has been introduced off the coasts of Maharashtra and

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

3.42 Land for the Coast Guard Stations at Dhanu, Murud Janjira and Veraval has been offered to Coast Guard by the respective State Governments. So far, Ministry of Home Affairs has released a total amount of ₹ 633.90 lakh to Ministry of Defence for construction of Coast Guard Stations.

3.43 The Ministry of Defence has signed a contract in March, 2009 for procurement of 15 interceptor boats. So far, an amount of ₹ 6,277.50 lakh has been released to the Ministry of Defence.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS OF OPERATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE IN BORDER AREAS ALONG INDIA-CHINA BORDER

3.44 To redress the situation arising out of poor road connectivity which has hampered the operational capability of the border guarding forces deployed along the India-China border, the Government had decided to undertake phase-wise construction of 27 roads totaling 804 km. in the border areas along the India-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,937 crore to be constructed by Ministry of Home Affairs for operational use by Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP).

Preparation of Detailed Project Reports

3.45 The work of construction of 27 ITBP roads has been assigned to Border Roads Organization (15 roads), Central Public Works Department (8 roads), National Projects Construction Corporation (2 roads) and Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (2 roads). Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)/cost estimates in respect of all the 27 roads, submitted by the executing agencies, have been approved by the High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) of this Ministry.

Status of forest/wildlife clearance

3.46 Since large parts of the approved roads would pass through forest areas, it is mandatory to obtain the forest clearance under the Forest Conservation

Act, 1980 before commencement of the construction activities. In addition, statutory environment clearance under Wildlife Act for roads, whose alignment passes through Wildlife Sanctuaries/National Parks, is also required to be obtained from National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) as well as the Supreme Court before seeking forest clearance.

3.47 Until now, final forest and environmental clearance in respect of 25 roads have been obtained. Approval in principle has been obtained for the Marmang-Thimbu-Mago-Chuna road in Arunachal Pradesh and compliance report/Net Present Value (NPV) of the land submitted/paid. In the case of the Chitkul-Dumpti road in Himachal Pradesh, environment clearance has been obtained from the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the forest clearance has been also been obtained. The NPV amount/compliance report is being deposited/submitted.

3.48 The construction work on 21 roads has commenced. Construction of Sugar Point – Lapcha road in Himachal Pradesh has been completed by BRO. Besides, Chappan – Shipki La (Himachal Pradesh), Sugar Point – Pong – Point 4,840 (Himachal Pradesh) and Ghatsoli – Rattakona (Uttarakhand) roads have also been connected for movement of light vehicles.

MANAGEMENT OF INDO-NEPAL BORDER

3.49 In order to check anti-national activities on the India-Nepal border

Annual Report 2010-11



which is the open & porous border and to improve the security along this border, 25 battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force (BGF) on this border. All the 450 Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been established on Indo-Nepal border.

3.50 Bilateral mechanisms in the form of Home Secretary-level talks and Joint Working Group at the level of Joint Secretaries exist between the two countries. In addition, there is a mechanism of Border District Coordination Committee Meetings between the district officials of the two countries. These mechanisms serve

as platforms for discussing issues of mutual concern like containing cross-border crimes, smuggling, situation arising out of terrorist activities, etc. at national and regional/local levels respectively.

3.51 The last Home Secretary Level Talks were held from 06.11.2009 to 07.11.2009 at Kathmandu.

3.52 In order to meet the operational requirements of the SSB, the Border Guarding Force on this border, the Government is considering a proposal for construction of roads of approximately 1,377 km. in the states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar along this border.



Mahila constables of SSB 7th Bn Behraich checking vehicle on Indo-Nepal border

MANAGEMENT OF INDO-BHUTAN BORDER

3.53 To improve the security environment along this border, 13 battalion of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force on this border. Out of a total 132 BOPs sanctioned, 131 BOPs have been established on Indo-Bhutan border so far.

3.54 A Bilateral mechanism in the shape of an India-Bhutan Group on Border Management and Security has been regularly meeting. This mechanism has proved to be very useful in assessing threat perception to the two countries from groups attempting to take advantage of this open border and in discussing ways of improving the security environment in border areas.

MANAGEMENT OF INDO-MYANMAR BORDER

3.55 India shares a 1,643 km. long border with Myanmar. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram are the States, which share the border with Myanmar.

3.56 Assam Rifles has been deployed for counter-insurgency and border guarding role on this border. Out of sanctioned strength of 46 battalions, 31 battalions are for counter-insurgency and 15 are for border guarding role. Presently, all 15 border guarding battalions are deployed along Indo-Myanmar border on Company Operating Base (COB) approach. The companies are deployed

on all routes of ingress/egress and are checking infiltration, smuggling of arms, ammunition, drugs, fake currency notes etc.

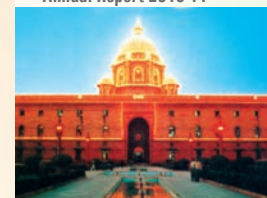
Border Fencing Between BP No.79 & 81 in Moreh (Manipur)

3.57 Government of India has decided to undertake fencing of 10 km. stretch on the north of Moreh (Manipur) in area between BP No.79 to 81 on the Indo-Myanmar Border. The wildlife/forest clearance has been obtained. The Detailed Project Report (DPR)/cost estimates of the proposed fencing for an amount of ₹ 35.99 crore have also been approved. An amount of about ₹ 5.03 crore has already been paid towards compensatory afforestation to Government of Manipur to be deposited with the concerned forest department authorities. Reconnaissance Survey and Trace Cut (RSTC) work between BP 79 to 81 has been completed. Fencing work has been started by BRO.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3.58 The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to border management with the aim to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of

Annual Report 2010-11





BADP – Construction of CC steps to Ngaming School, Tuting Block, District Upper Siang, Arunachal Pradesh

Central/State /BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach and to promote a sense of security and well being among the border population. The programme covers 366 border blocks of 96 border districts of 17 States located along the international land

border. The programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Funds are provided to the States as a non-lapsable Special Central Assistance (SCA) for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.



BADP – suspension bridge in between villages Nafra and Rurang In District West Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh

Guidelines of BADP

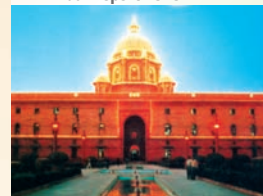
3.59 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented under the guidelines framed by the Planning Commission. The funds, which are allocated by the Planning Commission annually, are re-allocated to the Border States taking into consideration (i) length of International Border (km.); (ii) Population of the border block and (iii) Area of the border block (Sq. km.). Weightage of 15% over and above the total allocation is also given to States having hilly/desert/Kutchh areas. The funds are additive to normal Central assistance and are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by the people of the border areas.

Funds are released to the States in two installments i.e. 1st installment of 90% amount of total allocation of the State and 2nd installment of the remaining 10% amount of the allocation.

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



*BADP – staging hut at village khazalang In Block Nafra District
West Kameng, Arunachal Pradesh*



Empowered Committee

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

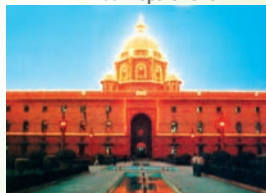
Revision of guidelines of BADP

3.62 A Task Force was constituted earlier under the Chairmanship of Shri B.N. Yugandhar, Member, Planning Commission, for revamping the BADP. In accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force, guidelines of BADP were revised in February, 2009 after due consultation with the State Governments concerned and communicated to the State Governments. The revised guidelines emphasized the need for participatory planning, convergence of all Centrally Sponsored Schemes with BADP funds, filling up critical gaps in infrastructure, providing livelihood opportunities. In the new guidelines, emphasis has been given on the need for organized work selection, effective monitoring and review of the programme.

3.63 In order to ensure more qualitative implementation of BADP and to ensure implementation of schemes in those villages which are located closer to the border, the emphasis has now been given in the revised guidelines

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

3.64 In the 11th Plan, the focus would be on allocation of more resources from the Centre and dove-tailing other on-going schemes and adopting bottom-up area planning approaches, so as to augment the resources and to upgrade infrastructure and socio-economic services. The review and monitoring of BADP is being done at the district level, State level and in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Periodical visits of the officers



from the State level and Govt. of India are being taken.

Optimal Utilization of Waters of Eastern Rivers of Indus River System: Schemes under BADP

3.65 Given the importance of Optimal Utilization of Waters of the Eastern Rivers of Indus River System has been taken up under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in States of Punjab (03 projects) and Jammu & Kashmir (06 projects) as a special initiative. An amount of ₹ 5,023.50 lakh [Punjab (₹ 1,994 lakh) & J&K (₹ 3,029.50 lakh)] has been released during the year 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-

08 and 2008-09. Work on all the three projects (Madhopur, Hussainiwala and Harike headwork) in Punjab has been completed whereas work on the projects in J&K is going on.

Flow of funds

3.66 An allocation of ₹ 635 crore was made during the each financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10 which was entirely utilized. During 2010-11, budget allocation of ₹ 691 crore has been made for BADP. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under :

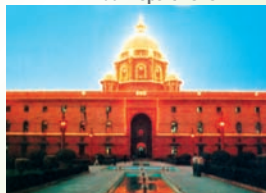
(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	7965.62	7965.62	6647.45	6647.45	6690.50	6690.50
2.	Assam	2106.87	2106.87	2395.62	2395.62	4000.00	4000.00
3.	Bihar	3358.80	3358.80	3660.00	3660.00	3196.28	3196.28
4.	Gujarat	2144.48	2144.48	3269.00	3269.00	2840.00	2840.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1297.00	1297.00	1276.00	1276.00	1280.00	1280.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	10394.88	10394.88	9877.74	9877.74	10700.00	10700.00
7.	Manipur	1533.37	1533.37	2086.00	2086.00	1843.00	1843.00
8.	Meghalaya	1267.00	1267.00	1647.19	1647.19	2202.00	2202.00
9.	Mizoram	2535.00	2535.00	2494.42	2494.42	2930.00	2930.00
10	Nagaland	2674.47	2674.47	1950.00	1950.00	2500.00	2500.00

Annual Report 2010-11



11.	Punjab	2218.00	2218.00	2978.00	2978.00	2225.00	2225.00
12.	Rajasthan	8916.23	8916.23	9296.00	9296.00	8696.00	8696.00
13.	Sikkim	1150.00	1150.00	1520.50	1520.50	2000.00	2000.00
14.	Tripura	2604.11	2604.11	3005.89	3005.89	3579.00	3579.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2385.52	2385.52	2995.23	2995.23	3365.57	3365.57
16.	Uttarakhand	1915.90	1915.90	2178.80	2178.80	2461.00	2461.00
17.	West Bengal	9032.75	9032.75	6222.16	6222.16	7791.65	7791.65
	Total	63500.00	63500.00	63500.00	63500.00	69100.00	69100.00



CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

CHAPTER IV

4.1 In a federal polity, in view of large areas of common interest and shared action between the constituent units, coordination of policies and their implementation become extremely important. Article 263 of the Constitution envisages establishment of an institutional mechanism to facilitate coordination of policies and their implementation.

INTER-STATE COUNCIL (ISC)

4.2 In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations, the Inter-State Council (ISC) was set up in 1990.

4.3 The ISC is a recommendatory body and has been assigned the duties of investigating and discussing such subjects, in which some or all of the States or the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest, and making recommendations for better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject. It also deliberates upon such other matters of general interest to the States as may be referred by the Chairman to the Council.

4.4 The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council. Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies, Administrators of Union Territories not having Legislative Assemblies, Governors of States under President's rule and six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of

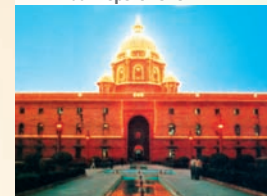
Ministers, nominated by the Chairman of the Council, are members of the Council. Five Ministers of Cabinet rank/Minister of State (independent Charge) nominated by the Chairman of the Council are permanent invitees to the Council. The Inter-State Council was last reconstituted on 21.08.2009.

4.5 The meetings of the Council are held in camera, and all questions, which come up for consideration of the Council in a meeting, are decided by consensus, and the decision of the Chairman as to the consensus is final. The Council has not been assigned the duty envisaged in clause (a) of Article 263 of the Constitution namely, inquiring into and advising upon disputes, which may have arisen between States.

4.6 A Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council was constituted in the year 1996 for continuous consultation and processing of matters for the consideration of the Council. Union Home Minister is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, and has five Union Cabinet Ministers and nine Chief Ministers as members.

4.7 The Council had focused its attention on the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations, and has taken a view on all the recommendations. Out of 247 recommendations, 180

Annual Report 2010-11



have been implemented, 65 have not been accepted by the Inter-State Council/Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned, and only 02 recommendations are still at different stages of implementation.

4.8 The Council has also considered other public policy and governance issues; these are:

- a) Contract Labour and Contract Appointments;
- b) Blue Print of an Action Plan on Good Governance;
- c) Disaster Management – Preparedness of States to cope with disasters;
- d) Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and status of implementation of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes(Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

4.9 The Council Secretariat closely monitors the implementation of the recommendations made by the Inter State Council, and places the Action Taken Report before the Standing Committee/Council for consideration.

4.10 The Council Secretariat has commissioned a number of studies on public policy and governance issues:

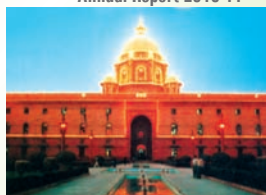
- (i) Compensation to resource bearing States in respect of minerals including coal, hydropower and petroleum and natural gas;
- (ii) Sub National Governance;

- (iii) Creation of a common Indian market on agricultural goods and commodities;
- (iv) Appraisal of Measures Taken to Implement the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (v) National Policy for Urban Street Vendors.

4.11 The Council Secretariat has also taken steps in consultation with the Union Ministries/Departments and the State Governments to generate new issues for consideration of the Council. Some issues were received from the Union Ministries/Departments and these were examined by the Council Secretariat. Some of these issues are:

- (i) Difficulties in securing effective transport linkages in the rural areas fulfilling the Universal Service Obligation (Proposed by Department of Posts).
- (ii) Non-payment of Non-Refundable Contribution (NRC) dues (Proposed by Department of Posts).

4.12 The Framework arrangement between the Forum of Federations, Canada and the Government of India [Inter-State Council Secretariat] has been renewed for another period of 3 years from the year 2008. The objective of this arrangement is to create an international partnership that would support the Forum and the partner government in improving governance and enhancing democracy by promoting dialogue on the practices, principles and possibilities of federalism.



ZONAL COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

Role and Functions of Zonal Councils

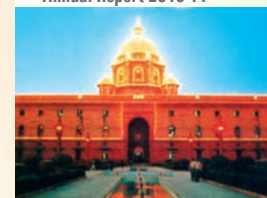
4.13 The Zonal Councils, five in number, are statutory bodies which have been set up under the States Re-organisation Act, 1956 to provide a common meeting ground to the States and UTs in each zone for resolution of inter-State and Zonal problems, fostering balanced socio-economic regional development and building harmonious Centre-State relations. These Councils are high level bodies having Chief Ministers and other Ministers of the respective States as their members. The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of each of these Councils. The office of the Vice Chairman is held by the Chief Ministers of the member States of the respective Zonal Councils, by annual

rotation. Each Zonal Council has set up a Standing Committee consisting of Chief Secretaries of the member States of their respective Zonal Councils. These Standing Committees meet from time to time to resolve the issues or to do necessary ground work for further meetings of the Zonal Councils. Senior Officers of the Planning Commission and other Central Ministries are also associated with the meetings depending upon necessity.

Meetings of Zonal Councils

4.14 The Zonal Councils have, so far, met 107 times since their inception. 40 meetings of Standing Committees have also been held. Deliberations of the meetings of Zonal Councils/Standing Committees have led to important initiatives in regard to Internal Security,

Annual Report 2010-11



Union Home Minister presiding over 19th Meeting of the Central Zonal Council

Coastal Security, Mega City Policing, Sharing of information on crime and criminals by the concerned States, Jail Reforms, Communal Harmony and the resolution of the socio-economic problems like trafficking in women and children, strengthening the preparedness for disaster management, implementation of Right to Information Act, Implementation of National Employment Guarantee Bill, Good Governance etc.

4.15 As per Annual Action Plan meeting of all the Zonal Councils and their Standing Committees are proposed to be convened during the year 2010-2011. Efforts are being made to convene the meetings of Standing Committees of Eastern, Southern and Western Zonal Councils. A meeting of the Central Zonal Council has been held on 27.10.2010.

Report of the Commission on Centre-State Relations

4.16 The Commission on Centre-State Relations, under the Chairmanship of Justice (retd.) Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India, has submitted its Report to the Government in April, 2010. Views have been solicited on the Report of the Commission from all the stakeholders including State Governments/UT Administrations and Union Ministries/Departments.

Committee for Consultations on the Situation in Andhra Pradesh (CCSAP)

4.17 Committee for Consultations on the Situation in Andhra Pradesh

(CCSAP) was constituted by the Government of India on 03.02.2010 to hold wide ranging consultations with all sections of the people and all political parties and groups in Andhra Pradesh with a view to examine the situation in the State of Andhra Pradesh with reference to the demand for a separate State of Telangana, as well as the demand for maintaining the present status of Andhra Pradesh. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government on 30.12.2010.

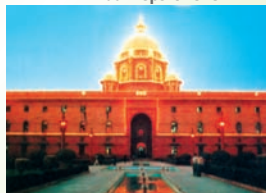
HUMAN TRAFFICKING Anti Trafficking Cell

4.18 A Nodal Cell has been set-up for dealing with matters relating to trafficking in human beings. The Cell is inter alia responsible for collecting and analyzing the data related to trafficking from the State Governments/UT Administrations, identifying problem areas and analyzing causes for their being source/transit/destination areas, monitoring action taken by the State Governments/UT Administrations for combating the crime and organizing coordination meetings with the nodal Police Officers of States/UTs.

Measures taken by MHA to combat human trafficking

Project on "Strengthening law enforcement response in India against trafficking in persons through training and capacity building"

4.19 A Project on "Strengthening law enforcement response in India against



trafficking in persons through training and capacity building” was taken up in the Ministry of Home Affairs as a joint initiative of the Government of India and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in select States (Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar). The project which started in April, 2006 was completed on 31.12.2009. The joint project has contributed towards developing of 12 very important resource books about Protocols and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and in setting up of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) under the police department of the project States of Goa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar. The project has had very positive outcomes in some of the States especially in raising awareness, focused and targeted intervention in capacity building with emphasis on knowledge, skills and resources, and attitudinal transformation. Anti-Human Trafficking Unit model has been particularly effective. 396 training programmes have been conducted and more than 13,670 persons (Police and prosecutors) have been trained.

Comprehensive Scheme on strengthening the law enforcement response to trafficking through “Training of Trainers” (TOT) programmes and by establishing Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU)

4.20 Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned a Comprehensive Scheme “Strengthening law enforcement response in India against Trafficking in Persons through Training and Capacity

Building”, wherein it is proposed to establish 330 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) throughout the country and impart training to 10,000 police officers through Training of Trainers (TOTs) component in three years. Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds as first instalment amounting to ₹ 8.72 crores to all the State Governments for establishment of 110 Anti Human Trafficking Units.

TOT Workshops

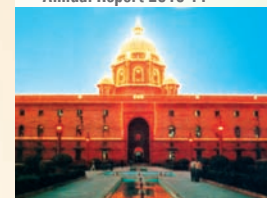
4.21 A three days regional level TOT workshop has been organized from 11.12.2010 to 13.12.2010 through BPR&D at Haryana Police Academy, Madhuban, Karnal, Haryana. This is first in a series of five regional TOT workshops.

Advisory to the State Governments on human trafficking

4.22 Government of India has issued an exhaustive and consolidated advisory dated 09.09.2009, enumerating various steps for improving effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking and increasing responsiveness of the law enforcement machinery. The Advisory is also available on Ministry of Home Affairs’ website, www.mha.nic.in. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are as under:-

- (i) Since ITPA is the main Act that can be used to book trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, its implementation is essential for counter-trafficking.

Annual Report 2010-11





- (ii) Under Section 13, the State Government may appoint 'Special Police Officers (SPOs)' and the 'Non-official advisory bodies' to advise the SPOs for dealing with offences under the Act.
- (iii) Under Section 21, the State Governments may set-up 'Protective homes' and 'Corrective institutions' for ensuring proper implementation of the provisions of the Act.
- (iv) It is generally noticed that sections 8 and 20 of ITPA, which focuses on the victims, are more often invoked as a result of which the victim is re-victimized and the exploiters are not punished. It is, therefore, advised that sections 3, 6 and 7 which pertains to pimps, brothel owners, clients who are actual perpetrators of the crimes need to be invoked rather than sections 8 and 20. Law enforcement agencies need to adopt a victim centric approach in the investigations.

Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act (JJ Act), 2000

4.23 Juvenile Justice Act provides comprehensive mechanism for care and protection of children including rehabilitation and social integration of children. Therefore, its implementation is essential to address trafficking of children. Following provisions of the Act require action by the State Governments:

- (i) Under Section 62-A, the State Government shall constitute 'Child Protection Units' for the State and districts to fulfill its responsibilities as stipulated under the Act.
- (ii) Under Section 63, in each police station, at least one police officer may be designated as the 'Juvenile or Child Welfare Officer' to handle a juvenile or child in coordination with the police.

Implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006

4.24 Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) was enacted in 2006 repealing Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. It is reported that traffickers in some pockets in the country are exploiting evil custom of child marriage to target innocent girls for trafficking. Therefore, it is essential to implement the Act to address this modus operandi of traffickers.

- (i) On receiving a complaint about child marriage, police are required to follow the procedure laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which include registering an FIR and carrying out investigation.
- (ii) The offences under PCMA are cognizable and non-bailable, hence, immediate arrest of offenders is necessary.
- (iii) Extra vigilance should be maintained during festivals such as 'Akshya Tritha' to ensure that no child marriage takes place.

Capacity building of the State machinery

4.25 Implementation of the legal provisions in relation to applicable Acts- CLPRA, BLSA, IPTA, JJA and IPC involves not only police but many other officials dealing with the Criminal Justice System-notably the executive magistrates, the labour officials, CWC members and in-charges of Homes. Therefore, the State government may initiate a time bound action plan to build the required capacity of the state investigation and prosecution machinery in this regard by organizing training/workshops/awareness campaign to sensitize their SHOs/Dy. SP/ACP and other law enforcement agencies towards the crime, safety and security of women and children.

Prevention of Trafficking

4.26 The following provisions need to be taken care of to prevent human trafficking:-

- (i) It has been noticed that people, especially women and children are vulnerable to trafficking during 'distress migration' and from 'disaster prone areas'- such as during floods, earthquakes, crop failures, riots, terrorist activities, etc. Therefore, it is important to establish extra vigilance in this regard around transit points and at borders- inter-district/inter-state and international.
- (ii) Pro-active policing through information exchange with representatives from the local Government, community, NGOs

with a view to raise awareness and garner active support of the community.

- (iii) Periodical checks on transporters to prevent physical transportation of the trafficked persons.
- (iv) Prevention at the demand area by understanding/ addressing new forms of demand. For example, placement agencies providing domestic child labourers.
- (v) Facilitating inter-State collaboration by sharing data on missing children/kidnappings and suspected offenders. Development of victim and offender profiles on an inter-agency basis.
- (vi) In case of child trafficking, following provisions also need to be kept in view:-
 - (a) Identification of children at risk, (e.g. following raids on off-street sites, responding to referrals from other agencies, NGO or members of the public, following up reports of missing children).
 - (b) Report instances of children in need of protection to relevant child protection agencies. For this purpose the Police Stations could be sensitized.
 - (c) The development of victim profiling with other agencies.
 - (d) Carry out checks on sponsors and people who claim to be the relatives of children identified as being at risk of trafficking.

Annual Report 2010-11





- (e) Participating in local child protection networks with related organizations (immigration, social services, NGOs, health, education) to develop joint approaches to the issue at local level and contribute to wider forums as appropriate.
- (f) Ministry of Labour & Employment has developed a detailed protocol for prevention, rescue, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of migrant and trafficked child labour. The protocol has been issued to all State Governments for implementation.

Investigation & Prosecution

4.27 Following steps has been taken for effective investigation and fast prosecution in trafficking related crimes:-

- (i) Standard operating procedures for Investigation have been developed under the pilot project between MHA and UNODC as mentioned in para 4.19 above, which can be used for effective investigation in trafficking related crimes.
- (ii) One of the effective means of securing better conviction rates of perpetrators of crime of trafficking is to base the case on documentary, forensic and material evidence. At present, most of the time, the victim is being used as a witness and more

often than not, he/she can easily be intimidated. State Governments are advised to encourage the law enforcement agencies to build fool proof investigation against the traffickers, so that, convictions can be guaranteed.

- (iii) Use of fast track courts and video conferencing to the extent possible.

Rescue and Rehabilitation

4.28 Following steps need to be taken for rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking crimes:-

- (i) Police should work with other agencies and stakeholders to ensure that those who are rescued or who choose to return are not re-trafficked; this should include a risk assessment of the danger to returning victims (child care authorities would prepare risk assessment for children).
- (ii) Identifying support services and referring victims/ potential victims to specialist NGO's and safe accommodation, where these are available. The Ministry of Women and Child Development runs short stay homes Swadhar shelter homes for women in difficult circumstances (wcd.nic.in/Comscheme.doc)
- (iii) A new scheme - UJJAWALA (wcd.nic.in/Comscheme.doc) – a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and

repatriation of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation has been launched on 04.12.2007 by the Ministry of women and Child Development which should be effectively used by the State Governments.

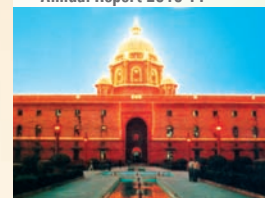
The Lotteries (Regulation) Rules

4.29 The Rules under Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 have been framed in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Law and Justice and the State Governments

for better regulation of lottery trade in the country. A Gazette Notification has been issued on 01.04.2010. The said Notification has also been uploaded on this Ministry's website (www.mha.nic.in).

Withdrawal of Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill

4.30 The Bill for Withdrawal of Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999 pending in the Rajya Sabha since 23.12.1999, came up for hearing in the Rajya Sabha on 07.05.2010 and the Bill was withdrawn on the same day.



CRIME SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

CHAPTER V

5.1 Under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, registration, detection and investigation of crime and prosecution of the perpetrators of crime within their jurisdiction. However, Ministry of Home Affairs supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing them financial assistance for modernization of the State

Police Forces in terms of weaponry, communication, equipment, mobility, training and other infrastructure under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces.

5.2 All cognizable crimes reported and investigated by the police are broadly categorized as those falling under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) or the Special and Local Laws (SLL). A comparative statement of crimes registered during the last five years is given below:-

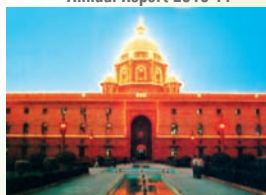
Crime Incidence under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) during 2005-2009

Year	Number of Offences			Ratio (IPC: SLL)	Rate Per (1,00,000 Population)
	IPC	SLL	Total		
2005	18,22,602	32,03,735	50,26,337	1:1.8	455.8
2006	18,78,293	32,24,167	51,02,460	1:1.7	455.7
2007	19,89,673	37,43,734	57,33,407	1:1.9	504.5
2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	59,38,104	1:1.8	515.0
2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	66,75,217	1:2.1	570.8

Trend Analysis

5.3 A total of 21,21,345 IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2009 against 20,93,379 in 2008 recording an increase of 1.3% in

2009. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms increased from 36.3% in 2005 to 36.8% in 2006. It declined to 34.7% in 2007 and increased to 35.3% in 2008, and again declined to 31.8 in 2009 thus showing



a mixed trend during the five-year period 2005-2009. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have accounted for about 9.8% and 9.4% respectively of total IPC crimes reported in the country during the year 2009.

Crime Rate

5.4 The crime rate, defined as the number of crimes per 1,00,000 population, is generally taken as a realistic indicator of crime since it takes into account the size of population of the place. The rate of total cognizable crimes in the country which showed a decreasing trend during 2005-2006 (from 455.8 in 2005 to 455.7 in 2006) rose to 504.5 in 2007 and further to 515.0 in 2008 and 570.8 in 2009. The crime rate has increased by 10.8% in 2009 as compared to 2008. Puducherry (418.5) has reported the highest rate of IPC crimes during the year 2009 as compared to the National average of 181.4

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (CAW)

5.5 Women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as murder, robbery, cheating etc. Only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as 'crimes against women'. Crime against women are broadly classified under two categories:-

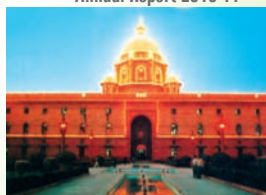
(A) The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363-373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Torture – both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Sexual harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

(B) The crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL) - The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are :-

- (i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iii) The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1926
- (iv) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (v) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987





Incidence of Crime Against Women during 2005-2009

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2009 over 2008
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1	Rape	18,359	19,348	20,737	21,467	21,397	-0.3
2	Kidnapping & Abduction	15,750	17,414	20,416	22,939	25,741	12.2
3	Dowry Death	6,787	7,618	8,093	8,172	8,383	2.6
4	Torture	58,319	63,128	75,930	81,344	89,546	10.1
5	Molestation	34,175	36,617	38,734	40,413	38,711	-4.2
6	Sexual Harassment	9,984	9,966	10,950	12,214	11,009	-9.9
7	Importation of Girls	149	67	61	67	48	-28.4
8	Sati Prevention Act	1	0	0	1	0	-100.0
9	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	5,908	4,541	3,568	2,659	2,474	-7.0
10	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	2,917	1,562	1,200	1,025	845	-17.6
11	Dowry Prohibition Act	3,204	4,504	5,623	5,555	5,650	1.7
	Total	1,55,553	1,64,765	1,85,312	1,95,856	2,03,804	4.1

Trend Analysis - CAW

5.6 A total of 2,03,804 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 1,95,856 during 2008 recording an increase of 4.1% during 2009. These crimes have continuously increased during 2005 - 2009 with 1,55,553 cases in 2005, 1,64,765 cases in 2006, 1,85,312 cases in 2007, 1,95,856 cases in 2008 and 2,03,803 cases in 2009. Andhra Pradesh, accounting for nearly 7.1% of the country's population, has accounted for 12.5% of total

incidents of crime against women under reference in the country by reporting 25,569 cases. Uttar Pradesh, with nearly 16.6% share of country's population has accounted for 11.4% of total crime against women under reference by reporting 23,254 cases in 2009.

Crime Rate - CAW

5.7 The rate of crime has increased marginally from 17.0 during the year 2008 to 17.4 during 2009. Tripura reported the highest rate of crime against women under reference at 42.5 during 2009.

Administrative measures taken by Ministry of Home Affairs for combating crime against women

5.8 A detailed advisory, dated 04.09.2009 has been sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to take comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of women and control of crimes committed against them in the country. The Advisory is also available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website, www.mha.nic.in. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are as under:-

- (i) Vigorously enforce the existing legislations and ensure proper enforcement of law and convictions in crimes related to women.
- (ii) The administration and police should play a more proactive role in detection and investigation of crime against women and ensuring that there is no under reporting.
- (iii) Increasing the overall representation of women in police forces.
- (iv) Sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crime against women by way of well structured training and awareness programmes, meetings and seminars etc., for police personnel at all levels as well as other functionaries administering the criminal justice systems.
- (v) There should be no delay whatsoever in registration of FIR in all cases of crime against women.
- (vi) Help-line numbers of the crime against women cells – should be exhibited prominently in hospitals/schools/colleges premises, and in other suitable places.
- (vii) Set up exclusive 'Crime Against Women and Children' desk in each police station and the Special Women police cells in the police stations and all women police thana as needed.
- (viii) For improving the safety conditions on road, the concerned departments of the State Government must take suitable steps to:
 - a) Increase the number of police help booth/kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
 - b) Increase police patrolling, especially during the night;
 - c) Increase the number of women police officers in the mobile police vans;
 - d) Set-up telephone booths for easy access to police;
 - e) Install people friendly street lights on all roads, lonely stretches and alleys; and
 - f) Ensure street lights are properly and efficiently working on all roads, lonely stretches and alleys.

Annual Report 2010-11



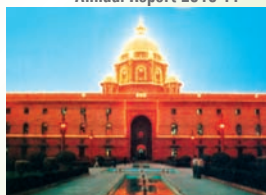
- (ix) Special steps to be taken for security of women working in night shifts of call centers.
- (x) All police stations may be advised to display the name and other details of Protection Officers of the area appointed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

5.9 The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) under the Ministry of Home Affairs has been organizing various programmes and workshops to sensitize police officers at various levels in the States towards prevention of crime against all vulnerable sections of the society, including women and children.

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN (CAC)

Incidents of Crime Against Children during 2005-2009

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2009 over 2008
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.	Murder	1,219	1,324	1,377	1,296	1,488	14.8
2.	Infanticide	108	126	134	140	63	-55.0
3.	Rape	4,026	4,721	5,045	5,446	5,368	-1.4
4.	Kidnapping & Abduction	3,518	5,102	6,377	7,650	8,945	16.9
5.	Foeticide	86	125	96	73	123	68.5
6.	Abetment of Suicide	43	45	26	29	46	58.6
7.	Exposure & Abandonment	933	909	923	864	857	-0.8
8.	Procuration of Minor Girls	145	231	253	224	237	5.8
9.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	28	35	40	30	32	6.7
10.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	50	123	69	49	57	16.3
11.	Child Marriage Restraint Act	122	99	96	104	3	-97.1
12.	Other Crimes	4,697	6,127	5,974	6,595	6,982	5.9
	Total	14,975	18,967	20,410	22,500	24,201	7.6



Trend Analysis - CAC

5.10 A total of 24,201 cases of crimes against children were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 22,500 cases during 2008, suggesting an increase of 7.6%. Among IPC crimes, number of Kidnapping & Abduction cases increased from 7,650 in 2008 to 8,945 in 2009, registering an increase of 16.9% over 2008. Cases of Infanticide decreased by 55.0% during the year 2009 (140 to 63 cases). Madhya Pradesh, with 4,646 cases, reported 19.2% of incidence of crime against children in the country during the year 2009.

Crime Rate - CAC

5.11 The rate of crime against children has marginally increased from 2.0 in 2008 to 2.1 in 2009.

Administrative measures taken by Ministry of Home Affairs for combating crime against Children

5.12 A detailed advisory, dated 14.07.2010 has been sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of children and control of crimes committed against them in the country. The Advisory is also available on Ministry of Home Affairs website, www.mha.nic.in. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are as under:-

i. Vigorously enforce all the existing legislations relating to crime

against children i.e., Prohibition of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (as amended in 2006), Child Marriage Prohibition Act, 2006, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Information Technology Act, 2000 (as amended in 2008) and relevant sections of IPC.

ii. Sensitize the law enforcement machinery, i.e. the police as well as other functionaries of the criminal justice system, towards crime against children by way of well-structured training programmes. Such training programmes, including inputs on Juvenile Justice (JJ) and Human Rights (HR), may also be incorporated in the syllabi of various Police Training Academies at all levels including those for Constables, Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police. Assistance of Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) as well as National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) could be taken for this purpose.

iii. Set up exclusive 'Crime against Women/Children' desks in each police station. There should be no delay, whatsoever, in registration of FIRs in all cases of crime against children. All out efforts should be made to apprehend all the accused named in the FIR immediately so

Annual Report 2010-11



as to generate confidence in the victims and their family members. The administration and police should play a more proactive role in detection and investigation of crime against children and also ensuring that there is no under reporting.

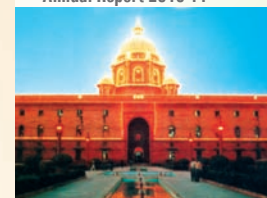
- iv) Cases of crime against children should be thoroughly investigated and charge sheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence without compromising on the quality of investigation. Proper supervision of such cases should be ensured from recording of FIR to the disposal of the case. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape, murder etc. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay.
- v. Steps may be taken not only to tackle such crimes but also to deal sensitively with the trauma ensuing the crime. Counselling to the victim as well as to the family may be provided by empanelling professional counsellors.
- vi. Ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/ institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/ play grounds, residential localities/ roads etc. Crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially

girls. For this purpose the following steps should be taken:

- a. Increase the number of beat constables;
 - b. Increase the number of police help booths/ kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
 - c. Increase police patrolling, especially during nights;
 - d. Posting police officers, especially women, fully equipped with policing infrastructure in crime-prone areas in adequate number.
- vii. For improving general awareness about legislations relating to crime against children and mechanisms in place for safety and protection of the children, the following steps may be considered :
- a. Creating awareness through print and electronic media;
 - b. Involving the community at large in creating and spreading such awareness.
 - c. Exploring the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crime against children and other vulnerable sections of the society.
 - d. Developing a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation against children and take necessary steps to curb the same;



- viii. The local police must be advised to collaborate with the 'Childline-1098 Service' (which is an emergency service being operated by the Childline India Foundation (CIF) all over the country catering to the needs of children in emergency situations) and NGOs for mutual help and assistance wherever and whenever required.
- ix. The juvenile offenders should be dealt with only in accordance with law through proper implementation of the Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (as amended in 2006), as these contain the procedures and requirements in detail for dealing with children in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection.
- x. All efforts must be made to stop child labour and exploitation of children in all its forms and manifestations. Law enforcement agencies must extend all necessary cooperation to the State Labour Department in the cases of violation of Prohibition of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986.
- xi. To save the children from the abuse/ crime of child marriage the State Government must appoint Child Marriage Prohibition Officers as required under the Prohibition of Child Marriages Act, 2006. They should also set up State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights in accordance with the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005 (CPCR Act).



TRAFFICKING AGAINST HUMAN BEING (THB)

Incidents of Human Trafficking during 2005-2009							
Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2009 over 2008
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.	Procuration of Minor Girls	145	231	253	224	237	5.8
2.	Importation of Girls	149	67	61	67	48	-28.4
3.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	50	123	69	49	57	16.3
4.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	28	35	40	30	32	6.7
5.	Immoral Traffic (Prev) Act	5,908	4,541	3,568	2,659	2,474	-7.0
6.	Child Marriage Restraint Act	122	99	96	104	3	-97.1
	Total	6,402	5,096	4,087	3,133	2,851	-9.0

Trend Analysis - THB

5.13 The incidents of human trafficking were higher in 2005 as compared to 2006 and since 2006, the number of cases registered under various heads of human trafficking have shown a consistent declining trend. A total of 2,851 cases under different heads of human trafficking were reported during the year 2009 as compared to 3,133 during the year 2008, suggesting a decline of 9.0% in 2009 as compared to 2008. The cases registered under Importation of girls showed a decline of 28.4% in 2009 as compared to the

year 2008. Incidence of Selling of girls showed an increase of 16.3% during the same period. Tamil Nadu reported 716, out of 2,851 cases of human trafficking during 2009. Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh reported 344, 339 and 309 respectively of such cases during the year 2009.

Crime Rate-THB

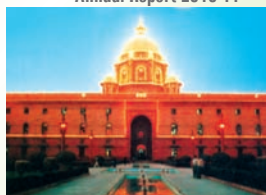
5.14 The rate of crime under human trafficking was 0.6 in 2005, 0.5 in 2006, 0.4 in 2007, 0.3 in 2008 and 0.2 in 2009. Thus, a declining trend in rate of crime is observed during 2005 – 2009.

CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES (CASC)

Incidents of Crime Against Scheduled Castes during 2005-2009

Sl. No	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2009 over 2008
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.	Murder	669	673	674	626	624	-0.3
2.	Rape	1,172	1,217	1,349	1,457	1,346	-7.6
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	258	280	332	482	512	6.2
4.	Dacoity	26	30	23	51	44	-13.7
5.	Robbery	80	90	86	85	70	-17.6
6.	Arson	210	226	238	225	195	-13.3
7.	Hurt	3,847	3,760	3,814	4,216	4,410	4.6
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	291	405	206	248	168	-32.3
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	8,497	8,581	9,819	11,602	11,143	-4.0
10.	Others	11,077	11,808	13,490	14,623	15,082	3.1
11.	Total	26,127	27,070	30,031	33,615	33,594	-0.1

* **Protection of Civil Rights Act** is applicable in all the above cases except those at Sl. No. 9, along with IPC and other Acts.



Trend Analysis - CASC

5.15 The year 2009 has witnessed a decrease of 0.1% in crime against Scheduled Castes as 33,615 cases reported in 2008 have decreased to 33,594 cases in 2009. This decrease was observed in all heads except Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt and Others. Cases of Murder in 2009 declined by 0.3% over 2008. Rape, Dacoity, Robbery and Arson cases showed a decline of 7.6%, 13.7%, 17.6% and 13.3% respectively in 2009 over 2008. Cases registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act

showed a decrease of 32.3% in 2009 over 2008. Cases registered under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act showed a decrease of 4.0% in 2009 over 2008. Uttar Pradesh, with 7,522 cases, reported 22.4% of incidence of crime against Scheduled Castes in the country during the year 2009.

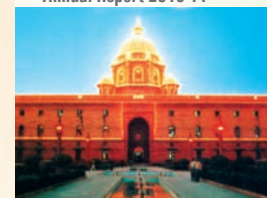
Crime rate - CASC

5.16 The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes was 2.9 in 2009 which remained the same as that in 2008.

CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES (CAST)

Incidents of Crime Against Scheduled Tribes during 2005-2009							
Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2009 over 2008
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.	Murder	164	195	140	128	118	-7.8
2.	Rape	640	699	627	585	583	-0.3
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	72	88	89	93	82	-11.8
4.	Dacoity	27	12	9	14	3	-78.6
5.	Robbery	49	29	21	18	24	33.3
6.	Arson	38	46	54	49	29	-40.8
7.	Hurt	767	838	855	873	787	-9.9
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	162	49	5	6	2	-66.7
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	1,283	1,232	1,104	1,022	944	-7.6
10.	Others	2,511	2,603	2,628	2,794	2,853	2.1
11.	Total	5,713	5,791	5,532	5,582	5,425	-2.8

* **Protection of Civil Rights Act** is applicable in all the above cases except those at Sl. No. 9, along with IPC and other Acts.



Trend Analysis - CAST

5.17 A total of 5,425 cases against Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2009 as compared to 5,582 cases in 2008 showing a decrease of 2.8% in 2009 over 2008. The increase was observed in the cases of Robbery only. Other heads of crime shown a decrease. Rajasthan has reported 21.8% (1,183) followed by Madhya Pradesh 20.9% (1,135) of the total cases in the country. Rajasthan (1,183) reported the highest incidence of crime against Scheduled Tribes, reporting 21.8% of the National total of 5,425 during the year 2009.

Crime Rate - CAST

5.18 The rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes shown a decline as it was 0.2 in 2009 as compared to 0.5 in 2008.

Measures taken for combating crime against SC/ST

5.19 A detailed advisory, dated 1.04.2010 has been sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to make comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of children and control of crimes committed against them in the country. The Advisory is also available on Ministry of Home Affairs' website, www.mha.nic.in. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are as under:-

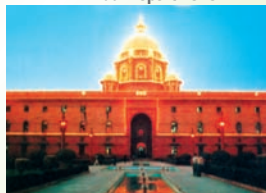
i. Vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory

provisions and the existing legislations relating to crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

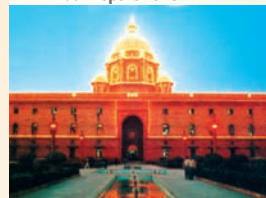
ii. Government must ensure proper enforcement of law and convictions in crimes committed against SCs/STs. Enforcement agencies should be instructed in unambiguous terms that enforcement of the rights of the weaker and vulnerable sections should not be downplayed for fear of further disturbances or retribution and adequate preparation should be made to face any such eventuality.

iii. The administration and police should play a more proactive role in detection and investigation of crimes against SCs/STs and ensure that there is no under reporting.

iv. Sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, meetings, conferences, workshops, seminars etc. for police personnel and other law enforcement agencies at all levels as well as other functionaries of the criminal justice system. Such programmes should be incorporated in the syllabi of various Police Training Centers/Academies at all levels. Special training to police personnel



- in effective implementation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (POA) Act, 1989 and Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 should be imparted.
- v. The Police officials should be directed to apply the appropriate sections of law as per the statements of the victims under the above mentioned Acts and no dilution should be tolerated to help the perpetrators of crimes against SCs/STs.
 - vi. Government must take concrete steps to increase the awareness in the administration in general and amongst the police personnel in particular, regarding crimes against SCs/STs and take steps not only to tackle such crimes but also deal with them with sensitivity.
 - vii. For improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs the department concerned of the State Government must, inter-alia, take the following steps:
 - a. Create awareness through print and electronic media;
 - b. Develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation and take necessary steps to curb the same;
 - c. Involve the Community at large in creating and spreading such awareness; and
 - d. Organize legal literacy and legal awareness camps.
 - viii. Proper mechanisms must be put in place for safety and protection of SCs/STs.
 - ix. Explore the possibility of associating NGOs working in the area of combating crimes against SCs/STs. Citizens groups and NGOs should be encouraged to raise awareness about these issues in society and help bring to light the cases of atrocities against SCs/STs and also assist the police in the investigation of crimes against them.
 - x. There should be no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs.
 - xi. Ensure proper supervisions at appropriate level of cases of crimes against SCs/STs from the recording of FIR to the disposal of the case by the competent court.
 - xii. A separate review involving criminal cases filed by SCs/STs under investigation be conducted by the District Magistrate and District SP in the monthly meeting with I.Os to expedite investigation and guide timely collection of evidence.
 - xiii. The authorities concerned in the State Governments must ensure proper follow up of reports of cases of atrocities against SCs/STs received from various sources,



including the National Commission for SCs/STs.

xiv Atrocity-prone areas may be identified for taking preventive measures to save life and property of the members of the SC/ST communities Adequate number of police personnel fully equipped with policing infrastructure should be posted in the Police Stations in such vulnerable areas.

xv In police stations located in areas with substantial population of SCs/STs proper representation must be given to SC/ST police personnel in postings to such police stations to gain the confidence of the SC/ST community.

xvi Delay in trial of cases of crimes against SCs/STs may be discussed on regular basis in the Monitoring Committee/monthly meetings Chaired by the District and Sessions Judge attended by District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and Public Prosecutor of the district.

xvii The District SPs must ensure timely attendance and protection of all prosecution witnesses including Police Officers and official witnesses for speedy trial of such cases in the trial courts.

xviii The State Government must ensure adequate measures for the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities. The

scale of relief to the family of a SC/ST person killed in a case of atrocity needs to be revised, particularly in cases where the deceased was an earning member of the family or physically fit to earn. The States which have not prescribed any scale of monetary relief and rehabilitation facilities to SC/ST victims of atrocities may do so without further delay.

xix For ensuring proper implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 the State Governments and UT Administrations may conduct sample surveys/ studies to evaluate the working of the PCRA and PAA with reference to the problems being faced by the police and the judiciary in prompt disposal of cases and take appropriate measures to resolve such problems.

xx In case of extreme violation of human dignity such as stripping of SC/ST women, forcing SC/ST persons to drink urine or eat human excreta, blackening their faces, shaving their heads and parading them in village streets etc. the police must take prompt preventive action at the initial stage itself. In such incidents of extreme violation of human rights, exemplary punishment should be awarded to the accused after summary trial.



5.20 In compliance, several State Governments have taken, inter-alia, the following steps for combating crimes against the SCs and STs :

- i) Special Cells have been established;
- ii) Atrocity prone/sensitive areas have been identified;
- iii) Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts have been designated for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences under the Act;
- iv) Nodal Officers have been nominated for coordinating the functioning of the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police or other authorized officers; and
- v) State level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up.

CRIMES AGAINST BODY

5.21 Crimes against body comprising murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, kidnapping and abduction, hurt and death due to negligence in the year

2009 stood at 4,76,943 accounting for 22.5 percent of total IPC crimes during the year. Crimes against body showed an increase of 0.9 percent during 2009 over 2008.

CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY

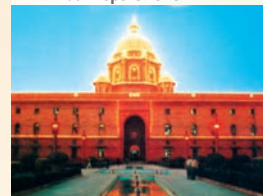
5.22 A total of 4,46,110 crimes against property comprising dacoity, preparation and assembly for dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft were recorded during the year 2009 as compared to 4,38,772 crimes during 2008, showing an increase of 1.7 percent. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 21.0 percent during the year.

CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

5.23 A total of 71,678 crimes against public order comprising riots and arson were reported during the year 2009 as compared to 75,267 crimes in 2008, showing a decrease of 4.8 percent.

CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS (SLL)

5.24 A total of 45,53,872 crimes under various Special and Local Laws were reported during the year 2009 as against 38,44,725 crimes during 2008, showing an increase of 18.4 percent in 2009.



HUMAN RIGHTS AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

CHAPTER VI

HUMAN RIGHTS

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

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

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC)

6.3 The National Human Rights Commission was set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It is headed by a former Chief

Justice of Supreme Court. One of the primary functions of NHRC is to receive complaints and initiate investigations into violations of Human Rights by public servants by acts of commission/omission and through negligence on their part, to prevent violation of human rights when brought to its notice within one year of the commission of such violation. During the year 2010-11 (up to 31.12.2010), 65,827 cases were registered for consideration and the Commission disposed of 62,551 cases including cases brought forward from the previous years. The Commission also transferred 5,673 cases to the State Human Rights Commissions for disposal as per the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006). During the said period, the Commission recommended payment of interim relief in 269 cases amounting to ₹ 17,70,33,500.

Custodial Deaths

6.4 From the period 1.04.2010 to 31.12.2010, a total of 1,321 cases of custodial deaths were reported to the Commission by the State Governments. During the period, the Commission recommended interim relief of ₹ 4,57,65,000 in 250 cases of custodial deaths.

Annual Report 2010-11



Investigation of Cases

6.5 During the period 01.4.2010 to 31.12.2010, the Investigation Division was directed to conduct spot enquiries in 42 cases. Enquiries have been completed in 40 cases and investigations in 02 cases are in progress. The Investigation Division has dealt with a total of 774 cases of custodial deaths, including 686 cases of judicial custody deaths and 88 cases of police custody deaths. The Forensic experts empanelled with the NHRC have given expert opinion in 158 cases of custodial deaths. The investigation Division has dealt with a total of 292 cases of collection of facts from different parts of the country relating to complaints regarding allegations of threat to life in fake encounters, false implication, illegal detention, custodial torture and other complaints of violation of human rights.

Human Rights Awareness, Education and Training

6.6 The Commission has selected 28 districts in the country, one in each state, for direct interaction with their field level functionaries with a view to spread human rights awareness at cutting edge level and also to facilitate better assessment of enforcement of various measures related to human rights. In this effort special attention is being paid to (i) food security, (ii) right to education (iii) right to health, hygiene and sanitation, (iv) custodial justice (v) human rights issues of scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs), (vi) right to culture and

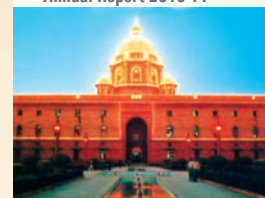
protection of community assets, and (vii) right to life, living conditions and nature of responsibility of Government and Panchayats (unit of local self-government). It gives an opportunity to the Commission to have a first hand idea of situation on the ground level and also help it in planning its future strategies for better protection and promotion of human rights.

6.7 The Commission has so far conducted awareness programme in sixteen districts. During the year 2010-11 till 31.12.2010, awareness programme was conducted in two districts namely Chatra, Jharkhand from 22.09.2010 to 23.09.2010 and Thiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu from 26.10.2010 to 28.10.2010.

6.8 Till December, 2010, the Commission approved 75 training programmes on Human Rights and of 60 institutions/NGOs on various issues of human rights for the year 2010-11 and 14 Training Programmes and 10 Institutions were conducted.

6.9 191 students from 6 Colleges/ Law Colleges along with their Faculty Members visited the Commission till September, 2010. A Summer Internship programme-2010 was held from 17.05.2010 to 15.06.2010, in which 48 interns from Universities/ Colleges of States & UTs participated. A winter Internship Programme – 2010 was held from 22.12.2010 to 20.01.2011 in which 48 interns from Universities/Colleges of States/UTs participated.

Annual Report 2010-11



Sensitisation workshops on bonded/child labour

6.10 In pursuance to the commitment made to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for holding sensitisation workshop in an appropriate district in any State involving the District Magistrate (DM) and other statutory authorities regarding Bonded Labour Act, 1976, the NHRC organised 19 such sensitisation workshops for District Magistrates and other officers of the State Governments in association with Union Ministry of Labour. In addition to these, five zonal conferences on Minimum Wages Act were proposed and the first one was conducted on 09.09.2010 at Hyderabad (AP) covering five Southern States ie. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry and Karnataka.

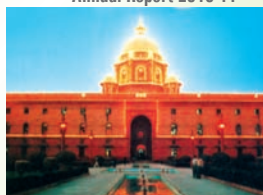
6.11 The workshops are organised for sensitization of officials at the State, District, Taluk and Panchayat levels on bonded labour and child labour related issues. The workshops are attended by senior officials of Government of India and State Government concerned DMs, SPs, SDMs, NGOs and representatives from Institute of Social Science Research. The deliberations are conducted in a highly participative and communicative manner and are meant primarily to remove doubts, misgivings, reservations about definitional and conceptual issues, interpretation of the provisions of the law by the Supreme Court, modalities of identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers, special problems of migrant

bonded labourers working in brick kilns and stone quarries, etc.

Conference on `Prenatal Sex Selection in India: Issues, Concerns and Actions`

6.12 Prenatal sex selection whereby female foetuses are selectively aborted after prenatal sex determination is a serious cause of concern in India. Easy access to ultrasound since the early eighties has contributed to increased sex selection and the rapid decline in the girl child sex ratio. Sex selection is not only about misuse of technology. The root cause of this phenomenon primarily lies in the dominance of male-centred social and family structure and value system based on son preference. In one of its worst forms, it leads to complete rejection of daughters even before birth, as practiced through sex selection. Initially, the terminology widely used to understand this phenomenon was female foeticide. Some sections hesitate to use this terminology now owing to its apparent overlaps with abortion, which in India is legal under certain conditions.

6.13 Prenatal sex selection is a serious violation of human rights as the practice has serious consequences for surviving girls and women in terms of physical, mental and sexual violence, restriction on mobility and neglect in terms of inadequate nutrition, denial or limited access to education and health. In order to prevent the problem of sex selection, the Government of India has enacted the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic



Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection Act). The purpose of the Act is to prevent misuse of technologies such as ultrasound that enable testing the sex of the foetus leading to its abortion. The law in practice suffers from enormous difficulties. As a result there have been few convictions so far.

6.14 Contrary to what many believe, fewer girls in our society will in no way enhance their status. Instead, it would lead to increased violence towards women, in the form of rape, abduction, trafficking and resurgence of practices such as polyandry. Already in some parts of India, women are being purchased as brides, making commoditisation of women a real threat. Taking all these aspects into consideration, the National Human Rights Commission organised a one day Conference on 'Prenatal Sex Selection in India: Issues, Concerns and Actions' on 12.10.2010 at New Delhi. The main objectives of the Conference were to:

- Critically analyse the existing problem of prenatal sex selection and declining number of girl children in the country
- Create awareness about related issues, concerns and actions among key stakeholders
- Share the findings of the research study on the subject jointly undertaken by NHRC and UNFPA and
- Discuss strategies for strengthening the implementation of the PCPNDT Act.

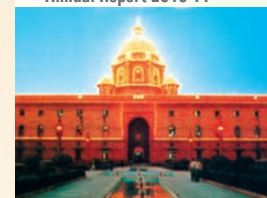
6.15 The Conference was attended by 175 delegates comprising senior and middle level Government officers from the Ministries/Departments of Health & Family Welfare, Women and Child Development, and other allied Ministries/Departments, Chairpersons and Members of the National Commission for Women, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, other National Commissions, academicians, technical experts, social activists and senior/middle level representatives of international and voluntary organisations.

Interaction with foreign Delegates in the Commission

6.16 A sixteen-member delegation consisting of the officials of the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA), Govt. of Afghanistan visited the Commission on 27.04.2010 and interacted with the Senior Officers of the Commission. The purpose of their visit to India was to provide the delegates exposure to best practices in countries that have similar socio political and legal bases for governance.

6.17 A two member delegation of South Asia, Amnesty International visited the Commission on 11.05.2010 and had a meeting with the Acting Chairperson. The Amnesty International has prepared a report 'Don't Mine Us Out of Existence: Bauxite Mine and Refinery Devastate Lives in India' regarding UK based Vedanta Resources subsidiary companies to open a bauxite mine at Niyamgiri Hills and expand

Annual Report 2010-11



the operations of an existing alumina refinery at nearby Lanjigarh in South-west Orissa leading to human rights violations and environmental damage.

6.18 UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders, Ms. Margaret Sekaggya, alongwith two members, visited India from 10.01.2011 to 21.01.2011. During her visit to the State Capitals of Orissa, West Bengal, Gujarat, Assam and Jammu & Kashmir, she interacted with the State Government Officials, State Human Rights Commissions, Civil Rights Groups, etc. and discussed issues and challenges being faced by the Human Rights Defenders in India.

Foreign Visits

6.19 NHRC India delegation consisting of five officers attended the Sub-regional Workshop on “National Human Rights Institutions and the International Human Rights System” held in Maldives from 30.05.2010 to 03.06.2010.

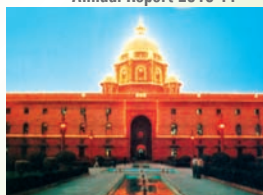
6.20 Justice Shri K.G. Balakrishnan, Chairperson; Shri Satyabrata Pal, Member; Shri K.S. Money, Secretary General attended the APF 15 meeting at Bali, Indonesia from 03.08.2010 to 05.08.2010.

6.21 The Joint Secretary, NHRC attended the Regional Training Course on Migrant Workers’ Rights and Advocacy held at Lombok, Indonesia from 21.09.2010 to 26.09.2010.

Persons with Disability

6.22 The National Human Rights Commission has been deeply concerned about the protection and promotion of rights of persons with disabilities. The Commission is of the view that the persons with disabilities should enjoy all human rights on an equal basis with others. Towards this end, the Commission has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes redressal of individual complaints, legislative and policy reform, spreading of awareness, etc.

6.23 The Commission has been involved since the formative stages of the UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The Commission advocated the ratification of the UN convention and finally the Government of India ratified the Convention on 01.10.2007. As a follow up action, the Commission appointed a Special Rapporteur on Disability related issues and constituted a Core Advisory Group on Disability to advise the Commission on matters connected with and incidental to the promotion, protection and monitoring of the human rights for persons with disabilities. The Commission has been advocating for the harmonization of Indian laws with the UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is preparing a draft new Legislation in place of existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and the Commission has sent its views/



recommendations to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment to take the views in account while drafting the new legislation.

6.24 The Commission has advocated to the Government of India for the ratification of Optional Protocol to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and is of the view that the Optional Protocol will strengthen the accountability mechanism and serve as an additional tool for the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities.

6.25 The Commission reviewed The Copy Right (Amendment) Bill, 2010 from Human Rights perspective and noted that it does not meet the demand of print disabled person. With a view to protect the rights of the print disabled people, the Commission made recommendations for amendments in The Copy Right (Amendment) Bill, 2010 which is being examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

6.26 With a view to monitor the implementation of various laws, policies, concerning the rights of the persons with disabilities, Special Rapporteurs, NHRC have been visiting various States. The Commission has also asked all the State Governments to give wide publicity to UNPRCD to create awareness regarding the rights of persons with disabilities.

6.27 With a view to create awareness and sensitize various stakeholders regarding the various provisions of CRPD, the Commonwealth Secretariat

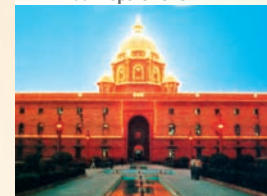
has published a book entitled “Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities – A guide by Commonwealth Secretariat”. This book was released by Hon’ble Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission, Justice Shri K.G. Balakrishnan on 3rd September 2010 at a function in the Commission.

Right to Health

6.28 Intrinsic to the dignity and worth of the human person is the enjoyment of the right to health. The Commission has adopted a pro-active role on the health front and consistently taken the view that the State must ensure that the people of the country, in particular the vulnerable sections, have access to better and more comprehensive health care facilities.

6.29 In particular, the Commission has been concerned about illegal medical practices of doctors having fake certificates/degrees, presence of quacks in the medical profession, inadequate health care facilities in the tribal areas, and the production and distribution of spurious medicines/ drugs in the country.

6.30 In order to ensure that people of our country have access to quality health care, the Commission organised a one-day Meeting of the Health Secretaries of all States/UTs on Illegal Medical Practice and Health Care Facilities in the Tribal Areas on 29 January 2010 at NIHF, New Delhi. This Meeting was attended by Health Secretaries of the States/UTs, representatives of Medical Council of India, Delhi Medical Council, Members of NHRC’s Core Advisory Group on



Health, representatives of civil society and Members and senior officers of the Commission. The meeting was divided in three plenary sessions. Session I was devoted to the issue of Illegal Medical Practice by fake doctors/quacks in India. The session II was on "Health Care Facilities in Tribal Areas: Problems and Gaps" and the Session III was on Spurious Drugs. In the meeting the representatives of States/UTs, experts and representatives of civil society suggested various remedial measures which need to be taken up to tackle the issues. The important suggestions/recommendations which emanated out of the deliberations have been sent to all the stakeholders.

Mental Health

6.31 The Commission is monitoring the functioning of three Mental Health Hospitals at Agra, Gwalior and Ranchi about which orders were received from Supreme Court of India.

6.32 With a view to ascertain status of compliance with NHRC's recommendations on quality assurance in mental health and to review the steps proposed to be taken by the States, the Commission has organised four regional review meetings on Mental Health during 2009-2010. The fifth regional review meeting for the Northern Region was organised at Institute of Mental Health Hospital, Agra on 9th April, 2010. The States/UTs covered in the meeting were Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh and

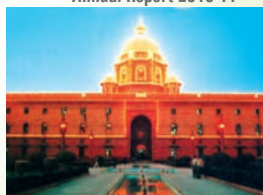
Rajasthan. The meeting focused on the following issues:-

1. Overall conditions in Mental Hospitals
2. Status of implementation in District Mental Health Programme
3. Status of proposals of Mental Hospitals and District Hospitals pending in the State Government for augmenting facilities
4. The modified steps proposed.

6.33 In these review meetings, the Directors of Mental Hospitals in the region, senior officials dealing with Mental Health in the State Govt., officials of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, Professors of Psychiatry in the Medical Colleges in the region, SHRC concerned, representatives of Medical Council of India and members of NHRC's Core Group on Mental Health participated. The recommendations of the meeting have been sent to all stakeholders.

Regional meeting of the National Human Rights Commission

6.34 A two-day Regional meeting of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) with Chief Secretaries, Directors General of Police, District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police of the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala to review the pending cases and other human rights issues, was held from 15 – 16.09.2010 at the Vikasa Soudha, Bengaluru. The Regional meeting



of NHRC with the Southern States is the third such Camp sitting of the Commission to discuss the pending cases and other human rights issues. The meeting has been successful in resolving many long pending issues.

6.35 An interaction meeting with NGOs is also organised to strengthen the partnership between NHRC and the NGOs for better protection of human rights of citizen of the country.

Meeting with the members of the Core Group of NGOs

6.36 In line with Section 12 (i) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the Commission, right from its inception, has been encouraging the efforts of non-governmental organizations and institutions working in the field of human rights. In this regard, the Commission has set up a Core Group with selected NGO representatives as Members to serve as a monitoring mechanism. The meeting used to have regular interaction meeting with the members of the Core Group of NGOs of which the last one was held in the National Human Rights Commission on 20.05.2010. The meeting had fruitful discussion on various issues such as mental health care, silicosis, bonded labour, custodial deaths, trafficking in women and children, etc. In the meeting a decision has also taken to set up a Focal Point for Human Rights Defenders and the same has already been set up.

Annual Meeting of NHRC and State Human Rights Commissions

6.37 The National Human Rights Commission too is keen that such

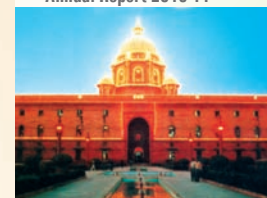
State Human Rights Commissions are set up in every State so that human rights promotion and protection are more easily accessible to every citizen, whatever be the culture she/he belongs or language she/he speaks. To that end the Commission takes the initiative to hold regular interactions with the State Human Rights Commissions to explore and further strengthen areas of cooperation and partnership. The first meeting by the NHRC of the State Human Rights Commissions in January, 2004 was, therefore, a modest beginning. The last meeting was held on 17.08.2010 at New Delhi and the discussion in the meeting has laid a good foundation for collaborative action by NHRC and SHRCs in finding joint strategies to address emerging challenges in the area of human rights protection and promotion.

Publications of NHRC

6.38 In order to create awareness amongst the people of their human rights, the Commission has brought out the following publications during the year:

- a) Journal of National Human Rights Commission Vol.XII, 2010 in English
- b) Hindi Journal 'Nai Deshayein' Vol. VII, 2010 – in Hindi
- c) NHRC Wall Calendar for the year 2011
- d) NHRC Desk Calendar for the year 2011
- e) UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders - in regional languages

Annual Report 2010-11



- f) Guidelines for Police Personnel on various Human Rights Issues – in Hindi, English and other 12 regional languages.
- g) Annual Report 2009-10- in English and Hindi
- h) Annual Programme-Cum-Telephone Directory for the year 2011
- i) Important Instructions/Guidelines (Revised) (Priced publication)-in English

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN J&K

6.39 The Government attaches highest importance to the subject of human rights. The Government of India has repeatedly expressed its commitment to protection of human rights and prevention of human rights violations in the Country. The Security Forces are under instructions to respect the human rights of all people and work steadfastly with humane face while performing their day-to-day operational duties.

6.40 Every reported case of alleged human rights violations are taken serious note of, investigations made promptly in a transparent manner and taken to their logical conclusion and suitable punitive action is taken against those found guilty. Since January, 1994 till December, 2010, out of 1,417 complaints of human rights excesses received against the personnel of Army and Central Para Military Forces, 1,388 have been investigated, 1,308 of them found false, in 80 cases where the complaints were found genuine, penalties have been imposed.

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

6.41 During the year 2010 (till 15.12.2010), 658 communal incidents took place in the country in which 111 persons lost their lives and 1,971 persons were injured. During the corresponding period in 2009, there were 791 communal incidents in the country in which 119 persons were killed and 2,342 persons were injured.

Hindu-Muslim Communal Situation

6.42 During 2010 (till 15.12.2010), 610 Hindu-Muslim communal incidents took place in the country resulting in the death of 109 persons and injuries to 1,963 persons. In 2009, during the corresponding period, 719 communal incidents were reported in the country leading to 117 deaths and injuries to 2,298 persons.

6.43 Majority of such communal incidents in 2010 took place in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Major issues for communal incidents are carrying and slaughtering of cattle, routing religious processions through mixed localities, desecration of places of worship, distribution and playing of provocative CDs/ cassettes, dispute over land/ property, eve-teasing and personal enmity.

Hindu- Christian communal situation

6.44 During 2010 (till 15.12.2010), 48 Hindu-Christian communal incidents took place in the country, resulting in



the death of two persons and injuries to eight persons. In 2009, during the corresponding period, 72 communal incidents were reported in the country in which two persons were killed and 44 persons sustained injuries.

6.45 Majority of the Hindu-Christian communal incidents were due to alleged conversion of persons belonging to lower socio-economic strata through allurements/ inducement by Christian Missionary organisations.

Relief and Rehabilitation to the victims of communal riots in Gujarat of 2002

6.46 Following Cabinet approval in 2007 and 2008, this Ministry has so far released a total sum of ₹ 418.74 crore for grant of ex-gratia relief to the victims of Gujarat riots of 2002 as per the following details:

- (a) Ex-gratia @ ₹ 3.5 lakh for the 1,169 deaths which is in addition to the amount paid by the State Government.
- (b) Ex-gratia @ ₹ 1.25 lakh minus the amount paid by the State Government for the 2,548 injury cases.
- (c) Ex-gratia @ ten times the amount paid by the State Government less the amount already paid for damage to residential and uninsured industrial/ commercial properties.

6.47 With the release of ₹ 85.75 crore in October 2010 to the Gujarat Government for payment of ex-gratia to the victims for damage to uninsured commercial/ industrial properties, the initial

commitment made by this Ministry stands fulfilled.

VTV Section - Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal violence

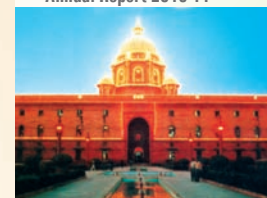
6.48 The broad aim of the Central Scheme is to assist Civilian victims of terrorist violence including insurgency, communal and naxal violence. An amount of ₹ 3 lakh would be given to the affected family under the scheme, for each death or permanent incapacitation of the victim in terrorist, communal and naxal violence.

6.49 The following financial assistance has been released under the aforesaid Central Scheme @ ₹ 3 lakh each so far:-

Year	Rupees
2008-2009	2,13,00,000
2009-2010	4,56,00,000
2010-2011 (Upto 31.12.2010)	4,14,00,000
Total	10,83,00,000

Enactment of legislation titled The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005

6.50 A Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 05.12.2005. Notice for consideration and passing of the Bill was given to the Rajya Sabha on several occasions, the last being in February 2010, but the Bill could not be taken up for consideration on those occasions. Thereafter, several



suggestions/ recommendations from civil society groups have been received which have been examined. In the light of suggestions received. It is proposed to redraft the Bill.

National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH)

6.51 The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), an autonomous body under the administrative control of this Ministry, promotes communal harmony, fraternity and national integration. The major activity of the Foundation is to implement programmes and projects for assisting in the rehabilitation of children affected by communal, caste, ethnic, terrorist and any other form of violence which fracture social harmony. The emphasis remains on providing assistance to such children for their education and/or vocational training and promoting communal harmony and national integration through various kinds of promotional activities under its different projects. Since its inception, NFCH has extended financial assistance of ₹ 37.56 crore for rehabilitation of 10,586 children up-to 31.01.2011 who are victims of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence. NFCH has also been extending financial assistance to educational institutions, non-governmental organizations and State Governments/UT Administrations for holding programmes to promote communal harmony & national integration.

6.52 NFCH is observing communal harmony campaign week from 19th

to 25th November every year to coincide with the **Quami Ekta** week. On the occasion an appeal is made to the general public, State Governments/ UT Administrations, Ministries/ Departments, Central Para-military Forces, Public Sector Undertakings, Embassies/Missions abroad, educational institutions, etc. to effectively promote the values of communal harmony and national integration amongst the people and also to organize a determined and sustained drive to bring about mass awakening against violence which impinges on social harmony, by making appropriate projection through the media, and to donate funds on voluntary basis to augment the financial resources of the Foundation. In all, publicity material was sent to about 38,000 units during the year 2009-10 and during the current financial year 2010-11, the publicity material has been dispatched to about 75,000 units for the communal harmony campaign week.

6.53 During observance of Communal Harmony Campaign week and pinning of Flag on the persons of VVIPs, i.e. President of India, Vice-President of India, Prime Minister and Union Home Minister, etc., 5-6 children financially assisted by the Foundation are invited every year from different States on rotational basis, to participate in the Flag Day programme.

National Communal Harmony Awards

6.54 The National Communal Harmony Awards are presented in 'individual' and 'organization' categories for outstanding contribution



in the field of communal harmony and national integration. In addition to a citation, the Award consists of an amount of ₹ 2 lakh in the individual and ₹ 5 lakh in the organization category. Acharya Lokesh Muni of Delhi has been selected for the National Communal Harmony Award for the year 2010 in the Individual Category. No Organisation has been found suitable for the award for the year 2010 in the Organisation Category.

Monitoring of the Activities of Religious Fundamental Organisation

6.55 The activities of all religious fundamental organisations or groups, having a bearing on peace, communal harmony and security of the country are under constant watch of Law Enforcement Agencies and requisite action is taken including imposition of ban. The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) has been declared as Unlawful Association for a period of 2 years vide Notification number S.O. 260(E) dated 05.02.2010 under section 3(1) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

National Integration Council (NIC)

6.56 The National Integration Council has been reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister on 05.04.2010.

6.57 The Standing Committee of the National Integration Council, comprising

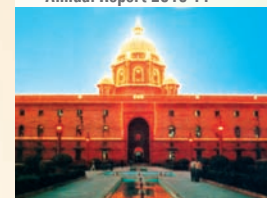
of Union Home Minister as Chairman, 4 Union Ministers, 9 Chief Ministers of various States and 5 Co-opted members from NIC was also constituted on 18.10.2010 and its first meeting was held on 26.10.2010.

Sankalp Divas and Qaumi Ekta Week

6.58 Instructions were issued for observance of Sankalp Divas on October, 31.10.2010 and Qaumi Ekta Week during 19.11.2010 to 25.11.2010.

Ram Janam Bhoomi- Babri Masjid issue

6.59 The Hon'ble Special Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench have pronounced its judgment on title suits of Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid on 30.09.2010. As per Court judgment, all the three sets of parties i.e. Muslims, Hindus and Nirmohi Akhara have been declared joint title holders of the property/premises in dispute. Accordingly, the property/ premises in dispute has to be divided in three parts, but the share of the Muslims should not be less than 1/3rd of the total property/premises in dispute. The parties involved in the dispute filed objections to the draft decree announced by the Special Full Bench. The objections raised by the parties will be taken up for hearing on the next date of hearing on 28.04.2011. The Hon'ble Special bench of Allahabad High Court at Lucknow has been pleased to extend the period to maintain status quo upto 31.05.2011.



UNION TERRITORIES

CHAPTER VII

INTRODUCTION

7.1 There are seven Union territories, namely:

- i. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- ii. Chandigarh
- iii. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- iv. Daman and Diu
- v. Lakshadweep
- vi. National Capital Territory of Delhi
- vii. Puducherry

7.2 Out of the above seven Union territories, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry have legislatures, Council of Ministers and Consolidated Funds. The rest of the Union territories are without legislature.

7.3 The total area covered by the seven Union territories is 10,973 sq. km. and their population, as per the 2001 census, is 1,65,20,983. The UT-wise population and area is at **Annexure-VIII**. The Plan and Non-Plan budget provisions and their utilization in the year 2009-10 and the provision for the year 2010-11 is at **Annexure-IX**.

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

7.4 The Union territories are specified in Schedule I Part II of the Constitution of India. These territories are administered in accordance with

the provisions of Article 239 to 241 of the Constitution of India. Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for all matters of Union territories relating to Legislation, Finance & Budget, Services and appointment of Lt. Governors and Administrators. Every Union territory is administered by an Administrator appointed by the President under Article 239 of the Constitution of India. In Delhi, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Lt. Governors are designated as Administrators. The Governor of Punjab is appointed as the Administrator of Chandigarh. In the other Union territories, senior IAS officers of the Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union Territories (AGMU) cadre are appointed as Administrators.

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFACE

Home Minister's Advisory Committees (HMAC)

7.5 All the five UTs without legislature –Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep-have the forum of Home Minister's Advisory Committee, on which, besides the Administrator and Member of Parliament from the respective Union Territory, members from the local elected bodies e.g. District Panchayats and Municipal Council/Committees are nominated as



members. Meetings of the HMAc are chaired by the Union Home Minister, or, in his absence, by the Minister of State in the Ministry. The Committee discusses the general issues relating to social and economic development of the Union territories.

MEETING THE CHALLENGES NCT OF DELHI

7.6 Delhi, being both a city-State and the national capital, attends to people from all parts of the country and from all walks of life, who come to work and make Delhi their home. The Government of NCT of Delhi seeks to fulfill their aspirations through dedicated response and efforts. It has taken several initiatives to accelerate the development process, some of which are highlighted below:

- (i) Government of NCT of Delhi, as the host city, has successfully organized the Commonwealth Games, 2010 in October 2010. To honour the achievements of the medal winners from Delhi, Government of NCT of Delhi has decided to give cash incentive of ₹ 15 lakh for Gold, ₹ 10 lakh for Silver and ₹ 5 lakh for Bronze medals winners respectively. The Coaches of medal winning sports persons would also be given ₹ 5 lakh each.
- (ii) The infrastructural facilities created in connection with the Commonwealth Games, 2010 consisting of modern state of the art,

well-equipped stadia, street scaped roads, modern and efficient street lighting systems, new flyovers, ROBs, RUBs, improved and strengthened road network with international signages, modernized low-floor DTC buses and expanded Metro network is now serving the population of Delhi.

- (iii) Mission Convergence Programme, a flagship programme of the Government of NCT of Delhi launched in August 2008, for providing a Single Window System in respect of all the schemes of Govt. of NCT of Delhi, was adjudged the Best Practice and won the Excellence Award in the category of "Innovations in Government Services and Programmes". It also won the overall Gold Medal out of 150 submissions across the Commonwealth countries at the CAPAM Biennial Awards Programme in Malta on 20.10.2010.
- (iv) Under the Mission Convergence programme, which aims at the uplifting and empowering the urban poor and vulnerable population of Delhi, over 44,117 girls and women have been trained during the year and have been economically empowered. The nutrition awareness camps covered 23,004 community members. Around 45,374 persons benefitted from the monthly health camps while the weekly health

Annual Report 2010-11





- camps covered 42,637 persons. Legal Aid and Counseling was provided to 8,198 persons while Non-Formal education saw 13,495 achieve functional literacy. Around 164 self-help groups were set up to help these women gain self reliance
- (v) A project namely GNCTD-UNDP Project "Innovation support for social protection: Institutionalizing the Conditional Cash transfer Programme" for the Government of NCT of Delhi under Samajik Suvidha Sangam has been initiated. In this project, an Annual Work Plan 2010 has been signed by UNDP and Govt. of NCT of Delhi wherein UNDP had agreed to provide external aid of USD 1 million/₹ 5.00 crore approximately for performing social activities in the field of assessing the capacities for identification, prioritization, targeting and indexing the targeted population.
- (vi) In the city of Delhi, where labourers in large numbers are engaged in construction activities, the Government has ensured providing health services to them and their families through 10 mobile dispensaries covering 39 construction sites. During the year, 10 New Mobile Health Clinics were started.
- (vii) To take care of the increasing demand for health services, projects for construction of Hospitals in various parts of Delhi are at various stages for creation of 2,000 additional beds.
- (viii) Opening of another medical college at Harinagar and attaching the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital (DDUH) to this college has been approved.
- (ix) After extensive consultation with all the stake-holders, the Government has pronounced the Industrial Policy for Delhi 2010-2021. The Vision is to make Delhi a hub of clean, high-technology & skilled economic activities by 2021 by a policy shift essentially to change the industrial profile from low-skilled to high-tech and high-skilled
- (x) To maximise efficiency with available resources, the Government has decided to develop and maintain industrial infrastructure on Public Private Partnership basis. Four Estates have been selected as Pilot Projects viz. Okhla, Patparganj, Bawana and Narela.
- (xi) Delhi Institute of Tool Engineering (DITE) has started a B.Tech (Tool Engineering) Course in addition to the Diploma and P.G. level courses, which is affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi.
- (xii) 1,500 MW (2x750) gas-based Power Project Pragati-III at Bawana is being established. 1st unit of 250MW has been synchronized on 11.10.2010.
- (xiii) 1,500MW (3x500) coal-based Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project is being established

- in Jhajjar, Haryana with 50% share of generated power to each Delhi & Haryana. 1st Unit of 500MW has been synchronized on 10.10.2010
- (xiv) To improve environmental conditions, the outlived coal-based Indraprastha Power Station, located in heart of the city has been shut down.
- (xv) To have the minimal environment pollution, Delhi is setting up the future power plants based on cleaner fuels such as, natural gas, at Bawana and Bamnauli and a 16MW municipal solid waste-based power generation unit has been set up at Okhla.
- (xvi) 209 unauthorized colonies in BSES Yamuna Power Limited (BYPL) are electrified by state of the art High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) and Low Voltage Distribution System (LVDS) costing around ₹ 200 crore, without any additional burden to the residents of the colony.
- (xvii) Since privatization, entire pendency of nearly 3 lakhs connections was cleared and any consumer in BYPL area is now able to get a new connection immediately on demand.
- (xviii) During the session 2010-11, 09 new schools have been opened. 3 middle schools have been upgraded to Secondary Schools and 14 Secondary Schools have been upgraded to Sr. Secondary Schools. Pre-primary classes have been introduced in 106 Sarvodya Vidyalayas. Now, all Sarvodya Vidyalayas have pre-primary classes.
- (xix) From 2010-11, Govt. of Delhi has enhanced the rates of uniform subsidy from ₹ 500 to ₹ 700 per child per annum for the students of classes VI-XII enrolled in the Government Schools, aided schools and students admitted in private schools under freeship quota. The benefit is further extended to about 85,000 boys of the aided schools also from 2010-11.
- (xx) From 2010-11, the benefit of free supply of text books is further extended to about 85,000 boys of the aided schools also.
- (xxi) From 2010-11, the amount of scholarship to Educationally Backward Minority (EBM) has been increased by ₹ 100 for each slab.
- (xxii) Delhi Financial Corporation (DFC) has introduced a new scheme whereby borrowers can avail a loan upto ₹ 50 Lakh based on the project feasibility without collateral security or third-party guarantee at Delhi and Chandigarh. The loan is secured to the extent of 100% of the principal amount under the Credit Guarantee Trust maintained by SIDBI. The scheme covers both manufacturing & service sector.
- (xxiii) The DFC has also started consortium financing with PNB wherein the term loan for fixed assets is financed by DFC



and working capital assistance provided by PNB. An MoU to this effect has already been signed.

(xxiv) In order to raise funds at competitive rates, the DFC has introduced 'One Time Settlement Scheme' to settle industrial & commercial transport sector Non-Performing Accounts (NPAs). The borrowers are taking advantage of these schemes. It is expected that Corporation would be able to reduce its level of NPAs in terms of MoU signed with GNCTD & SIDBI.

(xxv) The Government of Delhi has launched 'Bed & Breakfast Scheme' in order to add more than 3,000 rooms in the city. This scheme will also be helpful for the residents of the City as they would be able to earn from the scheme on one side and at the same time, offer excellent hospitality to the visitors by extending home-stay experience.

(xxvi) "Hop On Hop Off" bus service for Tourists has been launched on the lines of Hop On Hop Off bus service in Singapore and London.

7.7 The President of India accorded assent to the following bills :

(a) The Delhi Industrial Development Operation and Maintenance Bill, 2010 on 13.05.2010.

(b) The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board Bill, 2010 on 13.05.2010.

(c) The Indian Stamp (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 2010 on 13.05.2010.

(d) The Delhi Excise Bill, 2009 on 01.07.2010.

(e) The Court-Fees (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 2010 on 17.01.2011.

(f) The Delhi Prevention of Touting and Malpractices against Tourists Bill, 2010 on 17.01.2011.

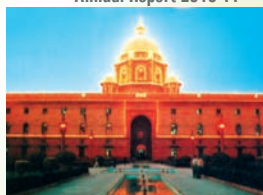
7.8 The powers of the 'State Government' under section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were delegated to the Lieutenant Governor, NCT of Delhi by the President under clause(1) of article 239 of the Constitution, vide notification dated 11.06.2010.

7.9 The New Delhi Municipal Council (Allowances for Attending Meetings of the Council) Rules, 2006 have been amended by Notification dated 28.04.2010.

7.10 The Government, vide notification dated 81.01.2011, has constituted the New Delhi Municipal Council. The duration of the Council is five years from the date of appointment for its first meeting.

PUDUCHERRY

7.11 The Union territory of Puducherry has a Legislative Assembly and Consolidated Fund of its own. It comprises of four regions, namely, Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and



Yanam lying geographically separated from one another. The Government of Puducherry has taken several development and post-tsunami rehabilitation initiatives, some of which are highlighted below:-

(i) The construction of 700 bedded Rajiv Gandhi Government

Women and Children Hospital was completed at a cost of ₹ 48 crore and it was inaugurated on 09.10.2010 by Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson, UPA.

(ii) The bridge over Arasalar river that connects Karaikal town with Nagapattinam and Velankanni got



Inauguration of Rajiv Gandhi Government Women and Children Hospital by Smt. Sonia Gandhi, Chairperson, UPA and Shri P. Chidambaram, Union Home Minister on 09.10.2010





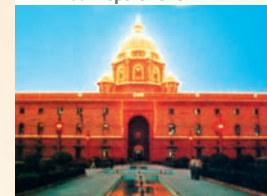
- collapsed in the Tsunami 2004. It was reconstructed with the full assistance of the Government of India and declared open on 20.11.2010 by Shri. P. Chidambaram, Union Home Minister.
- (iii) The sacred tank of the historic temple of Karaikal Ammaiyar of 6th Century was revitalized with the full financial assistance of the Government of India at a cost of ₹ 3.12 crore and was dedicated to the use of devotees by Shri. P. Chidambaram, Union Home Minister on 20.11.2010.
- (iv) Government of Puducherry has established Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMA) in Puducherry and Karaikal Districts separately in order to ensure convergence of activities of agriculture and allied sectors. The Strategic Research and Extension Plans (SREPs) and the State Extension Work Plan (SEWP) have been prepared. Conduct of on-farm trials and method demonstrations has been done, which includes the development of technical skills of the farmers and improvising the indigenous practices. Out of ₹ 36.75 lakh released, an amount of ₹ 33.75 lakh has been spent under the scheme so far and the remaining amount of ₹ 3 lakh will be utilized for other approved activities under ATMA by the end of Financial Year 2010-11.
- (v) The project “Eco beach at Karaikal” has been completed and inaugurated.
- (vi) All civil works in respect of both Riverside and beach development work at Mahe and Water front development at Yanam have been completed.
- (vii) Land to an extent of 19.92 Ha has been acquired at a cost of ₹ 18.67 crore and handed over to Airports Authority of India during July 2007 for the first Phase of development of Puducherry Airport. Airports Authority of India has taken up the work of relaying in damaged runway and the Airport will be operationalised for commercial flights thereafter.
- (viii) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, 8 projects worth ₹ 461.3965 crore have been approved for the Union territory of Puducherry, 4 each by the Ministry of Urban development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. 80 per cent of the project cost is borne by the Government of India and 20 % is borne by the Union Territory of Puducherry. The achievements under JNNURM Programme are as follows:-
- (a) Tender to lay 30 Km. Sewer Line in the Urban areas of Puducherry has been finalized and awarded at a cost of ₹ 282 crore. The work is in progress.
- (b) To improve the Urban Transport System, 26 buses have so far been procured

and operationalized from 07.06.2010.

- (c) To construct 1,136 dwelling units for the Urban port at Lambart Saravanan Nagar at Puducherry, tenders were finalised for the project of ₹ 37 crore and the work is in progress.
- (ix) During the year 2010-11, 1 large scale, 2 medium scale and 148 small and micro industrial units with an investment of ₹ 70.57 crore have been set up and 1,828 persons provided with employment as on 31.12.2010.
- (x) Under the motivation of entrepreneurs to start industrial units and Fiscal assistance to industries' scheme, an amount of ₹ 212.04 lakh as subsidy and ₹ 6.56 lakh under thrust area was disbursed.
- (xi) Under the Motivation of Unemployed Persons to start Self-employed Enterprises scheme ₹ 14.2 lakh have been disbursed upto 31.12.2010.
- (xii) The starting of Skill Development Mission in the Union Territory of Puducherry envisaging training to about 20,200 persons in five year period through skill schools is under process.
- (xiii) The Empowered Group of Ministers, Govt. of India had approved ₹ 663.73 crore to the Union Territory of Puducherry for a period of 4 years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme viz. (i) ₹ 185.10 crore under Externally



Unveiling of foundation stone for “Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for the Urban Areas of Puducherry under JNNURM by Shri P. Chidambaram, Union Home Minister on 10.04.2010



Aided Programme and (ii) ₹ 478.63 crore under Additional Central Assistance including Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package. Subject to approval of EGOM, the Planning Commission, New Delhi have allocated additional funds of ₹ 108 crore under Additional Central Assistance. ₹ 541.70 crore have been utilized till 31.12.2010.

(xiv) Out of ₹ 185.10 crore under Externally Aided Programme, an amount of ₹ 112 crore was earmarked for the restoration of Fisheries Livelihood Project under ETRP. As per World Bank guidelines, services of Consultants were procured for the 3 Projects viz.

(a) Design and construction of Work Shelters in fishing villages along the Puducherry and Karaikal coasts with the tentative estimate of ₹ 30.17 crore. After obtaining all statutory clearances and approval of bid documents from the World Bank on 18.11.2010, tender notice was published on 25.11.2010.

(b) Design and Construction of Modern Hygienic Fish Markets in Puducherry and Karaikal with the tentative estimate cost of ₹ 30.30 crore. After obtaining all statutory clearances and approval of bid documents from the

World Bank on 21.12.2010, tender notice was published on 22.12.2010 as per the World Bank's norms. In respect of Karaikal fish market, the tender notice will be published on receipt of CRZ clearance from MoEF.

(c) Reconstruction and Modernization of Fishing Harbours at Puducherry and Karaikal with tentative estimate of ₹ 43 crore. After obtaining all statutory clearances and approval of bid documents from the World Bank on 24.12.2010, tender notice was published on 25.12.2010 .

(xv) For construction of houses in all the tsunami affected villages, private lands to an extent of 105.62.46 ha. i.e. 36.69.82 ha. in Puducherry region and 68.92.64 ha. in Karaikal region respectively have been acquired. As against the target of 7,567 houses to be constructed, 6,602 houses have been completed till 31.12.2010.

(xvi) Connectivity of coastal roads to a length of 65.22 km. and internal roads to a length of 40.50 km. in the resettlement colonies have been completed. Two bridges and eight bed dams have been constructed. Construction of one 4-lane bridge at Ariankuppam, Puducherry is under progress. Coastal protection wall covering 17 km. and 31 community assets





Handing over of tenements to Tsunami Affected Families by Shri P. Chidambaram, Union Home Minister at Narambai Village, Puducherry on 10.04.2010



Tenements at Narambai Village, Puducherry

like Schools, Health Centre, etc., have been constructed. Bio-fencing of 29 kms. has been completed.

(xvii) In respect of replacement of fishing crafts and tackles, 365 mechanised boats, 93 FRP boats,

806 FRP cattamaram, 1,147 wooden cattamaram with OBM and 5,483 cattamaram without OBM have been repaired and restored to tsunami affected fishermen availing financial assistance from Government.



7.12 The President of India accorded assent to the following bills :

- a) The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Puducherry) (Amendment) Bill, 2010 on 06.06.2010.
- b) The Salaries and Allowances of Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Puducherry) (Amendment) Bill 2010 on 06.06.2010.
- c) The Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of Legislative Assembly (Puducherry) (Amendment) Bill, 2010 on 06.06.2010.
- c) Puducherry Prevention of Anti-Social Activities Bill, 2008 on 05.12.2010.

7.13 The 'Prior approval' of the Central Government to the Puducherry State University Bill, 2009 was conveyed on 16.09.2010.

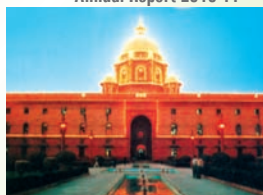
7.14 Delegation of financial powers to the Lt. Governor/Administrator, Puducherry for appraisal and approval (including sanction) of Plan schemes/projects has been enhanced from ₹ 25 crore to ₹ 50 crore under Delegation of Financial Power Rules (DFPR), 1978 on 29.09.2010.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

7.15 The Union territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands consists of nearly 307 islands, 265 rocks and islets out of which only 38 islands are inhabited.

The devastation caused by the tsunami of December, 2004 severely tested the administrative capacity of the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The UT Administration has taken several development and post-tsunami rehabilitation initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- a) 9,797 permanent shelters have been constructed at 70 different locations by CPWD/APWD/ NGOs in A&N Islands. 9,791 houses have been allotted to the beneficiaries till December 2010. In addition, 247 units of common facilities like Community Hall, Birth House, Death House, Recreation Hall etc. have been completed.
- b) Shipping is the lifeline for the islands to provide connectivity to the people for inter island movement. Out of 9 vessels damaged by the Tsunami, 5 vessels have been repaired and major repair works of other three vessels are in progress. EFC proposal for 2 Nos 500 passenger and 2 Nos. 1,200 passenger vessels has already been forwarded to the Ministry of Shipping for approval.
- c) The UT Administration has also engaged NTPC to prepare DPC for setting up of 5 MW Solar Voltaic Power Plant in South Andaman and 1 MW Solar Photo Voltaic Power Plant in Middle Andaman.
- d) The UT Administration has received 4 interceptor boats after

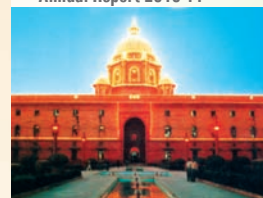


completion of fabrication works in November 2010 out of the 10 boats sanctioned by Ministry of Home Affairs. The remaining 6 boats are expected to be delivered by March, 2011.

- e) The UT Administration has launched Car Nicobar Coconut Mission with an aim to bring a paradigm shift in the very process of coconut production and its commercial use thereby improving the economic status of the Nicobari people. The mission envisages to achieve increase in productivity from existing 20 nuts to 60 nuts per tree per year, besides providing additional income through intercropping of fruits and vegetables and opening up avenues for units to produce value

added coconut products under the brand name NICONUTS.

- f) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Project under JNNURM for planned development of 18 identified slum pockets has been launched on 2.10.2009. Project is to be completed in 18 months at a cost of ₹ 9.88 crore.
- g) The inhabited islands isolated by deep sea have been provided telemedicine connectivity between PHCs, CHCs and District Hospitals as well as between the District Hospitals in the islands with Super Speciality Hospitals in the mainland.
- h) Government Polytechnic has been upgraded to an Engineering College offering both Degree and Diploma programmes.



The Lt. Governor, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lt Gen (Retd) Bhopinder Singh, PVSM, AVSM commissioning the Dugong Guest House of Port Blair Municipal Council at a function held on 09.08.2010



The Chief Secretary, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Shri Vivek Rae inaugurating the Air Cargo Complex at Veer Savarkar International Airport, Port Blair on 01.09.2010



- i) The UT Administration has proposed setting up of a 100 seat Medical College at Port Blair on PPP mode. DPR and the Concept Plan prepared by the Consultant have been forwarded to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Planning Commission.
- j) Under the tourism sector, operation of Sea Plane will be introduced shortly under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme. The UT Administration is also developing a 50 Unit 'Yatch Marina' and 'Canopy Walkway'. An agreement has also been signed with reputed groups to develop World Class Beach Resort at Lalaji Bay, Havelock and Neil Island. International standard water sports equipments have been commissioned at Rajiv Gandhi Water Sports Complex.
- k) The UT Administration is implementing various welfare and socio-economic development schemes for the women and physically handicapped persons. A new scheme namely, 'A&N Island Allowance to Destitute Women' has been formulated under which ₹ 1,000 per month will be given to destitute women.
- 7.16 A Notification authorizing the Commissioners, Secretaries, HOD and various other officers of the A&N Administration to execute contracts on behalf of the A&N Administration issued on 27.07.2010.
- 7.17 Delegation of financial powers to the Administrator of Andaman & Nicobar Islands for appraisal and approval (including sanction) of Plan schemes/projects has been enhanced from ₹ 15

crore to ₹ 25 crore under DFPR, 1978 on 05.07.2010.

7.18 Approval was issued on 29.07.2010 delegating financial powers upto ₹ 25 crore to the Administrator, Andaman & Nicobar Islands for Plan schemes under PPP mode.

LAKSHADWEEP

7.19 Lakshadweep Islands is a group of 36 islands out of which only 10 are inhabited. The entire indigenous population has been classified as Scheduled Tribe and are Muslims. The main occupation of the people is fishing, coconut cultivation and coir-twisting. Tourism is an emerging industry. The UT Administration has taken several development initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

i) The Administration has been making efforts to augment/

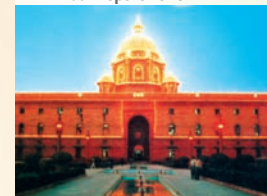
replace the existing old ships to provide better shipping services. A 250 passenger all weather ship, M.V.Arabian Sea was taken over on 02.01.2010 and put into service of the people of Lakshadweep on 25.01.2010. Second 250 passenger ship M.V.Lakshadweep Sea has been taken over on 28.10.2010 and dedicated on 03.11.2010 by Shri. P. Chidambaram, Union Home Minister.

ii) The construction of 200 passenger landing barges is at different stages. With these barges becoming operational, the present uncertainty and difficulties in embarkation and disembarkation, using small crafts, could be overcome and the people will have facility of safe landing from the bigger ships anchored in open sea.



Shri P. Chidambaram, Union Home Minister dedicating passenger ship M.V. Lakshadweep Sea on 03.11.2010

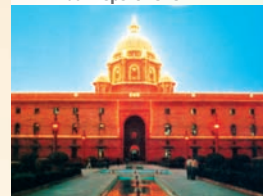
Annual Report 2010-11





- (iii) Ministry of Shipping has sanctioned acquisition of 2 Nos. 400 passengers all weather ships at an estimated cost of ₹ 180 crore per vessel. Technical bids are under finalization.
- (iv) M/s SCI has finalized technical specifications for acquisition of 150 MT Oil Barge and 2,000 LPG Cylinder Carrier and have short listed the shipyards. Commercial bid is being invited by SCI from the short listed shipyards.
- (v) The Indian Airlines has commenced the service of ATR-42-320 from 24.09.2010 between Kochi-Agatti-Kochi and Bangalore-Agatti-Bangalore. A total of 13 flights per week are now connecting Lakshadweep.
- (vi) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has sanctioned one more Helicopter for Union territory of Lakshadweep.
- (vii) Considering the scarcity of fresh ground water, water supply scheme adopted in this UT is a combination of fresh ground water, rain water and water produced from the Desalination Plant. 2,285 rain water harvesting tanks of various capacities have been constructed so far. 1 lakh litre per day capacity Desalination Plant at Kavaratti has been installed and commissioned by NIOT and is running successfully and the Administration proposes to install similar Plants in all the remaining islands. The commissioning of the Plants at Agatti and Minicoy are expected in May 2011 and the commissioning of the Plants in the remaining islands of Andrott, Amini, Kiltan, Chetlat, Kadmat and Kalpeni are expected by July 2013.
- (viii) 100% immunization has been achieved. 107 Anganwadi Centers exist in 10 islands providing mid-day meal for 8,600 children, 190 pregnant/lactating mothers and 1,000 adolescent girls.
- (ix) The Department of Industries, Lakshadweep has distributed 85 Motorized Ratts to the beneficiaries of the Mahila Coir Yojana Scheme as part of Empowerment of women.
- (x) Super specialized medical facilities in Agatti Hospital have been tendered and are likely to begin very soon so that Islanders need not be evacuated for every major medical problem.
- (xi) Out of 6 Interceptor Boats under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I, three Interceptor Boats i.e. two 5 Ton Boats and one 12 Ton Boat have been collected from Goa Shipyard Ltd. and stationed at Andrott, Minicoy and Kavaratti islands respectively.
- (xii) Coastal Security Exercise Neptune-II has been organized from 0600 hrs on 14.09.2010 to 0600 hrs on 16.09.2010 with the coordination

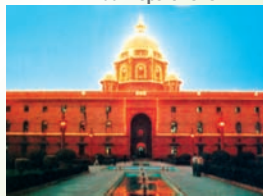
- of Coast Guard and Navy in all the islands to assess the state of preparedness of the Administration in handling any situation.
- (xiii) Government of India has approved increased subsidy for schemes viz, subsidy on supply of inboard and outboard engines, subsidy on Gillnetter cum long liner, subsidy on Maldivian pole and line fishing boat, subsidy on supply of fishing gear materials for fabrication of long liners, subsidy to SHGS and Panchayat for production of value added fish product and subsidy for supply of insulated fish boxes/ice boxes.
- (xiv) The scheme for augmentation of Diesel Generating Capacity in Lakshadweep islands costing ₹ 17.82 crore is under implementation through NTPC.
- (xv) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has accorded sanction of ₹ 38.5 crore for augmentation of Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) Plants at 4 islands, renovation at 8 islands and O/M of Plants in 9 islands. The work has been awarded to BHEL.
- (xvi) Department of Agriculture is implementing organic certification for the entire Union territory to fetch higher price and recognition for agricultural produces from Lakshadweep. The process of formation of Internal Control Systems and registration of these units are at an advanced stage.
- (xvii) To enhance fruit production in Lakshadweep and reduce dependency on mainland, distribution of 1 Lakh fruit plants and Spice Plants saplings to the farmers free of cost is being done. To check sea erosion, plantation of 1 lakh casuarinas and other littoral species along erosion prone coastline is being done this year.
- (xviii) For the first time in the history of Lakshadweep, nearly 500 islanders have been recruited, of which 200 as Civil Defence volunteers, more than 100 in the Police, 100 short listed by the Army, 70 Multi Skilled Workers and 70 PGTs apart from 12 DIET Teachers and 7 Air Force personnel.
- (xix) PWD has started work for construction of 70 new tourist cottages at Kavaratti, Minicoy, Kadmat, Andrott and Kalpeni and work is expected to be completed by December, 2011.
- 7.20 Home Minister's Advisory Council was notified on 04.06.2010 and meeting of Council was convened on 21.12.2010 to discuss the various issues relating to UT of Lakshadweep.
- 7.21 Delegation of financial powers to the Administrator of Lakshadweep for appraisal and approval (including sanction) of Plan schemes/projects has been enhanced from ₹ 10 crore to ₹ 20 crore under DFPR, 1978 on 05.07.2010.



CHANDIGARH

7.22 Chandigarh city has the unique distinction of being a Union Territory and the Capital City of two states - Punjab and Haryana. Spreading over an area of 114 square kms. it comprises of the city of Chandigarh and 13 villages and is located between the States of Punjab and Haryana. The UT Administration has taken up several development initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- (i) For better traffic management, CCTVs have been installed at 20 busy intersections. In addition to this, 4 Static & 1 PTZ cameras have also been installed on 19 roundabouts/ intersections with online connectivity at Traffic Control at Traffic Lines, Chandigarh.
- (ii) A State of Art Control Room with GPS facility has been set up at Police Headquarters. One Explosive Narcotic Chemical Detector, 100 No. each of Bullet Proof Jackets, Vests, Patkas and 10 Morchas, 2 Optical Fiber Scope have been purchased under the Police Modernization Scheme.
- (iii) To strengthen the public transport system, 60 non-AC semi low floor buses and 25 AC semi low floor buses are being plied under JNNURM Scheme and are fitted with ultra Modern facilities for comfortable journey of commuters. At present, the Chandigarh Transport Undertaking is operating bus services from two ISBTs equipped with modern facilities at Sector 43 and Sector 17.
- (iv) In the field of tourism, Chandigarh is being promoted as a City of Greens and Gardens, Organization of Mega Festivals like the Rose Festival, Chandigarh Carnival etc. as well as a M.I.C.E. destination for hosting of National and International Conferences and conventions.
- (v) For Industrial promotion, a Tool Room Facility (Industrial Development Facility Centre) is being provided to small scale industrial units through CITCO on economical rates. Quality marking centre has been set up to maintain the quality of electrical appliances. Common facility centre has been set up to provide facilities to potters (weaker section of society). Entrepreneurial Development Programme, seminars are being organized with the objective to guide and educate industries to know latest techniques about marketing, availing financial assistance from different financial institutions and raw material.
- (vi) To upgrade the Government's health infrastructure, a Trauma Unit having 28 Nos of beds with Emergency Operation Theatres has been added to the Govt. Multi Specialty Hospital (GMSH), Sector 16, Chandigarh. ECG facility in Emergency/ Casualty has been



made free of cost for all cases i.e. indoor/outdoor. The Poly Clinic has been upgraded to community Health Centre having indoor facilities for Chest and TB patients and 30 bedded Gynecology and Obstetrics Wing thereby reducing the work load on Govt. Multi Specialty Hospital (GMSH), Sector 16, Chandigarh. Round the clock maternity services in Community Health Centre, Manimajra have also been started.

- (vii) Seven Nos. of new ambulances (Swaraj Mazda) have been purchased for patient transportation. A Drug De-addiction Centre in Govt. Multi Specialty Hospital (GMSH), Sector 16, Chandigarh has also been started.
- (viii) To strengthen and modernize the Government educational set up, the ICT Scheme under Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented. On-line admission has been introduced for Class 9th from the year 2010. Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation has been introduced in Class 10th from the year 2010. Workshops have been conducted for Govt. Schools to improve the teacher taught relationships in which teachers and parents were involved.
- (ix) In the field of social welfare, financial assistance of ₹ 20,000 is provided for the marriage of daughters of Widows/Destitute Women belonging to the

Scheduled Caste communities who are living below poverty line. Scheme of "Free Education for meritorious scheduled castes and other backward students has been introduced. Three Child Helplines have been set up in the Women & Child Support unit in Sector 17, 46 and PGI in Sector 12, Chandigarh

7.23 The Punjab Value Added Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 2007 was extended to Union territory of Chandigarh by the Central Government vide notification dated 13.10.2010.

DAMAN & DIU

7.24 The Union territory of Daman & Diu comprises of two land blocks of Daman and Diu, each forming a separate District, as well as a Community Development Block. Daman District is located on the southern border of Gujarat State and Diu District is an island off the coast of Junagarh and is about 763 km. from Daman. The UT Administration has taken several development initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- (i) A modern and fully equipped Gynecology and Pediatric ward at Government Hospital, Marwad is ready for dedication to the public. This will increase institutional delivery in the area by which maternal mortality and child mortality will decline.

Annual Report 2010-11



- (ii) The Isolation/HINI ward (Swine Flu) has been constructed at Government Hospital, Marwad and dedicated to the public on 12.07.2010.
- (iii) The foundation stone for construction of new OPD Block at Government Hospital, Marwad, Daman has been laid by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs on 19.07.2010.
- (iv) The retrofitting of 400 years old historic Government Hospital building at Diu District has been completed and dedicated to the public on 25.11.2010.
- (v) During the current year, all the students upto middle level were

examined for their general health and refractive errors. The students having health problems and eye problems were treated by the specialist doctors.

- (vi) The renovated state of art College Library was inaugurated by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs on 19.07.2010.

- (vii) For the first time in India, the District Panchayat, Daman & Diu has implemented "Education Kiosk" in this Union territory. In the first phase, 20 schools were provided with these Kiosks. This will provide animated interactive education system for primary students.



Laying of foundation stone for construction of new OPD Block at Government Hospital, Marwad, Daman by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs



Inauguration of renovated College Library by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs

- (viii) Health Camp for assessment of child with special needs (CWSN) was organized at BRC Bhavan with the help of Health Department wherein 82 children from Daman and 76 children from Diu were identified as "children with special needs".
- (ix) Providing underground power distribution system in Daman and Diu city and rural areas has been completed.
- (x) Construction of four lane coastal highway from Patalia causeway to Bhenslore, Daman for a length of 5.50 km. at Nani Daman has been taken up at the cost of ₹ 17 crore, out of which 3 km. length road has been completed.
- (xi) Widening and improvement for conversion into four lane major District Road from Kachigam Char Rasta to Gujarat Border, at Nani Daman for a length of 1.50 km.

Annual Report 2010-11



Inauguration of four lane major District Road from Kachigam to Vapi, by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs

at the cost of ₹ 4.50 crore has been completed and inaugurated by Shri Mullappally Ramchandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs.

(xii) RCC four lane, major district road from Dabhel to Kalaria for a length of 2.25 km. at the cost of ₹ 5.50 crore has been completed.

(xiii) Widening and improvement for conversion into two lane major district road from Ambawadi-Patlarra-Bhamti at Moti Daman for a length of 4.30 km. at the cost of ₹ 2.90 crore has been completed.

(xiv) Replacement of rising main pipe line at Water Treatment Plant, Dabhel, Daman at the cost of ₹ 50 lakh has been completed.

(xv) The construction of Veterinary Dispensary with small animals Operation Theatre along with Veterinary Officer's Quarters at Kathiria, Nani Daman has been constructed and the Veterinary services have been made available to the people.

(xvi) A new scheme namely "Emu Demonstration Farm" for Daman has been implemented at Government Farm, Somnath-Kachigam Road, Daman. Three pairs of Emu Birds have been successfully reared for demonstration to local public.

(xvii) In order to promote the education status of SC/ST girl students studying in Std VIII, the UT

Administration has distributed 206 bicycles (Daman 187 and Diu 19) on 04.10.2010.

(xviii) Construction of Police Out Post at Athiyawad, Daman has been completed and the same was inaugurated in July 2010. Construction of Police Quarters at Kathiria at Nani Daman has also been completed.

(xix) The Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned two more Coastal Police Stations, four 12 Tonne Boats, two jetties, two four-wheelers and four Motor Cycles in phase-II of Coastal Security Scheme for this Union territory.

(xx) The UT Administration is regularly organizing "Administration at your Door Step" Camps to solve the Administration related issues of the public at their door steps. The camp was organized on 25.11.2010 at Stadium, Diu to provide prompt services relating with different Departments at one place to the people. Out of 1,151 applications received, 1,130 cases have been disposed off.

7.25 The Daman and Diu Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Regulation, 2010 was promulgated by the President vide Notification dated 30.07.2010.

7.26 The Daman and Diu Marine Fishing (Amendment) Regulation, 2010 was promulgated vide Notification dated 04.05.2010.



7.27 Home Minister's Advisory Council was notified on 04.06.2010.

7.28 Delegation of financial powers to the Administrator of Daman & Diu for appraisal and approval (including sanction) of Plan schemes/projects has been enhanced from ₹ 10 crore to ₹ 20 crore under DFPR, 1978 on 05.07.2010.

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

7.29 The Union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli comprises of one District and one Taluka with 72 villages and two towns, namely Silvassa and Amli. The UT Administration has taken several development initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

(i) The "Establishment of 220/66KV 2x160 MVA sub-station at Khadoli" at an expenditure of ₹ 43.13 crore has been completed. One transformer of 160 KVA has been installed and made operational on 01.10.2010. The other transformer of 160 KVA

will be made operational during 2010-11.

(ii) 34 Acres land has been allotted to PGCIL at village Kala for establishment of Electric Sub Station of 400/220 KVA

(iii) Work is under progress for augmentation of various Electric Sub-Stations in the Union territory.

(iv) In order to diversify as well as to provide inputs to the farmers, Agriculture Department has established a Poly House and Net House for the first time in the history of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, where cultivation of Vegetables, Floriculture, fruits etc., are done using latest high tech structure and technology.

(v) For the first time, Department of Animal Husbandry has introduced the scheme of Integrated Dairy Development Project at a total cost of ₹ 1,130.24 lakh in the year 2010-11. This scheme is implemented



Shri Mullappally Ramchandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs inaugurating the Poly House and Net House on 20.07.2010

Annual Report 2010-11





The Poly House and Net House being inspected by Shri Mullappally Ramchandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs on 20.07.2010

in association with Valsad District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. Alipor District Navsari of the Gujarat State (Vasudhara Dairy) and Dena Bank, Silvassa . Under this scheme 1,500 families mainly ST/BPL families/Women categories will be benefited. 500 families will be benefitted during this year.

- (vi) 541 patients have benefited during 2010-11 (upto December, 2010) by the services of Telemedicine under which super specialty treatment is being given to patients from Silvassa itself.
- (vii) The complete health check up is given to students of every school in the Union territory. A total of 42,733 students have been examined covering 164 schools during 2010-11 (upto December, 2010).
- (viii) Under the scheme of "Save the girl child", the amount of money deposited per Girl Child having delivery in Govt.Hospital / Sub Centre has been enhanced from ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 40,000 from this financial year. On attaining the age of 18, an amount of more than ₹ 3.18 lakh will be paid to the Girl child. 130 beneficiaries have been covered under this Scheme.
- (ix) U.T. Administration has transferred the services of (a) Accident Prevention cum Trauma & Emergency Medical Services (b) Ambulance & Hearse Van Services (c)Deluxe Rooms(d)Spiral C.T.Scan Centre under Public Private Partnership and (e)Telemedicine to Rogi Kalyan Samiti.
- (x) Under National Rural Health Mission, 12 New Sub-Centres have been opened from April, 2010, 108 Accredited Social Health Centre (ASHA) workers have been



appointed and trained, 6 PHCs and 1 CHC have been started 24 x 7 etc.

- (xi) The construction of high level bridge at Chauda across Sakartod River on Khanvel - Kherdi road has been completed with the total cost of ₹ 3.50 crore, which has been inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs Shri M. Ramchandran on 20.07.2010. The Minor bridge on Rakholi – Khanvel road has been completed with a cost of ₹ 80 lakh.



Inauguration of Chauda Bridge by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs

- (xii) The construction of Cross-Drainage work at Chisda on Khanvel -Mandoni road has been completed. Widening of Luhari road covering a length of 3.20 Km, strengthening of Kilvani Randha road (2.08 Km.), Veghchhipa road (2.00 Km.), widening of road from Kilvani Naka up-to Dairy Farm (0.800 Km.) etc. has been completed. The Slab Drain on Silvassa Kilavani road (Ch. 9/8 to 10/0 Km.) has been completed.

- (xiii) Resurfacing of four lane road from Naroli to Silvassa approximately 7.2 Km. with cost of ₹ 5 crores has been completed during the year 2010-11.

- (xiv) Structural safety audit of all the Primary School buildings has been done.

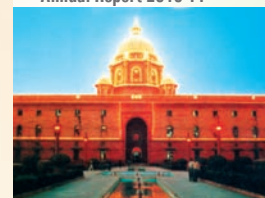
- (xv) The Tourism Department has acquired 54.59 ha. land at village Talavali for setting up of Golf Course. The Government of India has approved ₹ 24.68 crore for this land acquisition in the financial year 2010-11 under Plan Head.

- (xvi) A house boat accommodation at Dudhani lake has been made operational w.e.f 19.11.2010 to boost tourism in this Union territory.



Inauguration of Art Gallery by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs

- (xvii) A modern Art Gallery has been established at Silvassa for exhibition of various Arts and Fine Arts. The Art Gallery was inaugurated by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs on 02.08.2009.



- (xviii) The first phase of Mandoni Water Supply Scheme i.e. distribution network has been completed at a cost of ₹ 2.35 crore.
- (xix) A piped water supply scheme covering 6 villages of Dudhani Patelad has been formulated and proposed to be executed in two phases at a cost of ₹ 934.29 lakh under Dudhani Water Supply Scheme .
- (xx) Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs laid foundation stone for construction of Model School at Tokerkhada which will be completed this financial year at a cost of ₹ 4 crore.

POLICE MODERNISATION SCHEME FOR THE UNION TERRITORIES

7.30 The Government of India has implemented a Police Modernisation Scheme for the UTs w.e.f. 2006-07. The scheme was introduced on the basis of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Ministry of

Home Affairs. The Scheme focuses on the upgradation of infrastructural facilities, housing, buildings for police stations, mobility and equipments. The scheme has a total outlay of ₹ 884 crore to be implemented initially over a period of five years starting from 2006-07. However, the scheme has now been extended for two more years from 2011-12. Funds amounting to ₹ 40 crore, ₹ 167.68 crore , ₹ 41.43 crore and ₹ 167.64 crore were sanctioned to the UTs/Delhi Police during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. During the Financial Year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 113.39 crore has already been sanctioned to the UTs/Delhi Police under the scheme (as on 20.01.2011). The details of funds released to the UTs (including Delhi Police) during 2010-11 are at **Annexure-X**.

DELHI POLICE

7.31 The total strength of the Delhi Police in 1951 stood at about 8,000 with one Inspector General of Police and eight Superintendents of Police. A post of Deputy Inspector General of



Laying of foundation stone of Model School, Tokerkhada by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs



Police was added in 1956. Delhi was divided into three Police Districts namely New Delhi, Central and North. Today there are three Ranges, 11 Districts, 54 Sub-Divisions and 175 Police Stations. The total strength of Delhi Police is 83,761, which includes personnel of 5 I.R. Battalions. As on date, 175 Police Stations are functioning in Delhi Police including 4 specialized units declared as Police Stations i.e. (i) Crime Branch; (ii) Special Cell; (iii) Special Police Unit for Women & Children and (iv) Economic Offences Wing. Out of 175 Police Stations, 8 Police Stations are Metro Police Stations.

7.32 The Government of India has sanctioned 15 Bullet Proof Ambassador Cars to Delhi Police at a cost of ₹ 3.12 core on 19.07.2010.

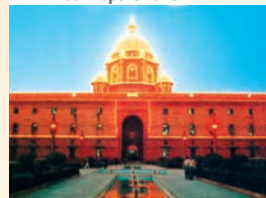
7.33 Notification for conferring the powers of 'Executive Magistrate' u/s 144 of Cr.P.C. to Assistant Commissioners of Police, Delhi was issued on 09.09.2010.

7.34 Command, Control, Coordination and Communication Centre (C4i) at Delhi Police Headquarters was operationlised in September 2010.

7.35 Delhi Police has taken up the installation of CCTVs at 29 identified market places and border check posts. The CCTV surveillance system is in operation at 12 sites. Installation and handing over of the system at the remaining sites are likely to be completed soon.

7.36 Delhi Police intends to improve the present level of housing satisfaction from 17.89% to 40% by the end of current Five Year Plan. The Police Stations which are presently functioning in Police Post Buildings/temporary structures/rented accommodation are also to be provided with regular buildings owned by the Delhi Police. Land has been got allotted for 25 such Police Stations and the efforts are afoot to start/complete construction at all these 25 sites by the end of 11th Five Year Plan.

7.37 During the current year, 14 construction Projects have been completed. These projects are (i) PS & 50 Staff Qtrs. at Jafrabad, (ii) PS & 32 Staff Qtrs. at Mandawali Fazalpur, (iii) PS & 22 Staff Qtrs. at Mansarovar Park, (iv) 23 Staff Qtrs. at Maya Puri, (v) PS & 5 Staff Qtrs. at Timarpur, (vi) Central District Lines and 30 Staff Qtrs. at Todapur, (vii) EOW Building and 20 Type-IV Staff Qtrs. at Mandir Marg, (viii) PS & 35 Staff Qtrs. at Seemapuri, (ix) PS at Sector-3, Rohini, (x) PP Jamrudpur, (xi) PP Mayur Vihar-II, (xii) PP CBD Shahdara, (xiii) PS Nabi Karim and (xiv) Police Housing (342 Staff Qtrs.) at Sector-16/B, Dwarka. Besides, the construction of 4 Projects i.e. (i) PS Anand Vihar, (ii) PS Dilshad Garden, (iii) PS Mukherjee Nagar and (iv) Staff Qtrs. at Sec.3, Rohini has commenced during the year 2010. Construction work in respect of 08 Projects i.e. (i) PP Sukhdev Vihar, (ii) PP Gazi Pur, (iii) Staff Qtrs. at Mandir Marg, (iv) PS Special Cell & Staff Qtrs. at



Sec.22, Rohini; (v) ACP/STF Office and PS STF at Sec.5, Rohini; (vi) PP Sec.2, Rohini; (vii) PP & Staff Qtrs. at Sec.15, Rohini and (viii) PS & Staff Qtrs. at Sec.7, Narela is likely to start shortly.

7.38 Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs inaugurated the staff quarters at Sector-16 B, Dwarka on 07.06.2010. The project was started on 19.10.2007 at a cost of ₹ 70.22 crore and comprises 342 staff quarters, a community centre, Electric Sub-Station and all modern facilities such as Central Park, Basement



Inauguration of staff quarters of Delhi Police at Sector-16 B, Dwarka by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs

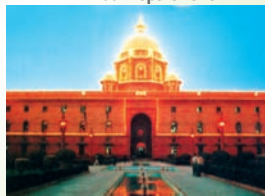


Newly constructed Delhi Police Staff Quarters at Sector-16 B, Dwarka

Parking, Rain Water Harvesting, Lifts, 24 hour power backup for common utilities etc.

7.39 Ministry of Home Affairs has approved the development of the Police Headquarters and a housing complex for the Delhi Police personnel on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. This includes (a) Development of a modernized Police Headquarters (PHQ) at Parliament Street, New Delhi on a site comprising about 3 hectares of Government land and (b) development of Police Housing Complex at Dheerpur on a plot area of 60 acres, for Delhi Police personnel. Total 5,202 flats including 4,256 Type-II, 700 Type-III and 246 Type-IV are to be constructed on the plot. In addition to the flats, a primary school and a senior secondary school, shopping complex, community facilities, recreational facilities, dispensary and transportation facilities are also proposed to be built on the site. The selection of private sector partners for the two projects commenced in May, 2010 after "in-principle" approval of PPPAC. Necessary documents are under finalization for obtaining final approval of PPPAC.

7.40 Delhi Police lays great emphasis on fair recording of complaints. Surprise checks by the Vigilance Department are being conducted to oversee the registration of complaints etc. There was a marginal increase in the total IPC Crime by 2.07% from 50,251 cases in 2009 to 51,292 cases in 2010. The incidence of attempt to



murder, dacoity, riot, kidnapping for ransom and Burglary declined, whereas, the crime under the heads Murder, robbery, snatching, Rape and Motor Vehicle Theft have gone up. The heinous offences have increased by 2.86% from 2,027 cases in 2009 to 2,085 cases in 2010. However, due to meticulous investigation, the rate of detection of heinous crime cases improved to 87%.

7.41 Safety and Security of senior citizens remained in prime focus of Delhi Police. Delhi Police made extensive efforts through the Senior Citizens Security Cell in Police Headquarters and through the District and Police Station resources, to contact the senior citizens over telephone and personally. During the year, the Senior Citizens Security Cell at PHQ contacted 4,273 senior citizens in person and 14,983 senior citizens over telephone. A special drive was also conducted to identify senior citizens and the number of senior citizens registered with the Delhi Police increased from 8,679 to 9,144. The Delhi Police also started a special campaign to conduct the security audit of senior citizens' homes to suggest appropriate safety precautions. Senior citizens are also being suitably advised through advertisements, posters and leaflets about their security. During the year, 194 distress calls and 862 complaints were received from senior citizens and instant help was provided in all the cases. 19 cases of murder of senior citizens were reported during the year

2010 and of these, 12 cases have already been solved.

7.42 Focused attention was also paid during the year for preventing crimes against women. Cases of molestation, however, increased by 8.88% from 552 in 2009 to 601 in 2010. The incidence of rape has increased by 8.10% (507 cases in year 2010 as against 469 cases in year 2009). In order to alleviate victim trauma, the Delhi Police keeps in contact with the Rape Crisis Cell and the Crisis Intervention Centres involving NGOs. A detailed Standing Order incorporating useful information such as directions given by the courts from time to time, details of NGOs functioning as Rape Crisis Information Centres, Dos & Don'ts for Police etc., has been issued as a ready-reckoner for the investigating officers to ensure that there are no loopholes in the police investigation and Court guidelines are strictly complied with.

7.43 Delhi Police has taken up the following measures to prevent crimes against women:

- (a) An 'Anti-Obscene Calls Cell' has been set up with a dedicated help line. 23,034 calls have been received so far.
- (b) An Anti-Stalking Cell has been launched to handle and address the complaints of stalking.
- (c) The unique experiment of 'Parivartan' has been carried out by involving and educating parents, teachers, students, youths, Area





Security Committee members, NGOs and other key persons to facilitate handling of women's grievances and complaints in the area. Under the programme, door-step policing by women constables for identification and redressal of grievances of women, intensive pantomime performances focusing on rape and sexual assault, dowry harassment and domestic violence against women and awareness lectures by the psychologists to sensitize adolescent boys and girls about crime are taken up. "Parivartan" has been awarded ISO 9001-2000 Certification from STQC (Standardization Testing and Quality Certification, Ministry of Information and Technology).

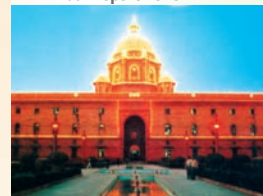
- (d) Special police arrangements such as (i) deployment of PCR vans and police staff in the vicinity of women's educational institutions (ii) placing complaint/suggestion boxes in women's colleges (iii) deployment of special teams in plain-clothes (iv) providing round-the-clock women police mobile team for assistance to women victims (v) operation of women's helpline number 1091 and 23317004 round-the-clock (vi) PCR vans have been instructed to offer all possible assistance to motorists, particularly the women, who are stranded due to vehicle break-down etc., have been made by Delhi Police.

- (e) The Gender sensitization and legal awareness programme for police personnel in association with reputed NGOs to create a 'Gender-friendly Environment' in Police Stations, is being run successfully for building skills and sensitivity at the 'individual level' and also to bring gender sensitivity in organizational behaviour.
- (f) 42 self-defence training programmes were launched in various schools/colleges and other institutions and 5,306 persons have been imparted training during the year 2010.
- (g) A mechanism has been evolved to maintain liaison of local police with District Rape Crisis Intervention Centres and its members like Doctors, Psychologists, Lawyers, Volunteers Organizations, Nodal Officers etc. by convening periodical meetings so as to facilitate providing professional counselling to rape victims.

7.44 Delhi Police has also taken the following steps to control crime and improve law and order in Delhi:

- (i) Sustained focus on collection of criminal intelligence through Crime Branch and Special Cell and other Special Teams.
- (ii) Checking of guest houses, hotels, etc. on a regular basis in order to keep an eye for and check the activities of criminal elements.

- (iii) Special focus on banks, parks, bus stands, market places and other such vulnerable areas.
- (iv) Regular surveillance on the activities of desperate criminals and other active criminals, whether residing in the area or operating in the area.
- (v) Preventive action to check further activities of any criminal whenever an information is received regarding him being active in area.
- (vi) Increase in number of beats, beefing up of the beat patrolling system, emphasis on the development of the criminal intelligence and sustained emphasis on detection of cases.
- (vii) A compendium of criminals released from Jail either on bail or after completing their sentence and those, who were arrested for property crimes in last 5 years, has been compiled and each criminal is allotted to Beat Staff to verify his whereabouts, activities and means of livelihood.
- (viii) Emphasis is laid on SHOs personally leading patrolling parties on foot and in vehicles, particularly in vulnerable areas.
- (ix) Crime trends are monitored and analyzed regularly, vulnerable areas and timings identified and remedial measures are initiated.
- (x) Pickets are deployed all over Delhi for checking of criminals, particularly those making use of Motorcycles, and their position is changed regularly instilling an element of surprise to the criminals.
- (xi) Deployment of armed plain clothes police parties in buses to nab pick-pockets, laying traps etc.
- (xii) An intensive door-to-door survey of servants and tenants, identification of senior citizens and cyber cafes.
- (xiii) Special patrolling during dark nights in order to prevent any criminal activity under the cover of darkness.
- (xiv) A special drive was launched to verify the ownership of motorcycles.
- (xv) Action against active criminal gangs under the Maharashtra Control of Organized Crime Act was substantially stepped up. As compared to one case under MCOCA in 2007, 5 cases in 2008 and 25 cases in 2009. 4 cases had been registered and 11 persons arrested during 2010.
- (xvi) Review of the history sheets was done wherein 135 new history sheets have been opened.
- (xvii) The implementation of "Eyes and Ears" scheme, which involves



and encourages rehriwalas, chowkidars, patriwalas, security guards, parking attendants, three wheeler/taxi drivers, bus drivers/conductors, porters, shopkeepers, property agents, second hand car dealers, landlords, members of Residents Welfare Association (RWA)/Market Traders Association (MTA), cyber café owners, PCO owners, guest house owners, any other alert citizen etc. to provide information regarding suspicious activities of individuals and crimes is being continued. 433 cases have so far been worked out due to information received from such sources. In this scheme, 950 meetings have been taken by DCsP, 6,572 meetings by ACsP, 53,441 meetings by SHOs and 1,46,387 meetings by Division/Beat staff so far.

7.45 Modernization of Police has always remained a top priority area of Delhi Police planning for ensuring professional and effective policing in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. This assumed special relevance in view of the Commonwealth Games, 2010, for which state of the art gadgets were procured. The procurement process was set in motion well in time. As part of this process, Delhi Police has inducted modern gadgets/equipments to upgrade overall functioning of the security network and latest weaponry. To improve the

coverage and reduce the response time, additional PCR Gypsies have already been inducted in the PCR unit, under the Police Modernization Scheme. The Cyber Lab of Delhi Police is also being upgraded.

7.46 Delhi Police has also taken up the following new initiatives for Traffic Management and Regulation :

- (i) To cut down the electricity consumption and to increase the visibility of signal aspects, LEDs have been introduced on traffic signals.
- (ii) To overcome the problems of fixed time traffic signals, vehicle-actuated signals have been installed at 13 locations. These signals collect the data through loop detectors and decide the signal timings according to traffic flow.
- (iii) To facilitate safe crossing of roads by the pedestrians, 45 new pelican signals working on demand mode have been installed on roads having large number of pedestrians crossing the road.
- (iv) Newly designed traffic signals have been installed at 132 locations in order to facilitate and ensure safe and smooth flow of traffic on Commonwealth Games related corridors, venues, stadia, mega shopping complexes. The



- infrastructure of the signals was designed keeping in view the ambience of the surroundings and convenience of the motorists.
- (v) A “Traffic Monitoring System” has been implemented for on-line monitoring of traffic situation. High resolution remotely controlled digital I.P. Cameras capture the flow of traffic and abnormal incidents and images are transmitted in real time through high band-width optical fiber-based network to the Control Room where the monitoring system has state-of-the-art hardware and software to analyse the transmitted data. The system’s video analytical tool provides alarm and information on incident detection, traffic volume count and traffic violations. The system has been implemented at 09 locations consisting of 10 PTZ (PAN, TILT, ZOOM) and 26 static cameras.
- (vi) “Simputers” have been introduced to streamline the procedure of prosecuting traffic violators and create on-line data bank. These Simputers not only print the challan on the spot, but can also retrieve details pertaining to the previous violations of a particular driver or vehicle. At present, there are 116 Simputers with Delhi Traffic Police.
- (vii) A more professional and scientific approach towards accident investigation and prevention was made by setting up a “Accident Crash Lab” to reconstruct the road accidents and study the causative factors leading to these accidents so that the suitable remedial measures are taken for prevention and recurrence of accidents at the spot.
- (viii) A multi-utility vehicle named the “Road Disaster Management Vehicle” was indigenously designed, fabricated and introduced by the Delhi Traffic Police. The vehicle carries multiple tools and gadgets on board for use in crucial disaster situations.
- (ix) For giving advance information and advice to the road users to plan/undertake convenient diversions/detours, “Variable Message Signs” have been installed at 03 static locations.
- (x) A Red Light and Speed Check Violation Enforcement System has been installed at 15 locations. The system automatically detects the traffic violations by using sensors and their digital images with relevant data is communicated through dedicated lines and stored in the computer for prosecuting a violator. Ticket/notice is sent





- to the owner of the offending vehicle alongwith the photo.
- (xi) To check over speeding, 40 speed radar guns with picture display facility have been introduced for the first time.
 - (xii) There are 12 Mobile Traffic Law Enforcement/ Education Unit-Interceptors with Delhi Traffic Police for enforcement of (i) speed limits, (ii) lane discipline, (iii) violation of central yellow line, (iv) defective number plates, (v) Zigzag/dangerous driving, etc. The Surveillance Units consist of cameras, speed measuring devices with viewing, recording and printing facility.
 - (xiii) Regular surprise checks are carried out by the Delhi Traffic Police with 198 Breath Analyzers near hotels, pubs, bars and other places to check drunken driving.
 - (xiv) Delhi Traffic Police has installed Cheque Depository Machines at 7 places for collecting the compounding amount against the notices sent to Traffic Rules violators u/s 133 Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
 - (xv) To ensure effective and safe traffic regulation of traffic especially during the night hours, on VVIP routes and during smog at strategic and vital points/intersections, the Traffic Police personnel have been provided with Retro Reflective Gadgetry such as cross belts and light safety bars. In addition, the Delhi Traffic Police had also procured 1,000 crash barriers, 1,000 channelizers and 2,500 traffic cones/bollards for effective traffic regulation during the Commonwealth Games-2010.
 - (xvi) A Traffic Help Line is working round the clock to attend the complaints on traffic jams, vehicles breakdowns or non-functional traffic signals and Delhi Traffic Police also invite suggestions for improvement in traffic situation through traffic Helpline. The helpline also keeps a close liaison with F.M. channels to provide timely information to the general public regarding traffic jams/diversions.
 - (xvii) The Delhi Traffic Police has also launched the Short Message Service on 56767 to lodge complaints against Auto rickshaw drivers for refusal, overcharging, misbehaviour or harassment.
 - (xviii) A PIU (Public Interface Unit) has been established in the Traffic Unit. In order to reach to the general public, the Delhi Traffic Police has also joined

the social networking sites i.e. Facebook and Twitter. A number of suggestions/complaints from general public are received on Facebook/Twitter which are attended to on priority by the Delhi Traffic Police.

- (xix) The Delhi Traffic Police has introduced Traffic Alerts through dedicated SMS service which alerts the general public regarding traffic blockages, hold ups, road accidents, etc. so that one can avoid congested/affected routes.
- (xx) To encourage community participation, Traffic Wardens are appointed. Defence service officers have also been appointed as Special Traffic Wardens. The Traffic Wardens serve as a bridge between the traffic police and the community for better understanding of the local and general traffic problems.
- (xxi) For the Commonwealth Games 2010, the Delhi Traffic Police had trained 690 traffic volunteers for deployment on traffic management duties.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2010

7.47 Delhi Police made elaborate arrangements for security, transportation, counter-terrorist measures etc. for holding of the major event. It augmented its resources by

recruitment of additional manpower sanctioned by this Ministry. The policemen were multi-tasked and trained for specific duties like armed escorts, CBRNE incidents and contingency management to prevent terrorists attack. New concepts like Commissioning of C4i, Logistic Screening Centre for checking of bulk supplies were adopted by Delhi Police for augmentation of security. A herculean task of mobilization of escort vehicles for athlete protection, plans for their lodging, boarding and transportation was successfully handled by them. All the security agencies of the participating countries thoroughly interacted with Delhi Police to ensure security and safety of their participants/athletes. Delhi Police has created a legacy of skills, knowledge, and infrastructure like C4i for further augmentation of city security. The hotels in Delhi had improved their security during the games time and now are better secured than earlier. The efforts of Delhi Police in matters of planning, execution and implementation of schemes on ground have been widely appreciated at the international fora and by various High Commissions of participating nations. Today, Delhi Police has the knowledge, legacy of skill and the wherewithal to plan, exercise and respond to any situation in mega multi sports event security.



SECURITY OF DELHI METRO

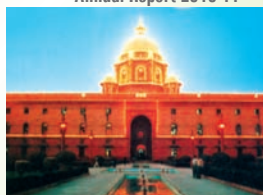
7.48 Subsequent to the taking over of security of Delhi Metro by the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), 3039 posts were created in two phases in the CISF for the purpose. This strength has been further augmented to 4,619 by sanctioning creation of 1,580 additional posts.

7.49 CISF has already taken following initiatives to augment the security of Delhi Metro :

- (i) Mock drills are being conducted on monthly basis :
 - (a) Multi-agency Super Surge (MASS) with Delhi, Gurgaon and Noida Police
 - (b) Contingency Plan Mock

Drills by rotation with stake holders at various stations

- (ii) Allocation of territorial jurisdiction to Inspectors now tasked to manage a cluster of stations.
- (iii) Operationalisation of 2nd OCC with video-wall at Metro Bhavan
- (iv) Bunch Dominance introduced which is a daily exercise where QRTs, BDDS, Dog Squad, Sweeping Party combine and sweep trains together for creating confidence in public and rendering Delhi Metro safer.
- (v) Training on profiling being done by experts from overseas.
- (vi) A training film has been prepared on Soft Skills (gearing up).



POLICE FORCES

CHAPTER VIII

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

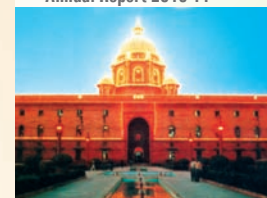
8.1 The Indian Police Service (IPS) is one of the three All India Services constituted under Article 312 of the Constitution of India. The IPS officers provide senior level leadership to Police Forces both in the States and at the Centre. The all India character of the Service gives its members a unique advantage of handling specific problems in the States within the overall perspective of national unity and integrity. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the cadre controlling authority in respect of the IPS. It is responsible for all policy decisions related to the Service, including cadre structure, recruitments, trainings, cadre allocations, confirmations, empanelment, deputations, pay and allowances, disciplinary matters, etc.

8.2 The Service is organized in 24 State cadres/Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for Union Government. In every cadre a 'Central Deputation Reserve' is built-in for sending the officers on deputations. The structure of each cadre is jointly reviewed by Government of India and the concerned State Government after every 5 years. In the year 2010, review/mid-term review of the strength and composition of all the Cadres, except Nagaland Cadre of IPS, has been done.

8.3 The authorized strength of the Indian Police Service Officers has increased from 4,013 to 4,720, as on 31.12.2010, which is tabulated below:-

State/Cadre	Authorized strength of officers as on 31.12.2009	Officers-in-position as on 31.12.2010
Andhra Pradesh	226	258
AGMU	196	295
Assam-Meghalaya	172	188
Bihar	193	231
Chhattisgarh	81	103
Gujarat	161	195
Haryana	117	137
Himachal Pradesh	75	89
Jammu & Kashmir	135	147
Jharkhand	110	135
Karnataka	172	205
Kerala	142	163
Madhya Pradesh	291	291
Maharashtra	236	302
Manipur-Tripura	121	156
Nagaland	60	60
Orissa	159	188
Punjab	144	172
Rajasthan	193	205
Sikkim	32	32
Tamil Nadu	236	263
Uttarakhand	60	69
Uttar Pradesh	404	489
West Bengal	297	347
No. of IPS Probationers of 2009 batch.	--	--
Total	4013	4720

Annual Report 2010-11



SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (SVP NPA), HYDERABAD

8.4 SVP NPA is a premier police training institution in the country. It was established in 1948 at Mount Abu and after shifting to Hyderabad in 1975 is now functioning as a 'Centre of Excellence'. An Advisory Board, headed by the Union Home Secretary and comprising of senior officers of MHA, senior police officers and eminent persons from other professions as its members, periodically reviews the nature of courses, syllabi and training methodologies at the Academy. It advises the Academy on various measures for improving standards taking into account the emerging problems and present day requirements.

8.5 The Academy conducts the basic courses for the regular recruits and induction trainings for the SPS officers appointed to IPS by promotion. The Academy runs special courses to train the trainers/instructors of police training institutions of the States as well as Central Police Forces, laying special emphasis on values of discipline, integrity, character and professional ethics in service. For the in-service training programmes modules on subjects like computers, insurgency, anti-terrorism, disaster management, fieldcraft and tactics, simulation exercise investigation, community policing have been included. The Academy has started conducting special course on "TACTICS".

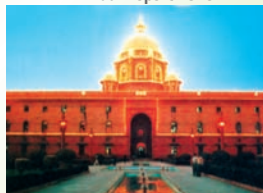
8.6 The Academy also conducts courses for officers of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Revenue Service (IRS), Indian Audit and Accounts Service (IA&AS), Indian Forest Service (IFS) and also the officers of the Judicial Probation and Prison departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and Insurance Companies, etc. Short duration specialised thematic courses, seminars and workshops on professional subjects, especially related to policing, have proved to be quite useful.

Empowerment of women

- (i) A special trophy for best lady probationer has been introduced.
- (ii) A special trophy for best outdoor lady Probationer has been introduced.

Major activities in the current year

- i) A seminar on Militancy in Kashmir: History, strategies and lessons learnt was conducted by the Academy on 17.04.2010.
- ii) Total 6 In-service courses, 7 seminars on various themes and 2 Workshops were conducted by the Academy from April to 30.09.2010 and total 542 participants attended.
- iii) Besides Basic Courses, In-service Courses and Seminars, 371 police Officers from State Police/CPMFs have been trained in "Special Tactics" covering urban warfare,



Jungle Warfare, Explosives & Demolition, Disaster Management and VIP Security etc.

Brief on mandatory Mid Career Trainings programmes for IPS Offices.

8.7 The Govt. has approved the amendments of IPS (Pay) Rules making the Mid Career Trainings mandatory for promotions in the Indian Police Service. The basic objective of the course is to enable the IPS officers for the next level assignments. The Revised Pay Rule for IPS officers envisages satisfactory completion of the relevant phase of the course mandatory for promotion. NPA, Hyderabad is the Nodal Institute for coordinating the course. Except for the foreign component, rest of training, is held at NPA. Training course is being conducted in the reputed Indian/foreign Institutes in collaboration with the reputed foreign/Indian Institutions as detailed below:

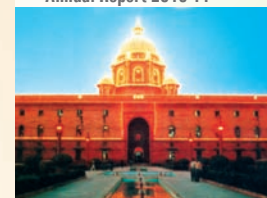
8.8 One course each of Phase-III with 116 IPS Officers, Phase-IV with 97 IPS officers and Phase-V with 121 IPS officers have been successfully conducted.

8.9 A comprehensive plan for augmentation of infrastructure of NPA is under consideration which includes acquisition of three piece of land and major works including construction of 140 rooms senior officers mess, construction of new IPS Mess with 100 rooms, new indoor training complex, indoor sports complex, library building and equipment. The Ministry proposes to spend ₹ 35 Crore in the year 2010-11 on the above.

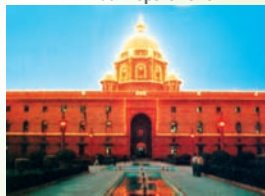
NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY, UMSAW, SHILLONG

8.10 The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) was first established as 'Regional Police Training College' in 1977 at Barapani near Shillong, to cater

Annual Report 2010-11



Sr. No.	Phases With	Training for Promotion	Name of the Foreign Institutions with Partner	Duration	Year of Service
1	Phase-III	SP to DIGP/IGP	Charles Stuart University, Australia. (Partner: Indian School of Business, Hyderabad)	8 weeks (6 weeks in India & 2 weeks abroad)	Between 7 th to 9 th year of service
2	Phase-IV	DIGP to IGP	University of Cambridge, U.K. (Partner: Jindal Global Law School)	8 weeks (6 weeks in India & 2 weeks abroad)	Between 14 th to 16 th year of service
3	Phase-V	IGP to ADGP/DGP (for increment)	Indian Institute Management, Ahmedabad (Partner: London School of Business)	4 weeks (3 weeks in India & 1 week abroad)	Between 24 th to 26 th year of service



to the Police Training requirements of the North-Eastern States. It was later renamed as 'North Eastern Police Academy' in 1980. After creation of the Department of DoNER, NEPA was placed under that Department. With effect from 01.04.2007, NEPA was transferred to this Ministry. NEPA conducts both induction and in-service courses for the Police Personnel of NE States at various levels. It also conducts several workshops/seminars, etc. on police related topics. Consequent upon the transfer of NEPA to this Ministry, it has been decided to upgrade NEPA to a State-of-the-Art institute catering to the training needs of NE States while also working as a repository of information related to North-East specific issues on policing and internal security.

8.11 A plan with an outlay of ₹ 49.50 crore under the 11th Plan was approved for the upgradation and strengthening of infrastructure of NEPA. A revised Plan Scheme named "Modified Plan for Strengthening of Infrastructure of NEPA" to be implemented by/before March, 2013 at a cost of ₹ 82.13 crore has been approved in December, 2010. In addition to this, ₹ 6.2 crore were released in current financial year to build necessary infrastructure in the Academy. Major activities completed include construction of indoor firing range, outdoor firing range and generator shed and purchase of vehicles and generator set. Proposed

upgradation includes 120 bedded SI mess, football ground, water treatment plant, 22 Nos. Quarters, new training block with classroom, auditorium, swimming pool, constable mess, boundary wall, shopping complex, new building for Hospital and purchase of 20 laptop computers, 120 KVA DG Set, Electronic Target System for open firing range and motor garage.

8.12 A Bharat Darshan tour was organised in the month of July, 2010 for 15 days to identify the trainee's capability vis-à-vis the policing of the other States and to expose them to culture and heritage of the other States. The 1st Bi-annual Board meeting of NEPA Board was held on 04.06.2010 to review periodically the syllabi of various courses conducted at the Academy, which was presided over by the Union Home Secretary & Chairman of NEPA Board.

8.13 A number of In-service Courses and Workshops were conducted by this Academy within this period, like Counter Insurgency and Jungle warfare, Disaster Management, workshop on Refugee Laws and Human Rights, Seminar on HIV Aids, Workshop on Border Management, Management of Terrorist incidence and investigations, explosives and Bombs Disposal Courses, Courses on Computer Awareness and CIPA Software application etc., besides the Basic Course for Police Officers of North East.



Union Home Secretary presiding over NEPA Board Meeting on 04.06.2010

Empowerment of women

8.14 The Academy is conducting Basic Courses of 179 Police Officers of North East Region, where 115 female trainees are included. A Lady Medical Officer has been provided by Government of Meghalaya and another Lady Doctor appointed by NEPA on contract basis for the benefit of lady trainees and family members residing in the NEPA Campus. Family Welfare Committee has been constituted by the women residing in the campus for the welfare of women.

CENTRAL POLICE FORCES

8.15 There are seven CPFs under the Ministry of Home Affairs, namely Assam Rifles (AR), Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police

Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), National Security Guard (NSG) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the border guarding forces while CRPF assists the States in matters related to law and order and is trained & equipped for internal security management. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are specialized wings of the CRPF to deal with riots and left wing militancy respectively. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), airports, industrial buildings, museums and Government buildings. NSG is a specialized force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing high risk VIPs.

Annual Report 2010-11



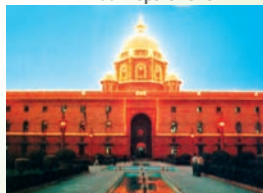
ASSAM RIFLES (AR)

8.16 Known as 'Friends of the Hill People', Assam Rifles, raised initially as 'Cachar Levy' in 1835, is the oldest Police Force in the country with headquarters at Shillong. It has 2 Inspectorate General Headquarters, 9 Sector Headquarters, 46 Battalions (Bns.), 1 Training Centre & School, 3 Maintenance Groups, 3 Workshops, 1 Construction & Maintenance Company and a few Ancillary Units. The Force has dual role of maintaining internal security in the States in the North Eastern Region and guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border. The Force works under the operational control of the Army. During the year, action to review, rationalize and strengthen the border guarding arrangements on

the Indo-Myanmar border has been initiated.

8.17 In its fight against militancy from April 01, 2010 to September 30, 2010, Assam Rifles killed 24 Insurgents/ Ultras in encounter, apprehended 888 militants and got surrender of 226 militants apart from effecting seizure of 402 arms, Radio Set-16, Magazine -269, 10,523 rounds of assorted ammunition, Grenades - 162, Rockets/ Bombs - 15, Detonator - 129, Explosives 195.900 kg and 17 IEDs. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans border crimes, Assam Rifles seized contraband Ganja 18,734.812 kg, Brown Sugar 06 kg, Heroin 2.304 kg, Opium 20.705 kg, ₹ 41,81,620, Motor Cycle 15, Illicit liquor 45,833 Bottles and Light Vehicles 13.

Annual Report 2010-11



Union Home Secretary Inaugurating the 'Rai Auditorium' at HQ DGAR, Laitkor, Shillong on 03.06.2010

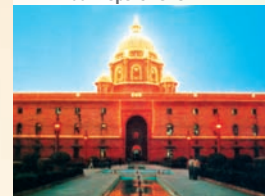
BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF)

8.18 Border Security Force (BSF) was raised in 1965, with strength of 25 Battalions (Bns.) and 3 Companies (Coys.) to do away with multiplicity of State forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighboring countries. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date, it has 158 Bns with 7 Coys each, 3 National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Units, 5 major training institutions, 09 Subsidiary Training Centers, 02 Basic Training Centres and 04 minor training institutions. The Force headquarter is in Delhi. Its field formations include 2 Special Directorates General (Spl. DG), i.e. Spl. DG (East) and Spl. DG (West), 12 Frontiers and 43 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing and Air

Wing. Its operational responsibility is spread over 6,386.36 km. of International Border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. BSF is also deployed on Line of Control in J&K under operational control of the Army.

8.19 The Government has sanctioned the raising of 29 additional Bns alongwith 07 Sector Headquarters and 03 alongwith Frontier Headquarters over a period of 05 years i.e. 2009-10 to 2013-14. Out of this, 20 Bns alongwith 01 Frontier and 03 Sector Headquarters are to be raised in next 03 year i.e. 2011-12 to 2013-14. The total strength of the Force is 2,28,737 as on 17.02.2011. Total 1,446 women are working in BSF in different groups. In its fight against militancy from 01.01.2010 to 17.02.2011, BSF killed 11 militants, apprehended

Annual Report 2010-11



Union Home Minister with awardees of Gallantry, Jeevan Raksha Padak and Meritorious Medals at the BSF Investiture Ceremony at Vigyan Bhawan on 21.05.2010

333 militants and got surrender of 64 militants apart from effecting seizure of 337 arms, 3,451 rounds of assorted ammunition, Grenades 57, Rockets/Bombs 16, Explosives 26.78 kg and 74 IEDs. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans border crimes, BSF seized contraband goods worth ₹ 314.84 crore apprehended 3,430 intruders/extruders and killed 77 along the International Border.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)

8.20 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 303 units including 58 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 80 Industrial Undertakings. In a span of four decades, the Force has grown several fold and crossed 1,28,494 personnel as on 31.12.2010. With globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF is no longer a PSU-centric organization. Instead, it has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse regions including terrorist and naxal affected areas. CISF is currently providing security cover to 303 units which includes Atomic Power Plants, Space Installations, Defence Production Units, Mines, Oil Fields and Refineries, Major Sea Ports, Heavy Engineering Steel Plants, Fertilizer units, Airports, Hydro electric/thermal power plants, sensitive Government buildings and even heritage monuments (including the Taj Mahal and Red Fort)

and also iconic private sector units. CISF is also one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection cover to 80 Industrial Undertakings.

8.21 In the present year CISF has been inducted into Ratnagiri Gas & Thermal Power Station Ltd. and Rajiv Gandhi thermal Power project, Hissar, Haryana, a major unit in the Power Sector, w.e.f. 18.06.2010 and 10.06.2010 respectively. CISF was also inducted in Mumbai Port Trust, BPCL, Kochi Refinery, MRPL Mangalore and Southern Coal Field Bilaspur.

8.22 The specialized task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines plane to Kandhar. The Force has so far taken over security of all major airports in the country, which includes international airports of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. Besides, it has taken over security of 50 Government buildings, which includes North Block, part of South Block and CGO Complex at Delhi. CISF provides technical consultancy services relating to security and fire protection to industries in Public and private sectors. The CISF Act was amended to enable the Force to provide security, on payment basis, to private/joint venture industrial undertakings, which are vital for the security and economy of the country. After the Mumbai terrorist attack in November 2008, the mandate of the force has been broadened to provide direct security cover to private sector also. More than 128 private sector installations



have already requested for CISF protection and Infosys Technologies Limited – a multinational information technology services company’s headquarter in Bangalore, became the

first Private sector company to get the CISF security cover on 31.07.2009. Details of manpower sanctioned for deployment of CISF in Private Sector is given below:-

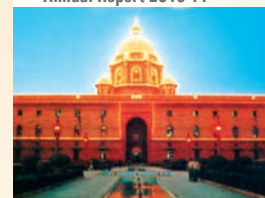
Sl.No.	Name of Establishment	Manpower sanctioned	Date of sanction
1	Infosys Technologies Limited, Bangalore	101	27.07.2009
2	Electronics City, Bangalore	68	27.08.2009
3	Infosys Technologies Limited, Mysore	48	28.01.2010
4	Reliance Refinery & Petrochemicals complex, Jamnagar (Gujarat)	217	21.05.2010
5	Wipro Tehnologies Limited, Bangalore	66	20.05.2010
6	Inforsys Technologies Limited, Pune (Maharashtra)	134	25.01.2011
	Total	634	

8.23 CISF is a cost Re-imburement Force i.e. it is not a burden on the National Exchequer. CISF in the month of October, 2009 has started a passenger friendly utility on its official website www.cisf.gov.in for the Lost & Found articles at all Airports where CISF has been deployed.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF)

8.24 Initially raised as the Crown Representative Police on 27.07.1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has achieved remarkable growth in strength and capabilities. It has a strength of 218 Bns comprising of 187 Executive Bns 2 Disaster Management

Bns, 3 Mahila Bns, 10 RAF Bns., 5 Signal Bns, 10 CoBRA Bns (4 under raising), and 1 Special Duty Group and 38 Group Centres (1 under raising), 14 Training Institutions, 4 (100 bedded) Composite Hospitals, 17 (50 bedded) Composite Hospitals, 7 Arms Workshops and 3 Central Weapon Stores. The Force also has Senior Command/Supervisory formations, viz 3 Special DG Zones, 1 ADG Zone, 17 IG Sectors and 48 DIG Ranges besides Force Hqrs/Directorate General. In additon to above, 31 Bns (including 1 Mahila Bn), 6 Group Centers/DIG Ranges and 2 IG Sectors sanctioned on 01.09.2009 are to be raised from 2011-12 onwards. It has become the largest Central Para Military Force (CPMF) of the Country. The Force is presently handling a wide range



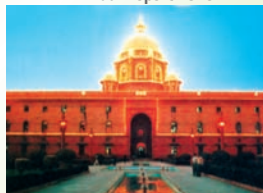
of duties covering law and order, counter insurgency, anti-militancy and anti-terrorism operations. The Force plays a key role in assisting States in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. The Force has ladies contingents organized in three Mahila Battalions.

8.25 The CRPF personnel are on continuous vigil in various sensitive areas. They are also performing guard duties at some of the vital installations and buildings, including the shrine of Mata Vaishno Devi and Raghunath Temple in Jammu, Ram Janam Bhoomi/ Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, Kashi Vishwanath Temple and Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi, Krishna Janam Bhoomi and Shahi Idgah Masjid in Mathura and the Parliament House. The Force plays an important role in the

arrangement for the annual Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir.

Major Achievements During the Current Year				
Year	Extremists		Seizures	
	Killed	Apprehended	Arms	Ammunition
01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010	183	2371	884	34333

8.26 A visionary computerization plan was conceived with the aim of introducing Information Technology as e-governance initiative in a comprehensive manner in the Force. It envisages "on line" functioning of the Force from Dte.General down to executive units. An integrated application software "SELO" has been got developed for total automation of all office functionalities. The software



CRPF Jawan for Railway protection in Srinagar

contains following functionalities of the Force and covers all levels of the functioning from Directorate General down to executive Battalions:-

- (i) Personnel Information Module
- (ii) Inventory Module
- (iii) Finance Module
- (iv) Operations Module
- (v) Pay Module
- (vi) Mail/Management
- (vii) Work Flow Application
- (viii) Recruitment Software

8.27 In this SELO Intranet we have connected 114 offices, including 5 Training Laboratories, situated at 65 physical locations across the country. The Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity between different locations is achieved by hiring 64KBPs Leased Lines which is likely to be converted into 2 Mbps.

8.28 Proposal for Computerization of Intranet SELO as Phase-2 of all remaining static establishments i.e. RAF Units/Signal Units, Training/Other Institutions, Composite Hospitals, CWS and all Executive Battalions are under process for submission to MHA for approval.

8.29 CRPF has also been entrusted with a task of "Customized GIS Solution for IS Grid CRPF Project" with the help of ADRIN & NTROT Satellite images of Chattisgarh & Topo sheets of all LWE areas obtained for better ground observations & operational planning. We are in process of getting satellite images

of complete LWE area layered with Topo sheets and utility layers. Subsequently we have proposed to connect all Battalions deployed in LWE area through MPLS cloud for real time information. This network is one of its kinds in the entire Paramilitary force, which is going to change the way we undertake various activities in the Force. CRPF is the first e-paramilitary Force in India.

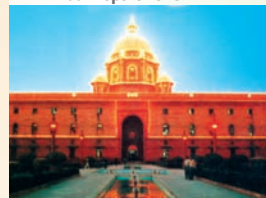
8.30 DEM fitted VHF Sets have been provided to 45 units deployed in LWE areas. Further proposal for procurement of DEM for remaining units deployed in LWE area is under process.

Rapid Action Force (RAF)

8.31 In 1992, 10 Bns. of CRPF were reorganized and converted into 10 Bns. of 4 Coys. each of Rapid Action Force (RAF). The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective strike force in communal riots or similar situations. These Bns. are located at 10 communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response in case of such incidents. All these Bns are organized on unattached pattern under the supervision of an Inspector General.

Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA)

8.32 In 2008 the Government approved the raising of 10 Bns. of a specialized Force named CoBRA in the CRPF over a period of three years, including

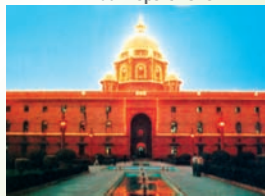


two during 2008-09 and four each in 2009-10 & 2010-11. The CoBRA Bns are being trained and equipped for commando and guerilla/jungle warfare type of short and intelligence based quick operations, and are proposed to be located mainly in areas affected by Left Wing Extremism. 06 Bns of CoBRA having 18 teams each have already been raised at Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh 02 Bns) Koraput (Orisa), Hazaribagh (Jharkhand), Gaya (Bihar) and Bhandara (Maharashtra). As per raising schedule, another 4 Bns are to be raised during the year 2010-11. Key Location Plans (KLPs) for 4 Bns, one each at Salboni (West Bengal), Kunti (Jharkhand), Darrang (Assam) and Balaghat (MP) have been approved. Personnel for these Bns have been selected and training is to be given in two batches. The training of the first batch has already been completed and the training of the second batch has been commenced in November, 2010. Like RAF, these Bns will be organized on unattached pattern under the supervision of an Inspector General. To facilitate the Force to take spot decisions, an officer of the rank of Assistant Commandant has been provided at Team level and an officer of the rank of Deputy Commandant has been provided at the Coy level. To provide training to the personnel of the CoBRA Bns. as well as commando Coys of State Governments, the existing four Jungle/Guerilla Warfare Schools at Silchar (Assam), Hazaribagh (Jharkhand), Sapri (Himachal Pradesh) and Gwaldham (Uttarakhand) are also being upgraded.

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE FORCE (ITBP)

8.33 ITBP was raised with 4 Service Bns. in the wake of India-China conflict in 1962. At present, it has 45 Service Bns assisted by 4 Specialized Bns. It is deployed from the north-western extremity of Indo-China Border up to the tri-junction of India, China and Myanmar covering 3,488 km. of mountainous terrains. This force is deployed at altitudes ranging from 9000 ft. to 18,600 ft. The deployment of ITBP involves Border Out Posts (BOPs) in the most inhospitable terrain. Nearly two thirds of the BOPs are not connected by road and many of them are air-maintained. ITBP also provides security to VVIPs, VIPs and protects vital installations, which include the Rastrapati Bhawan, the Vice-President's House, Parliament House and Raj Bhawans in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Having played a decisive role in combating militancy in Punjab, J&K and the North-East, it has now been inducted in Chhatisgarh for anti-Naxal operations. ITBP has been providing security cover to the Yatries of Kailash Mansarover Yatra since 1981. ITBP has 4 Frontiers headed by IsG, 13 Sector Headquarters headed by DIsG besides 3 Training Centres, including a Mountaineering and Skiing Institute at Auli.

8.34 In view of the continuous deployment of ITBP personnel in high altitude areas, the Government of India sanctioned 02 Zones, 06 Sector HQrs



and 20 new Bns. to be raised in three financial years (2006-07 to 2008-09) for enabling rotation of troops from high altitude to plain areas and exposure of ITBP personnel to live action in internal security duties. Out of these, 02 Frontier Hqrs, 06 Sector Hqrs and 13 Bns were raised till 2007-08 and are functioning at different locations. The remaining 07 Bns have been raised during 2008-09 and the personnel are undergoing training. The four Mahila coys recently inducted in the Force, are now completing their training. The rationale behind having an exclusive mahila battalion in the ITBP is that women in the situations such as providing security at vital installations and VVIP locations, checking and frisking of women at vital installations and VVIP locations, at the international trade markets at Nathu La sherathang, providing security/

assistance to women Mansarovar Yatries, rescue and relief operations including disaster management, as a striking reserve during festivals, meeting and agitations etc. No case of sexual harassment was reported in ITBP last year.

8.35 ITBP has been designated as the First Responder in the Himalayas for Disaster Management operations during the flash floods at Leh and surrounding areas on 05 - 06.08.2010, ITBP troops comprising officers & personnel were deputed to carry out the rescue & relief operation. They had set up 3 relief camps for 408 victims, provided food to 4000 victims and gave treatment to 382 persons. Besides, ITBP has contributed ₹ 1.75 crore towards the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. A national level training institute in



ITBP Jawan at rescue operation during the flash floods at Leh in J&K



this regard has been established at the Basic Training Centre, Bhanu. The ITBP Academy at Mussoorie has been declared as a Centre of Excellence and the ITBP Mountaineering & Skiing Institute at Auli is one of the premier institutes for providing training in winter warfare, ice craft and Antarctica bound expeditions. Recently, out of its available resources, ITBP has established a Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School (CIJW) in Uttarakhand. It has trained 3 coys which are being inducted in anti-Naxal operations. ITBP Teams have carried out major relief and rescue operations during earthquakes, landslides and floods. A High Altitude Medical Training School (HAMTS), has been established at Leh. For the welfare of women and children, Family welfare centre have been established which cater for the development of women with a view to augmenting their family income through handicraft, food processing, cookery, bakery etc. Also a Gender Budgeting Cell has been established at the Directorate General which has implemented various schemes for benefiting the women employees of the Force.

8.36 ITBP's Engineering wing has qualified Engineers to execute works especially at BOP's. Overall achievement in Housing for all categories is 44.48% at present. This percentage will be improved to 48.65% by December 2012, on completion of ongoing construction of 726 quarters.

8.37 ITBP has also contributed significantly in the UN peace-keeping efforts in strife-torn countries like Angola, Namibia, Bosnia and Kosovo etc. Presently, a formed Police unit has been sent to the Democratic Republic of Congo, for peace-keeping, under the aegis of the United Nations. A contingent of well trained commandos has been providing security to the Indian Embassy and its four Consulates in Afghanistan.

8.38 Ms. Kalpana Devi of ITBP has created history by winning bronze medal in the World Cup (Women) Hudo-2010 by defeating Nazaraova Shokhida of Uzbekistan in Taskhent. The sporting event was a world ranking and Olympic qualifying event, held between 25 -26.09.2010. With her kin, Kalpana Devi became the first Indian women judoka to win a medal in World Cup. Besides, ITBP teams have won 12 Gold, 18 Silver and 22 Bronze medals in various International/National/AIPG/AIPDM events till 30.11.2010 such as Gymnastics, Karate, Archery, Equestrian, Boxing, etc.

8.39 ITBP Officers and men have been decorated with various awards and medals by the Government. In 2010, ITBP was bestowed with 5 President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (3 on the eve of Republic Day & 2 on the eve of Independence Day) and 17 Police Medals for Meritorious Services (8 on the eve of Republic Day and 9 on the eve of Independence Day).



NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

8.40 National Security Guard was set up in 1984 as a Federal Contingency Deployment Force for combating terrorist activities with a view to protect the States against internal disturbances and for matters connected therewith. It is a task-oriented Force and has two complementary elements in the form of the Special Action Group (SAG), comprising Army personnel, and the Special Rangers Group (SRG), comprising personnel drawn from the Central Police/State Police Forces. NSG Commandos are trained in high-risk tasks like counter-hijacking and counter-terrorist operations. They are also assigned the task of providing mobile security protection to designated high risk VIPs.

8.41 NSG has conducted a number of important operations in the past

including the operation at Akshardham Temple, Ahmedabad and at Hotel Taj, Hotel Oberai-Trident and Nariman House in Mumbai during the terrorist attack from November 26-29, 2008. NSG has been deployed to provide security cover during important events like Republic Day, Parliament Sessions, Independence Day and visits of VVIPs and during national important seminars, conferences, etc. NSG personnel have rendered assistance on several occasions in bomb disposal, which saved many innocent lives. The NSG personnel also perform duties as Sky Marshals as well. 39 Women/Mahila personnel have been inducted in NSG as commandos/medical staff etc. In accordance with the decision of the Government of India, NSG commandos are also performing duties as Sky Marshals to cover designated domestic and international flights. In

Annual Report 2010-11



Director General, National Security Guards addressing the Israeli Delegation



In addition to its operational tasks, the Force provides training on special commando action, bomb disposal (BD) techniques and VIP security to personnel of the Armed Forces, CPFs / State Police and security force personnel of friendly neighboring countries. In Delhi, NSG commandos are kept on alert at fixed locations to meet any contingency. These commandos are also deployed for special security coverage on occasions of national importance like Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations and also during the visit of foreign dignitaries and Heads of State / Government. With the threat of terrorism remaining unchanged throughout the world, NSG continues to remain on high alert to ward off terrorist and hijack situations anywhere in the country. NSG sky marshals continue to be deployed on board Indian registered carriers on designated domestic routes and international flights.

8.42 Notifications were issued on 23.01.2009 under the Aircraft Act, 1934, empowering certain officers of Central Government not below the rank of Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Civil Aviation or Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Director General NSG or any other member of NSG not below the rank of IG, to requisition aircraft to enable quick movement of NSG Teams. Towards this end, voluntary agreements have also been entered into between NSG and scheduled airlines operators registered under DGCA on 11.02.2009.

NSG Regional Hubs/Regional Centres

8.43 In the wake of the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November 2008, the Government has announced the setting up of NSG Regional Hubs/ NSG Regional Centre in various parts of the country with a view to cut delay in deployment of NSG in a crisis situation. Four Regional Hubs of National Security Guards with a total strength of 1,086 personnel i.e. 241 personnel for each Hub and 122 personnel for Administrative support have been set up by the Government at Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai. These Hubs have been made operational on 30.06.2009 and 01.07.2009. NSG and State Police Forces would maintain a close liaison. In case of any crisis situation, NSG can be deployed immediately on the request of concerned State Government. A Quick Reaction Team of NSG has also been set up at IGI Airport, Delhi for quick deployment in case of an emergent situation. 600 acre of land has already been acquired for establishment of NSG Regional Centre at Hyderabad. Government of West Bengal has been requested to provide 300 acre of land at Kolkata for establishment of NSG Regional Centre at Kolkata.

8.44 NSG maintains the National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) at its main Centre at Manesar, Gurgaon, which is one of the six such centres in the world. This centre conducts Post-Blast Studies in various parts of the country, mostly on the request from the State

authorities. It also maintains a data bank on explosives and incidents of explosions, for use by the Defence and Police Forces. The centre regularly interacts with other Bomb Data Centres of the world. The NBDC organizes an international seminar every year and publishes a professional journal "Bombshell" on explosion-related subjects.

SASHASTRA SEEMA BAL (SSB)

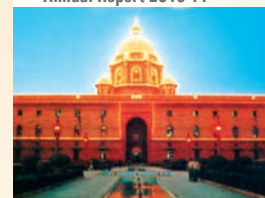
8.45 The Special Service Bureau (SSB) was set up in early 1963 in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build up the morale and capability in the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the border. It became a

border guarding force in 2001 under the Ministry of Home Affairs and was rechristened 'Sashastra Seema Bal' with an amended charter. It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders.

8.46 The Force has 49 Bns on 7 coys pattern. SSB is deployed on Indo-Nepal Border covering a stretch of 1,751 km and on Indo-Bhutan Border covering 699 Km having 04 Frontiers and 09 Sector Headquarters. SSB Bns. have also been deployed for election duties and on internal security duties in naxal affected areas. During the period from April 01, 2010 to December 31, 2010, SSB has seized Contrabands of ₹ 17.32



On the occasion of 46th Anniversary Sh. P. Chidambaram, Union Home Minister inspecting SSB personnel



crore, Narcotics – ₹ 57.35 crore, Fake Indian Currency – ₹ 4.69 lakh, Silver – ₹ 4.56 lakh, Forest products – ₹ 3.95 crore, Indian Currency – ₹ 33.98 lakh, Nepali currency – ₹ 22.88 lakh, Antique Idol – ₹ 1.50 lakh, Arms 29 Nos, Cartridges 275 Nos, Improvised Bombs–15 Nos, Detonator–1,650 Nos, Explosive substances – 03 Kg, Magazine – 04 Nos and IED – 05 kg, Grenade (RPG)-1 No and total apprehension i.e. Smugglers-2,035 Nos, Maoists (CPM)-04 Nos, Militants-2 Nos.

8.47 SSB conducted Civic Action Programme under which the Force provides medical aid and medicines, implements veterinary aid programmes, organizes social awareness campaigns, vocational training, youth awareness activities and community infrastructure development. During these campaigns, 95,000 patients were treated under Medical Civic Action (MCA), 1,50,097 Nos. of animals were treated under Veterinary Civic Action (VCA) by visiting 5,169 villages and delivered 4,642 Motivational talks on various topics covering Nationalism, Patriotism, National Integration, Communal Harmony, drug abuse, etc.

REVISED RECRUITMENT SCHEME OF CONSTABLES IN CENTRAL POLICE FORCES

8.48 The recruitment scheme of constables in CPFs has been revised in order to make the recruitment process fair, efficient, effective, transparent, to reduce the scope of subjectivity and to maximize the use of technology in

the recruitment process. The revised recruitment scheme of recruitment of Constables in CPMFs are as under: -

- i. A website will be opened along with the help line and complaint line giving therein landline telephone numbers, mobile telephone numbers and SMS base assistance.
- ii. Application Form should be designed centrally in OMR sheet so that it can be scrutinized promptly through computer.
- iii. PET will now be only qualifying in nature and it will not carry any mark.
- iv. The written test will consist of only OMR based objective type multiple choice.
- v. Question papers may be in different series, which will have the questions in different orders.
- vi. The question papers should be sent centrally.
- vii. Interview may be discontinued.
- viii. No officer against whom Departmental Proceedings for major penalty is pending should be associated with the recruitment process. Similarly, an officer against whom charges of bungling in previous recruitment have been proved should not be associated with the recruitment process for next five years.
- ix. No officer belonging to the state in which the recruitment is being



done should be a member of any recruitment board for that state.

- x. The recruitment process should be preferably video graphed.
- xi. The biometric methods should be used at all stages of the recruitment (In the absence of computer based biometric equipments, thumb impression digital photograph, and any specific identifying mark in the body may be used).

8.49 With a view to providing more job opportunities to the youth of Border States and militancy-affected areas, allocation of vacancies is now made in the following manner:

- i) 60% of vacancies are allotted amongst States/UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- ii) 20% of vacancies in the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) viz. AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are allotted to the border districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.
- iii) 20% of vacancies in BGFs are allotted to areas affected by militancy i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States, and naxal-affected areas. Government from time to time notifies the districts/areas affected by militancy.
- iv) In Forces other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy-affected areas i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States and naxal affected areas, as notified from time to time.

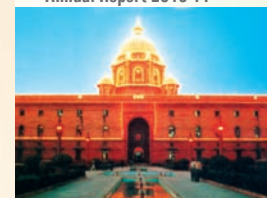
Air Support to CPFs

8.50 The Air Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence on May 1, 1969 to provide air support to CPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of BOPs located at high altitude and inaccessible areas, conveyance of contingents for operational purposes, to carry out any task assigned during natural calamity and national crises and air courier service of CPFs personnel. It consists of two wings i.e. fixed wing and Rotary wing. Both these wings have been expanded in the last few years and further expansion is now underway.

8.51 Action for procurement of 2 fixed wing medium transport aircraft through the Ministry of Defence was initiated during the year. In addition, out of 8 sanctioned ALH/Dhruv helicopters 4 have been inducted in the fleet and made operational 2 each at Ranchi & Raipur to provide air support to troops engaged in ANOs in LWE areas. Remaining 4 ALH/Dhruv helicopters are likely to be inducted in fleet of BSF by 31.03.2011 which would be located 2 each at Agartala (NE) and Srinagar (J&K) to provide substantive air support to CPMF for smooth conduct of their assigned task.

Modernisation of CPMFs

8.52 Continuous enhancement of the operational efficiency of CPMFs is the major focus of the Government in the modernisation programme of Forces. In order to meet the challenges of



increased militancy and terrorist activities, a five year perspective plan for modernisation of weaponry, machinery, transport, communication, surveillance, night vision and training equipment as Force multipliers has been formulated. The Government had approved 5 year plan (2002-07) for modernisation of 6 Central Para Military Forces with an outlay of ₹ 3,740.71 crore. This period ended on 31.03.2007. However, since the scheme could not be fully implemented during the period, it has been extended upto 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 3,305 crore has been spent under the Scheme till 31.12.2010.

8.53 The provisions made under the scheme for modernisation of CPFs are in addition to the normal provisions being made for weaponry, equipment, communication

Expenditure on CPFs

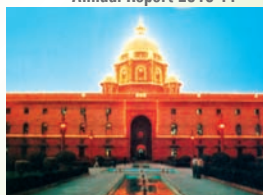
8.54 In keeping with increasingly important and high risk roles being performed by the CPFs in maintaining internal security and guarding of the borders of the country, there has been corresponding increase in budget provisions as may be seen from figures of actual expenditure for the last 10 financial years in the following table:

Actual Expenditure on CPFs during the period from 2000-2001 to 2010-11

(₹ in crore)

YEAR	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
2000-2001	635.32	2157.78	802.30	1653.25	416.06	90.34	322.28	6077.33
2001-2002	776.25	2399.02	860.55	1894.42	417.08	82.79	327.03	6757.14
2002-2003	711.20	2668.41	936.65	961.13	470.25	95.90	325.77	6169.31
2003-2004	929.15	2970.24	982.19	2087.78	468.32	113.81	315.92	7867.41
2004-2005	1005.64	2635.76	1061.24	2516.96	552.72	128.00	381.84	8282.16
2005-2006	1314.17	3560.45	1134.07	3228.03	576.25	140.28	581.97	10535.22
2006-2007	1478.29	3398.85	1225.59	3642.40	707.99	151.19	779.92	11384.23
2007-2008	1541.81	3879.00	1376.23	3911.69	1000.73	163.90	943.70	12817.06
2008-2009	2016.27	5398.50	2169.28	5557.82	1433.24	210.52	1241.63	18021.86
2009-2010	2795.39	7467.96	2895.57	7587.56	1893.10	425.12	1545.37	24010.07
2010-11*	2283.36	5784.42	2599.56	6167.10	1397.60	337.46	1222.07	19791.57

* As on 31.12.2010



Training of Police Personnel

8.55 The Government of India attaches great importance to police training. Apart from the SVP NPA, Hyderabad, there are number of training institutes of the CPFs, designated as Centres of excellence, which impart training in specialised skills, not only to the personnel of the CPFs, but also to personnel from the State Police Forces.

8.56 The Police personnel of States/UTs/CPOs are also sent abroad for training to acquaint themselves with modern techniques of crime prevention, detection, investigation, anti-terrorism combats etc. These courses have been organised in countries like Japan, Singapore, USA, Italy etc. With the help of the officers receiving training abroad, courses are being replicated in India to have a multiplier effect.

Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools

8.57 With a view to provide training to police personnel on tackling the menace of left wing extremism /terrorism, the Government has decided to set up Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools in the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa. Twenty such schools are being set up under a centrally sponsored scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan with an outlay of ₹ 52.40 crore. An amount of ₹ 22.50 crore released so far for establishment of 16 CIAT schools to these five States. On the basis of requests from other States, CIAT schools are also

proposed in the States of West Bengal, Tripura, Manipur and Nagaland.

Central Detective Training Schools(CDTS)

8.58 Presently three Central Detective training Schools (CDTS) are functioning under the aegis of BPR&D in Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kolkata. Two more CDTSs during the 11th Plan are being established at Gandhinagar, Gujarat and Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

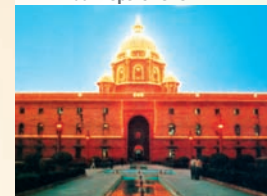
Central Academy for Police Training, (CAPT) Bhopal

8.59 It has been decided to establish a Central Academy for Police Training at Bhopal with an outlay of ₹ 47.14 crore for providing training to the trainers of the State Police Training Institute as the State Police is not having sufficient trainers who can train in the latest techniques to combat the newly emerged challenges to internal security. 400 acres of land has been provided by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for setting up of CAPT. This College would also provide training to the direct recruit Dy SPs and also conduct in-service and specialized training to Dy. SP/Addl. SP of the States who at present do not have training facilities of appropriate standards.

Financial support to the States by the 13th Finance Commission for strengthening Police Training Infrastructure

8.60 Finance Commission has approved an allocation of ₹ 2,120 Crore

Annual Report 2010-11



to the States/UTs for construction/upgradation of police training infrastructure. Funds will be released by the Finance Ministry directly from 01.04.2011 to the State Governments to implement the projects.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO CPFs CPMF Housing Project on PPP Basis

8.61 To address the issue of housing shortage in Para Military Forces, a Mega Housing Project has been launched for creation of 1 lakh houses across the country for CPMFs personnel under the Public Private Partnership ('PPP') Scheme. The project is also being given technical and consultancy support from Asian Development Bank and Ministry of Finance. For the project, Technical Advisor has been appointed and it has been moved for Public Private Partnership appraisal Committee for their approval. This will improve the housing satisfaction level in the forces to the authorized level of 25%. The project will be completed in time bound manner and will improve the existing pace of construction of houses for force personnel.

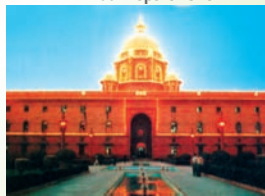
Pension and allowances

8.62 Following the introduction of the New Pension Scheme with effect from 2004, a variety of benefits, particularly those relating to extraordinary pension, etc., in the event of death and disability in action, etc., had become unavailable to the personnel of the CPFs. The matter was placed before the GoM and after detailed

deliberation by this Ministry, DOP&PW has restored the additional relief on death/disability to the government servant covered under New Pension Scheme. CPMFs have been provided Risk and Hardship Allowances to personnel of the CPFs deployed in the border areas, and in internal security duties in different theatres, in line with allowances admissible to army personnel deployed on similar duties.

Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)

8.63 The CPFs personnel are rendering valuable service in maintenance of internal security and guarding of international borders. Sometimes, while being a part of anti terrorist/naxal combats or some other internal security operations they either lose their limbs or perform supreme sacrifice of their lives. Considering these hard realities, CPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes. Under these Schemes, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created. In addition to that the Government sanctions substantial funds for the welfare of Force personnel and grants ex-gratia and family pension to the next of kin (NoK). A Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) has also been established to provide an institutionalized mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CPFs personnel. The task of the WARB initially is to lend an immediate helping hand to the dependents of the personnel dying in harness and those disabled by extending



help to resolve personal problems relating to children's education, land/property's issues, serious medical problems, etc. An amount of ₹ 700 lakh has been released to all CPMFs as Special Welfare Grant for the welfare of Jawans.

Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS)

8.64 A Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) has been launched by the Government based on market model and envisages own regional depot in remote areas, to provide a wide range of consumer goods to personnel of the forces including ex-personnel and their families at convenient locations on least possible rates without compromising on quality. As on date, 134 Master Canteen and 666 units canteen are functioning. Efforts are being made to persuade the States to grant VAT exemption to the CPFCS as has been done for the Army Canteens and at present seven States- Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Manipur, Haryana and Utarakhand have granted VAT exemption to CPC.

Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

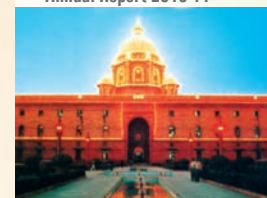
8.65 The CPMF personnel while performing their extremely tough and peculiar duties stay away from their families for years and are not in a position to fulfill their family commitments. Their children get deprived of requisite paternal support. Considering this, Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme has been

introduced to encourage higher technical and professional education for the wards and widows of in-service and ex-CPMF personnel. Under this Scheme, the scholarships for pursuing education in the field of Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, etc. are being awarded. An amount of ₹148.14 lakh have been sent to WARB for distribution of scholarship to 910 (388 girls and 522 boys) for the academic year 2009-10.

8.66 In another scheme the wards of CPMF personnel are nominated for admissions to the medical/dental colleges in the State against the seats allocated for the purpose to this Ministry by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Prevention of HIV/AIDS

8.67 CPMF personnel are generally performing their duties in a difficult environment. While guarding the borders, they have to be posted at the highest altitudes and have to face hostile conditions while combating naxals and terrorists. To meet all these challenges, the CPMF personnel have to be highly mentally alert and physically fit. In order to ensure the fitness of physical and mental health of the CPMF personnel and for prevention of stress, the Government of India has organized courses of Vyakti Vikas Kendra, Art of Living and Yoga camps. For prevention of epidemic like HIV AIDS amongst the Force personnel, several educational and awareness generating steps have



been taken. The State police is also being involved in implementation of strategy for containing the disease within the uniformed services. The State nodal officers for the purpose have been appointed and in order to sensitize them towards AIDS control with the support of NGOs and the State authorities, four regional level conferences have been organized.

Women in Police Services

8.68 A number of steps like re-orienting the training programmes to include topics like gender sensitization, combat training; re-orientation of syllabi; assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the woman police officers into the mainstream of policing. In order to check crime against women, a conscious decision has been taken to increase the representation of women both in States Police Forces as well as in CPFs. States have also been requested to take steps such as increased maternity leave, to facilitate environment more compatible to women police personnel.

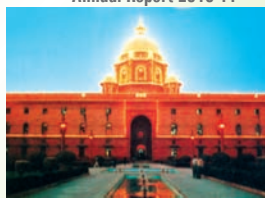
8.69 At present total 4,371 women are working in CRPF, 1,340 in BSF and 869 in ITBP in various groups. Total 45 women employees including 18 commandos are serving in the NSG. Women in CISF constitute 4.5% of its total existing strength.

Deployment of Central Police Forces (CPFs)

8.70 CPMFs are made available in aid of the State Governments and Union

territories to maintain public order. These Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the country. They have also assisted in smooth conduct of free, fair and peaceful Assembly Elections as well as Bye-Elections in various states.

8.71 During the year 2010-11 (upto 31.12.2010) the CPMFs continued to assist the State of J&K, North Eastern States and Naxal affected States in combating terrorism and militancy. CPMFs/RAF/State Armed Police/BWHG/Home Guards/Mounted Police were mobilized for deployment in Haridwar, Uttarakhand for security arrangements during Maha Kumbh Mela- 2010 held during January, 2010 to April, 2010. A large number of CPMFs/State Armed Police and IR Bns. of different States were mobilized for security arrangements during Commonwealth Games – 2010 in Delhi. Additional CPMFs were also provided to Govt. of J&K to maintain law and order during the public agitation and violent demonstrations in the State. During the year CPMFs were also mobilized and deployed for Bye-Elections in various States. CPMFs/RAF were also deployed in several states for maintaining peace and communal harmony, specially in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh during the period anticipating the judgment in Ram Janam Bhumi / Babri Masjid issue by the Hon'ble High



Court of Allahabad. A large number of CPMFs/State Armed Police/IR Bns. of various States were also mobilized and deployed for Assembly Elections in Bihar during the year.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs) in States

8.72 With a view to strengthening the capabilities of the States, and reducing their dependence upon CPFs to deal with various types of Law and Order and internal security situations, a Scheme of raising India Reserve Battalions in the States was introduced in the early 1970s. The Scheme provides for assistance to the States by way of Raising cost, including one year's salary, and some element of Infrastructure/Capital Cost. The objective, apart from creating a well trained armed Police force in the States, is also that, in the event of requirements elsewhere, IRBs could be deployed outside the State also. Considering the response of the States in terms of actual raising of sanctioned battalions, the level of financial assistance has been progressively stepped up. Presently, 75% of the standard Raising cost of ₹ 17 crore and assistance for Infrastructure and Capital costs with a ceiling of ₹ 15 crore is being provided to the State Governments for raising IRBs.

8.73 The Government has also approved the provision of additional assistance @ ₹3 crore per Coy for raising 2 Coys in each IRB sanctioned

(and yet to be raised) after 2007-08 as Commando Coys. This is aimed to enable the States to raise forces equipped with specialized skills and equipment to deal with various types of challenges posed by extremists and terrorists, etc.

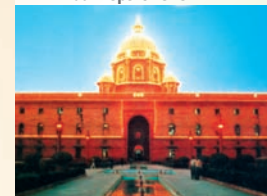
8.74 So far, 145 IRBs, including 60 in the last 5 years, had been sanctioned and 130 battalions have been raised. The progress of raising of IRBs is being closely monitored.

Global Peacekeeping

8.75 This Ministry is also cooperating internationally by contributing in the UN efforts for global peacekeeping. Officers at various levels are sent on secondment whenever asked by the UN and regular deployments of Formed Police Units too are made on request. During the period from April, 2010 to December, 31, 2010 total 90 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs and CPFs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in Sudan, Timor, Haiti, Cyprus and Liberia. The following Formed Police Units (FPUs) are presently deployed with UN Peace Keeping Missions:-

- i) One each from BSF & ITBP at Congo
- ii) Two FPUs from CRPF (one Male & 01 Female) at Liberia
- iii) Three FPUs each from CISE, Assam Rifles and BSF at Haiti

Annual Report 2010-11





Formed Police Unit on UN Peacekeeping Mission in Liberia

Annual Report 2010-11

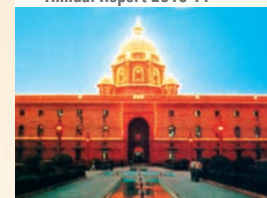
Awards and Medals

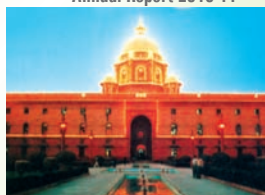
8.76 During the year 2010-11 in recognition to Service rendered by

the police personnel and to boost the morale of the Forces following Gallantry/Service Medals were awarded:-

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT/Organisation/ Ministry	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	13	05	38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	03
3.	Assam	01	18	02	16
4.	Bihar	-	13	03	26
5.	Chhattisgarh	03	06	02	13
6.	Delhi	-	04	04	25
7.	Goa	-	-	-	02
8.	Gujarat	-	-	03	26
9.	Haryana	-	02	03	17

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT/Organisation/ Ministry	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
10.	Jharkhand	-	13	-	06
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	02	06
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	02	37	02	27
13.	Karnataka	-	05	04	30
14.	Kerala	-	-	03	18
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	03	05	31
16.	Maharashtra	-	-	06	66
17.	Manipur	-	46	02	06
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	02	04
19.	Mizoram	-	-	02	04
20.	Nagaland	-	-	02	03
21.	Orissa	-	-	04	16
22.	Punjab	-	-	03	30
23.	Rajasthan	-	01	03	30
24.	Sikkim	-	-	01	02
25.	Tamilnadu	-	-	04	36
26.	Tripura	-	05	02	07
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	17	06	68
28.	Uttarakhand	-	03	02	07
29.	West Bengal	01	-	03	38
30.	UTs				
a)	A & N Islands	-	-	-	03
b)	Chandigarh	-	-	-	01
c)	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	01
d)	Pondicherry	-	-	-	03
e)	Dadra & Nager Haveli	-	-	-	01
f)	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	01
31.	CPO's				
a)	ASSAM RIFLES	-	08	-	21
b)	BSF	-	02	10	89





Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT/Organisation/ Ministry	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
c)	CISF	-	-	04	38
d)	CRPF	07	74	09	105
e)	ITBP	-	-	05	18
f)	SSB	-	-	03	19
h	CBI	-	-	08	31
I	NSG	-	-	-	07
j)	NDRF	-	-	01	02
32	Cabinet Sectt.				
a)	SPG	-	-	01	09
33	MHA	-	-	14	40
a)	N.E.PA.	-	-	-	02
b)	BPR&D	-	-	01	06
c)	D.C.P.W.	-	-	-	02
d)	N.C.R.B.	-	-	02	02
e)	N.H.R.C.	-	-	-	02
f)	SVPNPA	--	-	01	05
34	M/o Civil Aviation	-	-	-	03
35	M/o Railways	-	-	03	29
36	M/o Textile (NIFT)	-	-	-	01
37	NIA	-	-	01	01
38.	MEA	-	-	-	01
38	NCB	-	-	-	01
39	MHA (CSO)	-	-	-	01
	Total	14	270	143	1046



OTHER POLICE ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BPR&D)

9.1 The BPR&D was set up in 1970 to identify the needs and problems of police in the country, undertake appropriate research project and studies and to suggest modalities to overcome the same. It was also mandated to keep abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promote the use of appropriate technology in police work. Over the years, this organization has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality of training in States and Central Government, assisting States in modernization of police forces and correctional administration. The Government has approved strengthening of BPR&D by way of building its new Head Quarters at Mahipalpur, New Delhi.

Major activities during the current year are as follows

Research Studies

- i) Community Crime Prevention Programmes in the City of Chennai
- ii) Influence of certain Psychosocial variable on Occupational stress and Psychological well-being among Women Police

CHAPTER IX

- iii) Problem in the Criminal Investigation with reference to increasing acquittals.

Empowerment of Women

9.2 A provision of ₹ 1.37 crore in Budget Estimates 2010-11 has been made for the following schemes benefiting women:

- i) 4th National Conference for Women in Police
- ii) Award for Junior Research Fellowship for doctoral work in Police Science and Criminology as per the guidelines laid down by UGC.
- iii) Courses on Self Development and Conflict Management for women police officers of the rank of Dy. SP to ASI at Central Detective Training schools under BPR&D.
- iv) Courses on Crime against Women viz. Human Rights, Juvenile Justice & Human Rights and Investigation of Female Foeticide cases at Central Detective Training Schools.
- v) Seminar cum workshop on "Trafficking of Persons and Role of Police in the country.
- vi) Vertical Interaction Course for IPS and other Senior Officers on issues relating to Gender & SC/ST categories.

Annual Report 2010-11



vii) Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award scheme-publication of Hindi books.

viii) Provision for Women Health Care Centre, Women Rest Room and Creche in each CDTS.

Conferences/Seminars/workshops organised by BPR&D

9.3 The following Conferences/Seminars/workshops were organized by BPR&D during the year 2010.

i) 40th All India Police Science Congress in Collaboration with Chhattisgarh Police at Raipur from 02.06.2010 to 04.06.2010.

ii) All India Conference of Correctional Administrators on 08-09.09.2010 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

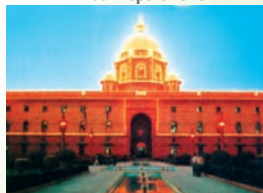
iii) 4th All India Conference of women in Police in collaboration with Orissa Police at Bhubaneswar from 15.09.2010 to 17.09.2010.

iv) BPR&D participated and made presentation in the 30th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators as a member of Indian Delegation held in Vancouver, Canada from 03.10.2010 to 08.10.2010.

v) A seminar on the subject of Security Modernisation and Safe City Implementation on 16.06.2010.

vi) A Conference on 'internal and Home land Security' in association with CII on 28-29.07.2010 at New Delhi.

vii) A workshop was conducted in BPR&D on 20.10.2010 regarding the progress of the implementation



4th National Conference of Women in Police held at Bhubaneswar from 15-09-2010 to 17-09-2010

of Transparent Recruitment Process. Representatives from seven States/UTs attended the meeting.

Delegation of Power to Heads of the BPR&D, SVPNPA and NEPA

9.4 To obviate delay in taking up construction activities and procurement of necessary machinery and equipments, the Government has delegated additional financial powers to Director, General, BPR&D and to Directors of SVP NPA, Hyderabad and NEPA, Shillong.

National Police Mission Division

9.5 A live demo of the classes was conducted at G4S corporate office in Gurgaon on 18.10.2010. Twenty Sub Inspectors/Inspectors from Haryana Police participated in the programme.

Construction of Model Police Stations

9.6 This Ministry approved construction of 2 Model Police Stations at a cost of ₹ 2 crore each in the States of Punjab and West Bengal. ₹ 75 lakh each to Punjab Police and to West Bengal Police released in September 2010.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU An ISO 9001: 2000 Organisation

9.7 National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was set up in 1986 to function as a clearing house of information on crime and criminals including those operating at national and international levels so as to assist the investigators and others by linking crime to the perpetrators,

collection and processing of crime statistics and finger prints, coordinate, guide and assist the State Crime Record Bureaux and provide training to police officers. NCRB endeavours to empower Indian Police with Information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to enable them to effectively and efficiently enforce the law & improve public service delivery. This is achieved through coordination with Police Forces at National & International levels, up gradation of crime analysis technology and developing IT capability and IT enabled solutions.

NATIONAL PROJECTS

Colour Portrait Building System (CPBS)

9.8 Windows based Black & White Portrait Building System was made available up to District level in all States/ UTs for preparing portraits of suspected criminals on the basis of information provided by eyewitnesses. It was felt that colour portraits should be prepared for better recognition. A project to develop software for drawing colour portraits was awarded to Dharmsinh Desai Institute of Technology (now Dharmsinh Desai University), Nadiad, Gujarat. A comprehensive database of around 10,000 facial components with regional features of States/UTs is under preparation and will soon be released to all States/UTs.

Counterfeit Currency Information Management System (CCIMS)

9.9 Counterfeit Currency Information Management System (CCIMS) maintains

Annual Report 2010-11



data relating to Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) on parameters like Denomination, Series and Number.

9.10 Counterfeit Currency recovered by the 19 branches of Reserve Bank of India throughout the country and those seized by the 35 State/UT Police are maintained with parameters like Denomination, Series and Number, etc. in a database. There is a provision in the application software for recording the details of accused as and when reported by the Police.

9.11 This information is furnished to the CBI (Nodal Agency for FICN), Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB) etc. A database of 6,66,708 (Seized) and 2,98,155 (Recovered) records is available at NCRB.

Public Service Delivery

9.12 NCRB has also developed the following systems with a view to provide public services in the field of coordination of stolen and recovered properties, missing, kidnapped and arrested persons, etc. on the basis of available crime data from the States:-

(I) Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS)

Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS) is designed for coordination of stolen and recovered motor vehicles. It provides the status of a used vehicle before entering into any transaction whether it is stolen or otherwise. 32 Counters across the country

including one at NCRB, New Delhi provides this information to various users. Inquiries are being processed at NCRB counter and 6,000 queries received from the Police/Government Departments/ Insurance Companies are also being replied through the system. A database of 7,53,538 Stolen/ Recovered vehicles exists.

Web-based on-line MVCS software is under development and will be available to States/UTs shortly for data entry of Stolen/ recovered vehicles as soon as the vehicle is reported stolen to the Police. This will save time for updating the information on stolen/ recovered vehicle at NCRB. This module will also be useful for general public, transport authorities, insurance companies, etc. for getting the requisite result at their own location.

(II) Talash Information System

Talash System has also been designed with a database of 3,78,105 records at present for matching of missing, kidnapped, wanted, traced, arrested, unidentified persons and dead bodies, which is mainly used by police. The data has also been uploaded on NCRB website.

(III) Fire Arms Coordination System

The system provides for coordination of stolen and recovered Fire Arms and is used mainly by law enforcement agencies. A total of 94,916 firearms have been reported



stolen/recovered by the State/UT Police.

Training of Police

9.13 NCRB has been conducting courses on Information Technology and Finger Print Science for Indian Police Officers since 1986 as well as Foreign Police Officers since 1993. The response of the States and Central Police Organisations to these training programmes has been very encouraging and the annual turnover of trainees has been rising continuously every year. On an average NCRB conducts about 20-22 courses every year.

9.14 The Bureau has trained 594 Foreign Police Officers from developing countries under SCAAP/ITEC/IA scholarships of Ministry of External Affairs.

9.15 The training needs of the States are much larger than what the NCRB can cope with, given its existing resources. The scheme for decentralisation of

training at regional level under the guidance of the NCRB was approved by the MHA. These Police Computer Training Centres (PCTCs) had been set up at four places (Kolkata, Lucknow, Gandhinagar and Hyderabad) in the country and are conducting training programmes since 1990 as an extension to the NCRB training. These centres are able to cater to the training needs of operational personnel namely Sub-Inspector to Dy.SP.

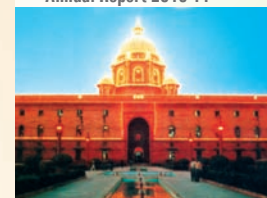
9.16 On the advice of the NCRB and as per the periodical guidelines including training materials provided by it, the State Crime Records Bureaux are running some training courses and have introduced computer training modules in Police Training Colleges/Schools for the recruits.

9.17 The total number of courses conducted by NCRB and number of officers trained up to August 2010 are furnished below:-

	AT NCRB			AT	CCIS	Total
	Indian	Foreign	Total	Police Computer Training Centres	Investigative Officers Training	
No. of Programmes conducted	603	32	635	840	442	1917
Officers Attended	10681	594	11275	19118	15925	46318

9.18 Besides, this Branch is conducting CCTNS-IT Basic courses for Senior Officers (SP & above level Officers)

and Special programme of Training of Trainers for trainees on CCTNS-IT Basics from States.



CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU

9.19 The CFPB is an apex body in the country which co-ordinates, guides, monitors and provides technical support to the State Finger Print Bureaux, as well as investigating agencies and international organizations in matters relating to the Finger Print Science. The Bureau provides expert opinion on references received from various agencies. The CFPB conducted an All India Conference of Directors of Finger Print Bureaux from 05.10.2009 to 06.10.2009 at Jaipur, Rajasthan. The Bureau conducts the All India Board Examination for Finger Print Experts, scheduled to be held this year from 13.11.2010 to 15.11.2010.

9.20 CFPB has done pioneering work in automation of finger prints at national level using "Automated Fingerprint Identification System" (AFIS). It is a computerized system of matching fingerprints on the basis of ridge-characteristics. The current version of AFIS at CFPB is FACTS Version 5.0. The AFIS database of CFPB contains 7,51,508 records as on date.

9.21 The Bureau conducts one Advanced Course in Finger Print Science for Foreign Police officers, and one Training of Trainers course for Finger Print Experts at New Delhi. The Bureau also conducts a Proficiency Course in Finger Print Science at its Kolkata Unit. The Bureau brings out an annual publication entitled 'Finger Print

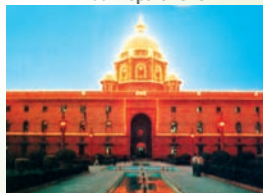
in India', which is an in-depth study on the performance and activities of State Finger Print Bureaux, CFPB, and other allied matters related to Finger Print Science.

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES (DFSS)

9.22 The Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS) is now known as Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS). It is the nodal agency for Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) located at Kolkatta, Hyderabad and Chandigarh entrusted with the task of assisting the Law Enforcement Agencies like Police, CBI, etc., and Judiciary not only in the examination of sensitive crime exhibits, scene of crime visits, training police/judicial officers and Research & Development work, but also tendering evidence in various Court of Law in respect of cases examined by its Experts.

Appointment of Consultants to Revamp Central Forensic Services

9.23 With a view to revamping and modernizing the organizational structure/set up of various Forensic Laboratories, personnel policies, training needs etc., the Ministry of Home Affairs engaged two distinguished Scientists (Consultants) for the preparation of "Perspective Plan for Indian Forensic". They have submitted their report and have recommended various measures to strengthen the forensic set up in the country which are at various stages of implementation.



One of the recommendation of merger of office of Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEQDs) at Hyderabad, Kolkata and Shimla with the respective Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) at Hyderabad, Kolkata and Chandigarh has been implemented w.e.f. 06.08.2010 in order to provide a coordinated, comprehensive and single window for all Investigating Agencies to forward their cases ranging from biological, chemical and ballistics to hand/machine made documents and cyber forensics. Other salient recommendations of the Consultants such as Enactment of Forensic Act, a creation of facility for emerging Forensics, Forensic Advisory Board, National Forensic Science Council, implementation of Flexible Complementing Scheme, establishment of the National Forensic Science Academy Awards and Incentives Programmes, Re-Engineering of Forensic Science are under the active consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

FOREIGN ASSIGNMENTS

FBI Laboratory, Quantico

9.24 Consequent to the follow-up of visit of Union Home Minister to FBI, USA., 26 Forensic Scientists from various disciplines from the CFSLs were deputed to one week training programme at FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia from 18.10.2010 to 22.10.2010. The training programme was highly successful as the Delegation was able to understand the new technologies and

crime responses in the areas such as Source Code Forensics, GPS Forensics, Audio-Video authentication, Forensic Database Management, Forensic Engineering, Explosive Crime Scene Management, etc. A Vision Document for future adoption of technology at par with FBI Forensic facilities is under preparation for adoption in the Central Forensic setup.

Maldives

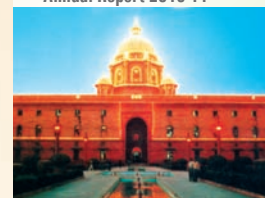
9.25 A two member team from the Directorate of Forensic Science visited Maldives to assist Maldivian Police in establishing state-of-art Forensic facilities through Government of India assistance.

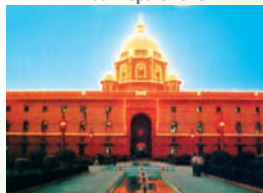
Canada

9.26 The “International Workshop on Firearms” at Canada which was held in September 2010 was attended by a senior scientist (Ballistics) of CFSLs, Chandigarh.

Training Programmes and Conferences

9.27 The Scientists of CFSLs regularly conduct Training Programmes and Workshops in emerging fields of Forensic Science viz., Nuclear Forensics, DNA fingerprinting, Cyber Forensics, Counterfeit Currency amongst others. Out of proposed 12 training programmes, the CFSLs have already completed 8 training programmes in various disciplines and the others would be held during the remaining period of the financial year, on schedule.





9.28 About 100 interns (M.Sc. final year students) from different universities had been given training in three labs of DFS under Summer Training Programme. Besides above, training in the field of Cyber forensics and Explosives was also provided to Police Officers of various state police.

9.29 The XXI All India Forensic Science Conference was held on December 29-31, 2010 in collaboration with the Government of Maharashtra at Aurangabad. The theme of the Conference was "Forensic Intelligence" and about 300 delegates from India and abroad participated in this prestigious annual event. The Union Home Minister's award and other meritorious awards were conferred to the deserving Forensic Scientists.

Progress of the XI Five Year Plan Projects

9.30 The Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) Plan project entitled "Creation of New Forensic Divisions and Upgradation of existing Divisions for CFSLs" is in progress. Additional land required for CFSL Kolkata has been acquired, while at Chandigarh land transfer is in progress. Expansion of CFSL, Hyderabad through construction of new building for "National Training Centre for Cyber Forensics" is also under progress.

9.31 Another Plan Project on "Creation of three New Hi-tech Labs" under the XI Plan by the DFS is proposed to be completed by the year 2012. New Labs are being set up at Pune, Bhopal and

Guwahati for which acquisition of land is at an advanced stage at Pune and Bhopal and identification of suitable land is in process at Guwahati.

Introduction of Forensic Laboratory Information Management System (FLIMS)

9.32 In order to strengthen the inter-communicative arrangement between the DFSS and the CFSLs, "Forensic Laboratory Information Management System" has been taken up which is in advanced stage of process and is likely to be completed at the earliest.

Assistance to Law Enforcement and Para Military Forces

9.33 The CFSL, Chandigarh, has excellent instrumentation facilities for Velocity Measurement of bullets, facility of state-of-art cameras and other facilities for non-destructive testing of metals and allied materials. CFSL, Chandigarh has been identified as a National Centre for testing of Bullet-Proof Jackets and other Bullet Proof equipments. The creation of this add-on facility is under active progress and the testing of samples of bullet proof jackets and B P Vehicals is under progress.

L.N.J.N NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (NICFS)

9.34 The National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, a pioneering Institution for advancement of Criminology and Forensic Science through training and research was set up



Union Home Secretary inspecting a laboratory of LNJN NICFS at New Delhi

in 1972. It was subsequently renamed as “Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science”. It is a premier institution for training of senior functionaries of the Criminal Justice system in the twin fields of Criminology and Forensic Science, as well as for research related to these fields.

9.35 The Institute offers MA./M.Sc. programmes in Criminology and Forensic Science. These courses started from the academic session 2004-05 under the affiliation from Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi. The institute organised a National workshop on Revision of Curriculum of M.A./M.Sc Criminology course from 22 – 26.06.2010. In the new syllabi, three new streams of specialization namely (i) Economic crimes, (ii) Security

management and (iii) Human Rights have been introduced in order to empower the students with intensive knowledge base and skills on the strength of which they can contribute as practitioners in areas of specialization.

Training & Research

9.36 The Institute organised 8 Training Courses, 2 Seminars and 4 Workshops for the higher level functionaries of the Criminal Justice System, Defence personnel, Para Military Forces and forensic scientist. In total 398 officers from almost all the States and UTs in the country participated in this programme. The Institute has decided to offer 5 Research Fellowship as per UGC norms for pursuit of Doctoral Research in the subjects of Criminology and Forensic Science. In order to promote research



in Criminology and Forensic Science the Institute has decided to hold 2 Annual National Essay Competitions one each in Criminology and Forensic Science amongst Post Graduate (PG) students pursuing PG courses at recognized Universities.

9.37 A Meeting of the newly constituted NICFS Advisory Council was held on 09.07.2010 under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary. In the meeting important decisions were taken for upgradation of Research, Training, Teaching, Publication and overall development and growth of the Institute.

CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CFSL), CBI

9.38 CFSL, CBI, New Delhi is a Scientific Institution under the administrative control of CBI and overall control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. CFSL undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary and Vigilance Departments of Ministries & Undertakings & State/Central Government Departments. The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the Investigating Agencies and render expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law through court testimony and evidence. Services of the scientific experts of this Laboratory are also utilized at the scene of crime throughout India by CBI for detection of physical clues. Scientists/experts also impart training to the CBI Investigating Officers and to

other trainees of Forensic Science. The laboratory also undertakes R & D work related to art & skill developments in forensic science.

9.39 The Laboratory has a sanctioned strength of 119 Scientific Staff and allocated Budget Grant of ₹ 84,800 thousand for the year B.E. 2010-11.

9.40 The Laboratory scientists gave expert testimony in 458 Courts in Delhi and other parts of India and examined 153 scene of crimes at Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes. During the year 2010 in addition to these, the regular support service in forensic science were provided to Delhi Police, CBI and Judicial Courts. Forensic assistance was also provided to Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Banks, Cabinet Secretariat Board and other public undertakings.

9.41 During the year 2010 CFSL, CBI, New Delhi carried out scientific examination of approximately 1,202 crime exhibits and 298 cases were pending on 31.12.2010.

9.42 The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, New Delhi is committed to quality work for all its functional disciplines. It has been accredited by National Accreditation Board for Test and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi as per Quality System conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and NABL 113. The Laboratory has prepared a Comprehensive Quality Manual and Working Procedures Manuals for



analytical and scientific test to be carried out in respect of varieties of crime exhibits referred to each of its Division. During the year, congruency checks were made in 500 cases (approximately). The Quality Manual was revised as per the requirement of NABL. The new standard proforma i.e. ISO IEC 17025 – 2005 has been introduced in the laboratory. The instruments used for analysis work of the crime exhibits have been calibrated through a NABL accredited agencies. Internal auditing was carried out by nominated internal auditors in all the divisions of CFSL to check the quality system, laboratory management as well as the documentation processes. During the year 2010, management review was carried out by the top management personnel to take necessary corrective actions in the processes where ever required. Awareness drive was also carried out in the laboratory about the ongoing quality assurance programme. The laboratory is committed to adhere strictly to its quality policy to provide – Assured Quality Services of certified standards to the public as well as to the Investigating Agencies and Judiciaries in order to deduce effective remedial solutions of the intricacies related to forensic investigation of crime cases of any type and proper dispensation of justice.

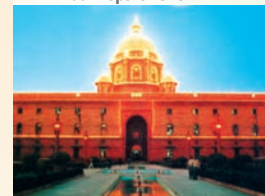
The Future Growth

9.43 The laboratory is concentrating its efforts to update the technology and infrastructure by new state-of- the- art technology.

9.44 A proposal under 11th Five Year Plan has been mooted in respect of CFSL (CBI) to establish Scientific Aids Units (SAUs) in two metropolitan cities i.e. Kolkata and Mumbai and also to strengthen the existing SAU at Chennai.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION, POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

9.45 Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) is a nodal agency for coordinating various Police Communication services in the country and it not only acts as a technical adviser to the Ministry of Home Affairs and State/Central Police Organisations in all Police Communication related matters but also operates the Inter-State Police Wireless Network through its offices at all State/UT capitals. A satellite based all-India Police Telecommunication network namely POLNET has also been established which is being financed partly under the MPF Scheme. The POLNET provide connectivity to all districts, State Hqrs. and the National Capital. The Directorate also holds the responsibility of the Central Distributing Authority for Cipher documents/ devices being used by State Police Radio Organization. A Web mail server with integrated Database has been installed at POLNET Hub to provide E-mail facility to existing POLNET users. Disaster management Hub has also been set up under POLNET which is fully operational in association with ISRO.





Communication and Maintenance

9.46 The Directorate is responsible for maintaining communication network of Inter State Police Wireless Stations spread across the country at State/UT capitals. A total number of 5,01,509 messages and 12,93,16,766 groups have been handled among 31 Inter State Police Wireless Stations. DCPW is the coordinating agency for all States, Union Territories & Central Para-Military Forces for matters pertaining to Radio Communication Security.

9.47 Maintenance Section provides the necessary maintenance cover to all equipments including modern and sophisticated VSAT installed at DCPW Headquarters and 31 Inter State Police Wireless Stations in 2010. The communication facilities of Inter State Police Wireless Stations network are also utilized for handling emergency messages during natural calamities.

Cipher Wing

9.48 The Cipher wing of the Directorate provides Cipher cover to classified messages of Ministry of Home Affairs and other Ministries and Departments. Effective liaison and association was established with Joint Cipher Bureau, under the Ministry of Defence for updating of Cryptographic systems and is being used in State Police Radio Organizations and Inter State Police Wireless Stations. The introduction of Automated OTLK Cipher System and Crypto Communication Network in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Karnataka and Meghalaya is under process.

Training Wing and Human Resource Development

9.49 The Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI), New Delhi and Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh) are the two training wings of the Directorate wherein various training programmes are conducted for Police telecommunication personnel of various ranks in operation, technical and cipher disciplines. Central Police Radio Training Institute conducts regular courses such as proficiency courses, skill development courses, Training of Trainers courses, Special Courses for Officers of the Directorate and States/UTs/Central Para Military Forces. The CPRTI Cipher Wing, Ghaziabad conducted 34 Cipher Oriented Courses and trained 520 persons and CPRTI, New Delhi has trained 375 candidates in 28 courses in the current year. Also special courses are conducted as per the need basis.

Central Workshop

9.50 The Central Workshop is entrusted with the responsibility of evaluation of Radio Communication equipment which includes Very High Frequency and High Frequency equipments along with their accessories for rate contract for DGS&D. During the year, it has successfully met the requirements of various States, Union Territories and Central Police Organisations by testing 409 Radio sets required for election and other emergencies.

Planning and Coordination Functions

9.51 The Directorate is a Nodal Agency for laying down standards for manpower, technical specifications for communication equipments and test instruments to be inducted in various Police forces across the country. DCPW is a member of the Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation of the Ministry of Communication & Information Technology. DCPW has contributed significantly in the formulation of the National Frequency Allocation Plan and is actively involved in the related activities of the Ministry. As the central coordinating agency, DCPW has successfully completed the tasks related to Planning & Coordination by implementing the guidelines and policies related to Police Telecommunication.

Industry Interface

9.52 In the process of coordinating the police communication modernisation, it is emphasised that the gap between the police user organisations and global technological evolutions, DCPW as nodal agency presented technical papers in national and International technical forums viz. FICCI, ASSOCHAM, Geo Intelligence Forum and Home Land Security Conference at Mumbai to translate functional requirements of police organisations by the industry into technological products.

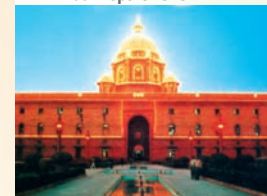
NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

9.53 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the National Nodal Agency

created under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NCB is also responsible for coordination with various Ministries, other Offices & State/Central Enforcement Agencies. The NCB is also responsible for implementation of the international obligations under various UN Conventions 1961, 1971, 1988 (to which India is signatory) against illicit trafficking of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances. It also provides assistance to concerned authorities in various countries to facilitate universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

9.54 NCB with its Headquarters at New Delhi has three Regional Deputy Director General offices at North (Delhi), Southwest (Mumbai), Eastern (Kolkata); 13 Zonal Units at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Indore, Bangalore & Patna; one Regional Unit at Imphal; 09 field Intelligence Cells at Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad, Goa, Mandasaur, Amritsar, Ajmer & Ranchi, Mandi, Madurai; and 3 special cells at HQrs (International Coordination Cell, Precursor Cell & Enforcement Unit) discharging various functions of the organization. For strengthening the NCB, increase in its manpower strength has been approved by 250 posts in various grades.

Annual Report 2010-11



Enforcement Efforts

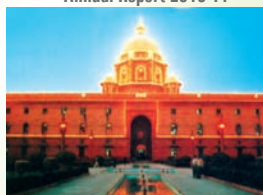
9.55 Seizures of various drugs reported by various agencies in the

country and the NCB during the period 2010-11 (April-December, 2010) are mentioned in the table below:-

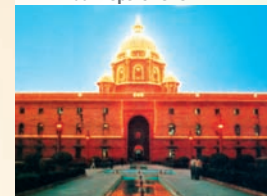
Name of Drug	Drug seized all over India (in kg)	Drug seized by NCB (in kg)	% of drugs seized by NCB as compared to all India seizures.
Narcotics Drugs			
Heroin	550	68	12%
Opium	1282	51	04%
Morphine	12	0	0
Ganja	144487	5642	04%
Hashish	2987	389	13%
Cocaine	11	2	11%
Amphetamines	47	45	96%
Psychotropic Substances			
Psychotropic Substance	105.613 kg. + 359980 tablets + 16626 bottles + 26 Injection	88.976 kg. + 155082 tablets	84% + 43% tablets
Precursor Chemicals			
Ephedrine	2100	2069	98%
Acetic Anhydride	27	0	0

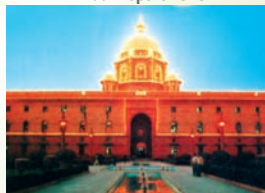
9.56 Some of the major seizures made by NCB during 2010-11 (April to January 2011) are given below :

- i) On 02.04.2010 officers of the Border Security Force, Fazilka seized 06 packets of abandoned heroin weighing 2.99 Kg and 01 packet containing FICN. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia. The seized drug and FICN was handed over to Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh.
- ii) On 02.05.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, New Delhi apprehended one Singapore national at IGI Airport, New Delhi and seized 7 kg of hashish from his possession. The drug was concealed under the bottom of the stroller bag. He was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal and destined to Zurich.
- (iii) On 03.05.2010, officers of Border Security Force, Ferozpur



- and NCB Chandigarh seized four packets of abandoned heroin weighing 3.949 kg and FICN worth ₹ 9,80,000 at Border outpost, Noorwala, Khemkaran, Tarantaran. The suspected source of the said drug was South West Asia.
- (iv) On 08.05.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, New Delhi apprehended one Mali national at IGI Airport, New Delhi and seized 5.16 kg of heroin from his possession. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia and destined to Mali. He was arrested.
- (v) On 08.05.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai intercepted a car at Mumbai and seized 40 kg of hashish. The drug was packed in 40 white and brown scotch taped packets. Two persons were arrested.
- (vi) On 10.05.2010, officers of the Assam Rifles and NCB, Regional Unit, Imphal seized 62.5 kg of pseudo-ephedrine and 6 kg of amphetamine and arrested four persons. The destination of the seized drug was Myanmar.
- (vii) On 15.05.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, New Delhi apprehended one Philippines national at IGI Airport, New Delhi and seized 1.78 kg of cocaine from her possession. She was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Peru. In the follow up action, one Nigerian national was arrested.
- (viii) On 04.07.2010, officers of Border Security Force and Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh seized thirty one packets of abandoned heroin weighing 31 kg. The suspected source of the said drug was South West Asia.
- (ix) On 13.07.2010, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai apprehended three persons at Mumbai and seized 24.260 kg of ephedrine. All the three persons were arrested.
- (x) On 17.7.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, New Delhi searched a hotel room in New Delhi which resulted in the seizure of 4 kg of heroin. One Afghan national was arrested. In the follow up action another Afghan national was arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- (xi) On 19.08.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai busted a methamphetamine manufacturing laboratory at Asangaon, Thane and seized 8.45 kg of methamphetamine, 60 kg of ephedrine, 10 liters of methamphetamine in liquid beside other chemical and equipments in large quantity. Seven persons (One Dutch national and six Iranian nationals) were arrested. In the





- follow up action on 23.08.2010, search at a residential premises at Oshawara, Mumbai resulted in seizure of 13 kg of ephedrine and 1 kg of amphetamine. One more person (Indian national) was arrested.
- (xii) On 20-21.08.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai raided a factory where a laboratory for extracting ephedrine/pseudo ephedrine from such tablets for illegal manufacture of methamphetamine was set up and seized 8 kg of amphetamine, 1.47 kg of methamphetamine, 630 kg of ephedrine powder mixed with PVC resin powder, 280.5 kg of ephedrine tablets, 173 kg of pseudo ephedrine tablets, 13.5 kg of pseudo ephedrine powder, 87,300 Actifed tablets and 26,310 Lorfast-D tablets. Two persons including one Colombian national were arrested. Subsequent raid at the residential premises of a arrested person at Mumbai resulted in seizure of 2.07 kg of methamphetamine.
- (xiii) On 26.08.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad seized 25.916 kg of charas at Sabrkanta district, Gujarat. Four persons were arrested.
- (xiv) On 02.09.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chennai apprehended three persons including one Malaysia national and seized 300 kg of ephedrine powder. All the three persons were arrested. The suspected destination of the seized drug was Malaysia.
- (xv) On 26.10.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad and Mumbai busted a ephedrine laboratory at Panoli, Ankaleshwar, Gujarat and seized 237.76 kg of ephedrine. Six persons were arrested. The destination of seized drug was Canada.
- (xvi) On 26/27.10.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai busted a ephedrine laboratory at Maharashtra and seized 93 kg of ephedrine. Two persons were arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Mexico.
- (xvii) On 13.11.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Mumbai intercepted a truck at Mumbai and seized 68 kg of hashish. The drug was packed in twenty six scotched taped packets concealed in the specially made cavities in the roof of the driver's cabin of the said truck. Four persons were arrested.
- (xviii) On 17.11.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal and Assam Rifles seized 550 kg of Ganja near Talubi on Dimapur-Imphal road and arrested four persons. In the follow up action on 23.11.2010,

another consignment of 1,001 kg of Ganja was seized on the National Highway No.39.

- (xix) On 01.12.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal and Assam Rifles intercepted one Gypsy and seized 3248 kg of unclaimed Ganja from Senapati district of Manipur.
- (xx) On 24.12.2010, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, New Delhi intercepted a car at New Delhi and seized 65 kg of hashish. Six persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Nepal.
- (xxi) In the month of January, 2011 Narcotics Control Bureau seized 2.690 kg of Heroin, 45 gms of cocaine, 38.9 Kg. of ephedrine, 113.495 kg of Hashish and 1.58 Kg of Psychotropic substances. The combined value of the drugs amounts to ₹ 1,05,55,165 (approximately).

Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Poppy and Cannabis

9.57 During the period April, 2010, NCB Chandigarh along with state agencies detected and destroyed 500 acres of illicit poppy cultivation in the state of Himachal Pradesh. Zonal Unit, Jammu in coordination with State Agencies detected and destroyed 250 acres of illicit poppy cultivation in Jammu and Kashmir during the month of May, 2010. NCB Lucknow detected and destroyed 12.1 acres of illicit poppy

cultivation in the state of Uttarakhand during the month of April, 2010.

9.58 Besides, NCB coordinated the destruction of illicit poppy cultivation in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal. As a result, illicit poppy cultivation in 7630 acres area was destroyed by the State and Central Government Agencies.

Conviction

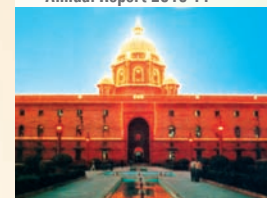
9.59 On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Court by NCB, 30 persons were convicted during the period from 01.04.2010 to 31.12.2010.

Drug Disposal

9.60 Heroin 21.735 kg, Ganja 55.99 kg, Hashish 97.915 kg, Opium 77.03 kg & Ephedrine 0.82 kg were disposed off during the period from 01.04.2010 to 31.12.2010.

National Coordination

9.61 The Narcotics Control Bureau is the national nodal agency for matters relating to the drug law enforcement in India. NCB was created as Central Authority for the purpose of exercising the powers and functions of the Central Government under the NDPS Act. As per the mandate, NCB Coordinate actions by various agencies of Central and State Governments with regard to drug law enforcement in the country and also in respect of matters relating to drug abuse.



Assistance to States and Union Territories

9.62 The Government of India has introduced a Central Scheme namely "Assistance to States & UTs", wherein financial assistance is given for augmenting the drug law enforcement capabilities of the States/UTs agencies by providing Central Assistance to procure necessary infrastructure and equipments for combating drug trafficking. During the year 2010 (from 01.04.2010 to 30.09.2010), Central Grant of ₹ 1.5 crore has been sanctioned to 7 State Drug Law Enforcement Agencies of Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Manipur and Tamil Nadu.

Training

9.63 The NCB provides financial assistance to various training Academies and Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for organizing training course on Drug Law Enforcement. 51 such courses were organized in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi & UT Chandigarh during the year 2010-11 (from 01.04.2010 to 31.12.2010) wherein approximately 1,446 Personnel of State Police and Central Excise were trained.

International Obligations/Cooperation

9.64 NCB is mandated to extend all possible assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and international organization for the prevention and suppression

of illicit traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances. To further bilateral cooperation, NCB/ Government of India has entered into bilateral agreements on Narcotics related matters with 22 countries and has signed MOUs with 5 countries. India has also established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism with 27 countries, wherein bilateral drug issues having bearing on terrorism are discussed.

Demand Reduction

9.65 The UN General Assembly in a Resolution passed in December, 1987, proclaimed 26th June of each year as the "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking". In pursuance of this Declaration, this day is observed all over the world to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs and steps taken by Government against drug abuse and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

9.66 NCB is the nodal agency for coordination of actions of various Ministries/Departments and States in respect of matters relating to Narcotic Drugs. To sensitize the masses especially students, regarding the evils of drug abuse, NCB Hqrs and its Zonal Units, in association with various State Anti - Narcotics Task Forces organized innumerable demand reduction activities in liaison with NGOs, State Governments, on the occasion of 26.06.2010.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER X

10.1 Due to its geo-climatic conditions, India has been vulnerable to various natural disasters. About 58.6% of its landmass is prone to earthquakes; over 40 million hectares (12% of land) is prone to floods; 68% of the cultivable area is susceptible to drought and out of the 7,516 kilometer (km.) coast line about 5,700 km. is prone to cyclones. The Tsunami disaster, which struck five coastal States/Union Territories (UTs) in India in December 2004, has further highlighted the vulnerability of coastal areas. Fire incidents, industrial accidents and other manmade disasters involving chemical, biological and radioactive materials are additional hazards, which have underscored the need for strengthening mitigation, preparedness and response measures.

Role of Central and State Governments

10.2 The basic responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a disaster rests with the concerned State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support in case of severe natural calamities. The logistic support includes deployment of aircrafts and boats, specialist teams of Armed Forces,

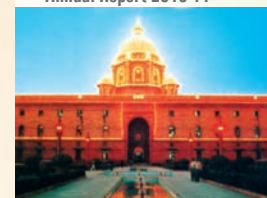
Central Para-military Forces and personnel of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), arrangements for relief materials & essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected States to meet the situation effectively.

10.3 The Government has brought about a change in the approach to disaster management. The change is from a relief-centric to a holistic and integrated approach covering the entire gamut of disaster management encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach proceeds from the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in the developmental processes.

Disaster Management Act, 2005

10.4 The Government have enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005 to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It provides institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures

Annual Report 2010-11



by various wings of the Government for prevention and mitigation of the effects of disasters and prompt response to any disaster situation. The Act also provides for setting up of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Ministers and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) under the Chairmanship of Collectors/District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners. The Act further provides for constitution of National Executive Committee (NEC), headed by the Union Home Secretary, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). It also provides for the concerned Ministries and Departments to draw up their own Plans in accordance with the National Plan.

10.5 In addition, the Act contains provisions for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund and similar Funds at the State and District levels. The Act also provides for specific role to local bodies in disaster management.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

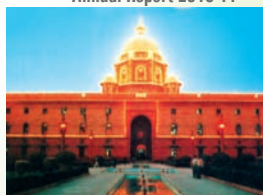
National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

10.6 The NDMA is constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister with the provision of nine members, one of whom to be designated as the Vice-Chairperson. Consequent upon the end of the tenure of six Members (including

Vice-Chairperson) of the Authority, following were nominated as Members of the said Authority – (1) Shri M. Shashidhar Reddy, MLA (for a second term) (2) Shri T. Nandakumar, IAS (Retd.) (3) Maj. Gen.(Retd.) J.K. Bansal, VSM, Chikitsa Rattan and (4) Dr. Muzaffar Ahmad. Shri M. Shashidhar Reddy, MLA has now been designated as Vice-Chairperson of NDMA.

10.7 At national level, the NDMA has the responsibility, inter alia, of laying down policies on disaster management and guidelines to be followed by different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects. It also lays down guidelines to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up State Plans and take such measures for the prevention of disasters or mitigation or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary.

10.8 NDMA has so far released 26 disaster specific and thematic Guidelines and policy. These are on “Psycho-Social and Mental Health Care”, “Incident Response System”, “Strengthening of Safety and Security for Transportation of POL Tankers”, “Threats to Municipal Water Supply and Water Reservoirs”, “Mechanism to Detect, Prevent and Respond to Radiological Emergencies in India”, “Management of Dead in the Aftermath of Disaster”,



“Minimum Standards of Relief for Food in Relief Camps, Sanitation & Hygiene in Disaster Relief, Water Supply in Relief Camps and Medical Cover in Relief Camps”, “Tsunami”, “Drought”, “Role of NGOs in Disaster Management” and “Urban Flooding” during the period under report.

State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs)

10.9 The DM Act, 2005 provides for constitution of SDMAs and DDMAs in all the States and UTs. As per the information received from the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have constituted SDMAs as per the provisions of the Act.

10.10 Gujarat has already constituted Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) as per their Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003. Orissa and Daman & Diu have also established SDMAs prior to enactment of DM Act, 2005.

10.11 DDMAs have also been constituted in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands,

Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

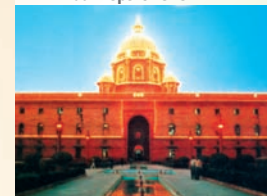
10.12 The Act also envisages establishment of State Executive Committees to be headed by Chief Secretary of the State/UT. Accordingly, 29 State Governments/UT Administrations have taken action in this regard.

10.13 The Rules relating to NDMA, NEC, NIDM, laying of Annual Report of NDMA in the Parliament and Notice of Alleged Offence have also been notified by the Government of India. The Recruitment Rules for various Group-‘A’ and Group-‘C’ posts of NDMA have been framed, notified and also laid before both the Houses of Parliament. The Annual Report of NDMA for the year 2008-09 has been laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

10.14 The National Disaster Response Force has been constituted for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster. It has 08 Bns at Guwahati, Kolkata, Mundali, Arakkonam, Pune, Gandhinagar, Bhatinda and Greater Noida. Among them four Bns are meant for tackling NBC disasters also. Each Bn has 1,158 personnel, canine squad, and equipment for Collapsed Structure

Annual Report 2010-11



Search & Rescue, Water Rescue (boats & diving equipments), Medical First Response troop carriers, ambulance, Hazmat vehicles and water tankers.

10.15 Government of India has approved the raising of two additional battalions of National Disaster Response Force by upgradation/conversion of one battalion each of Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force to be located at Patna and Vijayawada respectively. The administrative approval for raising the two battalions has been issued on 13.10.2010. One battalion of NDRF at Patna has already been positioned and other at Vijayawada is in the process of being positioned by 125th Bn. of C.R.P.F.

10.16 The NDRF has deployed their men, search dogs and equipments during 2010-11 for rescue & relief operations as well as for preventive measures against disasters (natural, man made) such as Flood, Fire incident, Earthquake, Chhat puja, Boat Capsize, Collapsed structures, Train accident, Cyclone, Cloud burst, Sabarimala Pilgrimage, Mahakhumbh Mela, Kailash Mansarovar Yatra, Radio active incidents, Chemical leaks, CWG-2010 and Parliament.

10.17 The NDRF has rescued 21,234 people and retrieved 271 dead bodies, provided pre-hospital treatment to 1,475 persons, neutralized 834 chlorine cylinders, distributed free medicine to 260 people and distributed relief material in assistance with local administration during disaster.

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

10.18 The National Institute of Disaster Management came into existence in October, 2003 which subsequently achieved the status of a statutory one under Section 42 of the DM Act, 2005. It is entrusted with the responsibility of developing training modules; to undertake research and documentation in disaster management; organize training programmes, conferences and seminars etc. and provide for publication of journals, research papers and books. NIDM conducts both in-campus and off-campus training programmes.

10.19 During the year 2010-11, the Institute has conducted 65 training programmes till December, 2010, which was attended by 1,696 participants. The Institute collaborates with World Bank Institute, Washington to conduct on-line training programmes on basic and specialized subjects on disaster management. The Institute collaborates with Administrative Training Institutes, Bhopal and Mysore to conduct satellite based training programmes through the ISRO community centres that have satellite based one-way video and two-way audio communication system.

10.20 NIDM has the mandate to 'provide assistance in national level policy formulation' and 'State level policies, strategies and frameworks'. In exercise of this responsibility, NIDM has been organizing various policy workshops and conferences and



conducting policy studies on various aspects of disaster management. It is developing an India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) in partnership with many knowledge based institutions for creating a one stop portal on disaster management in the country.

10.21 NIDM has implemented the twin National Programmes for Capacity Building of Engineers and Architects for Earthquake Risk Mitigation (NPCBEERM and NPCBAERM) which targeted training 20,000 practicing engineers and architects in collaboration with Indian Institutes of Technology, School of Planning and Architecture and more than 300 engineering and architectural colleges throughout the country. Till March, 2010, 2,528 practising engineers and 1,361 practising architects have been trained.

National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM)

10.22 In pursuance of DM Act, 2005 the National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has been issued. It envisages to build a safe and disaster resilient India by developing a holistic, proactive, multi-disaster oriented and technology driven strategy through a culture of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response. The Policy covers all aspects of disaster management including institutional and legal arrangements; financial arrangements; disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness; techno-legal regime; response; relief and

rehabilitation; reconstruction and recovery; capacity development; knowledge management; and research and development. It focuses on the areas where action is needed and the institutional mechanism through which such action can be channelized.

10.23 The NPDM addresses the concerns of all the sections of the society including differently abled persons, women, children and other disadvantaged groups. In terms of grant of relief and formulating measures for rehabilitation of the affected persons due to disasters, the issue of equity/inclusiveness has been accorded due consideration. It further, aims to bring in transparency and accountability in all aspects of disaster management through involvement of community, community based organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), local bodies and civil society.

Financial Mechanism

10.24 Financial assistance in the wake of natural calamities is towards relief and not for compensation of loss. The relief fund is provided to assist the affected persons to restore their economic activities. Financial assistance to the States affected by natural calamities is provided as per the relief funds based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. The present scheme of relief funds are based on the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission which will be in operation for a period of five years from 2010-11 to 2014-15. The main features of the 13th



Finance Commission with regard to relief funds are as under :-

- (i) In conformity with the provision of D.M. Act 2005, the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) to be merged into the State Disaster Response Funds (SDRFs) of the respective States and the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) into the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).
- (ii) Contribution to the SDRFs to be shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25 for General Category States and 90:10 for Special Category States.
- (iii) Balances as on 31.03.2010 under NCCF and the State CRFs to be transferred to the NDRF and respective SDRFs.
- (iv) Budgetary provisions for the NDRF to be linked to expenditure of the previous year from the fund. With cess being subsumed on introduction of the GST, alternative sources of financing to be identified.
- (v) Total size of the SDRF has been worked out as ₹ 33,580.93 crore to be shared in ratio given under item (ii) above.

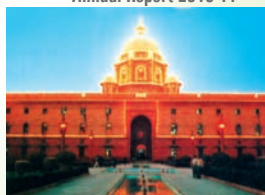
10.25 The National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) has been constituted and notified. The guidelines for the operation of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), have also been issued on 28.09 2010.

National Disaster Response Fund

10.26 In the event of a calamity of a severe nature, in which the requirement of funds for relief operations is beyond the funds available in the State's SDRF account, additional Central assistance is provided from NDRF after following the laid down procedure. Entire corpus of this fund is provided by the Government of India. Based on the memorandum of the State affected by severe disaster indicating the sector wise damage and requirement of funds an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) is constituted which makes the visit for on the spot assessment of damage and requirement of funds for relief operations, as per the existing items and norms of SDRF/NDRF. The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) examines the report of IMCT and based on its report the High Level Committee, comprising of the Finance Minister, the Agriculture Minister, the Home Minister and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission considers the request and approves the quantum of assistance to be released from NDRF to the State.

State Disaster Response Fund

10.27 As SDRF is to be constituted by each State under the DM Act, 2005 to ensure availability of funds with the States, based on the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, corpus of the Fund has been raised to ₹ 33,580.93 crore for the period 2010-15 in the SDRF. A Statement showing State-wise release of funds from SDRF/NDRF during 2010-11 is at **Annexure-XI**.



Capacity Building- Grant

10.28 Based on the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, the Government provides funds for capacity building of manpower dealing with complex situations. It is necessary to continuously undertake measures to build capacity amongst those handling response and creating awareness amongst people. An additional grant of ₹ 525 crore is allocated on the basis of the overall size of the SDRF of a State, wherein the allocated amount has been fixed at ₹ 5 crore, ₹ 15 crore, ₹ 20 crore and ₹ 25 crore if the average annual allocation for the concerned State is less than ₹ 50 crore, ₹ 100 crore, ₹ 200 crore and ₹ 500 crore respectively and at ₹ 30 crore if the allocation is more than ₹ 500 crore. This amount may be used for taking up activities for the building capacity in the administrative machinery for better handling of disaster response and for preparation of district and state level disaster management plans. A statement indicating the State wise allocation for capacity building is at **Annexure-XII**. Detailed Guidelines for operation of this grant have been issued by Ministry of Finance to the States.

Items and Norms for Expenditure from CRF/ NCCF

10.29 Ministry of Home Affairs constituted an Expert Group on 27.10.2009 to review and recommend revision of the items and norms of assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for the period

2010-11 to 2014-15. The Expert Group, in order to have a wider cross section of opinion on board, have consulted and sought suggestions from all the State Governments and concerned Central Ministries/ Departments. The Group submitted its report on 30.06.2010 and the same is being finalized in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

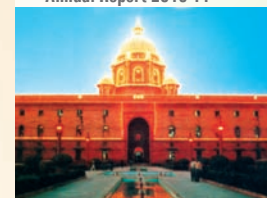
National Response Reserve

10.30 In disasters of severe nature, the requirements far outmatch the resources and capabilities of the States. Moreover, the local administration is also adversely affected and therefore, assistance from the Central Government is required. Effective response requires both a trained force for timely search and rescue operations and also the wherewithal required to supplement the efforts of State Governments for providing immediate relief and rehabilitation to the survivors of disaster in the first phase.

10.31 The Government of India has sanctioned National Response Reserve (NRR) for this purpose and has authorized NDRF for procuring emergent material and pre-positioning the essential items required for providing immediate emergency relief to victims of major natural or man made disasters.

10.32 In order to further strengthen the NRR, the 13th Finance commission has recommended a grant of ₹ 250 crore to National Disaster Response Force to maintain an inventory of items required for immediate relief.

Annual Report 2010-11



DIFFERENT DISASTERS Monsoon 2010

10.33 The southwest monsoon rainfall figures for the period

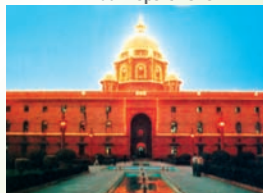
01.06.2010 to 30.09.2010 for the country as a whole and for the four broad homogeneous regions are as mentioned below in the Table.

Table		
Region	Forecast	Actual
All India	102% of LPA \pm 4%	102% of LPA
Northwest India (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh)	102% of LPA \pm 8%	112% of LPA
Northeast India (Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand)	103% of LPA \pm 8%	82% of LPA
Central India (Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Goa and Orissa)	99% of LPA \pm 8%	104% of LPA
South Peninsula (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	102% of LPA \pm 8%	118% of LPA

10.34 The cumulative seasonal rainfall for the country as a whole was normal. Rainfall for the season (June 1 to September 30, 2010) was 102% of Long Period Average (LPA). Out of 36, 17 meteorological subdivisions recorded normal rainfall (+19% to -19%), 14 subdivisions recorded excess (+20% or more) rainfall and 5 meteorological subdivisions recorded deficient rainfall (-20% to -59%). Out of 597 meteorological districts for which data are available, 413 districts (69%) of the meteorological districts received excess/ normal rainfall and the remaining 184 districts (31%) received deficient/ scanty rainfall during the South-west season 2010.

Natural calamities in 2010

10.35 During the South-West Monsoon and post monsoon 2010, 22 States and 02 UTs have reported damage due to cyclonic storms/ heavy rains/floods/ landslide/ cloudburst and rain oriented calamities etc. in varying degrees. These are (i) Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Arunachal Pradesh, (iii) Assam, (iv) Bihar, (v) Goa, (vi) Gujarat, (vii) Haryana, (viii) Himachal Pradesh, (ix) Jammu & Kashmir, (x) Jharkhand, (xi) Karnataka, (xii) Kerala, (xiii) Madhya Pradesh, (xiv) Maharashtra, (xv) Meghalaya, (xvi) Mizoram, (xvii) Orissa, (xviii) Punjab, (xix) Sikkim (xx) Uttar Pradesh, (xxi) Uttarakhand, (xxii) West Bengal (xxiii) Puducherry and (xxiv) A & N Islands.



Extent of damage in the country (provisional)	
No. of human lives lost	2,256
No. of cattle perished	48,778
Houses damaged	13,38,619
Cropped area affected	36.96 Lakh Hectares

10.36 State-wise details of extent of damage is at **Annexure – XIII**.



Marooned villagers in West Bengal during the cyclone Laila- May, 2010

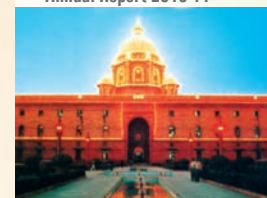
10.37 The National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC), under chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary and the National Executive Committee (NEC) headed by the Union Home Secretary monitored the progress of relief operations particularly in Leh, J&K. The Control Room of the Ministry, which functions on 24x7 basis, apart from coordinating assistance from GOI, issued advisories to the State Governments to take necessary preparatory measures and prepared daily situation reports which were forwarded to all concerned and also uploaded on the website “ndmindia.nic.in” on a daily basis. Senior officers of this Ministry remained in constant touch with the Chief Secretaries and Relief Commissioners

of the affected States. Ministry of Home Affairs monitored the flood situation continuously through close interaction with India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Control Rooms of States and districts and other concerned line Ministries.

Logistic Support provided by Government of India

10.38 The concerned State Governments, as the first responders, undertook immediate rescue and relief operations to the flood situation. These included evacuation and shifting of the people to safer places, setting up of relief camps, providing gratuitous relief, distribution of essential commodities, provision of safe drinking water, health and hygiene measures, etc. This effort was suitably reinforced, with swift alacrity, by the Government of India, which rendered the necessary financial and logistic support to the affected State Governments to enable them to deal effectively with the flood situation.

10.39 The Ministry of Home Affairs coordinated with the Ministries/ Departments/Agencies rendering Emergency Support Functions to ensure convergence of efforts to deal effectively with the situation caused by the floods. The States were provided logistic support which *inter alia* included Deployment of Air Force helicopters, Aircrafts, Army Boats, Army Columns, Naval personnel and National Disaster Response Force



(NDRF) personnel. The Regional Directors of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare coordinated the efforts of State Health Authorities in preventing outbreak of epidemics and maintaining public health and hygiene. Similarly the availability of stocks of essential commodities and petroleum products in the affected areas were also monitored by the respective Central Ministries.

Cloudburst/flash floods in Leh and other areas

10.40 A massive cloud burst occurred in Leh after torrential rains lashed Leh and its surrounding areas at about 0100-0200 hrs. in the intervening night of 5-6.08.2010. This triggered flash floods in Leh Town and surrounding areas of Choglumsar, Pathar Sahib, Phyang, Hanoyogma and Nimu.

10.41 The flash floods also affected some areas of Kargil and Kupwara districts of Kashmir Division which resulted in substantial loss of human lives, besides damage to property and disruption of communication and services.



NDRF personnel clearing the debris in Leh- August, 2010.



NDRF personnel distributing relief material to the victims of flash flood in Leh – August, 2010.

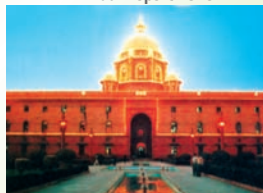


NDRF personnel during Search and Rescue operations in the aftermath of Leh cloud burst – August, 2010

10.42 As per information received from the Government of J&K based on their preliminary assessment, the extent of damage is as under:-

No. of persons died	196 (193 Leh +02 Kargil + 01 Budgam)
No. of persons injured	607 (including one foreign national)
No. of persons missing	65
No. of houses damaged	Approximately 3,661 (3,000 in Leh and 661 Bandipora & Kupwara)
Cropped area affected	27,350 ha. (10,600 in Leh and 16,750 ha. in other districts)

10.43 The Ministry of Home Affairs remained in constant touch with the State Authorities for rescue and relief,



and coordinated with the concerned Ministries i.e. Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Department of Telecommunications. The following steps were taken to provide immediate relief to the affected persons:

- (i) Government of India responded to the situation by supplementing the efforts of State Government and by meeting the requirements projected for undertaking rescue and relief operations in the affected areas.
- (ii) More than 6,000 personnel of Army, Air Force, Border Roads Organization, National Disaster Response Force and Indo Tibetan Border Police were deployed along with rescue equipments to assist the civil administration in relief operations.
- (iii) Large quantities of tents (800), blankets (6,900), tarpaulins (620), mattresses (1,000), food packets and bottled water were sent. Contributions from the charitable organizations and other sources have also been airlifted.
- (iv) Apart from the medical teams available with Army/CPMFs/State, etc. one medical team consisting of 08 Doctors and 04 Nurses along with 10 Qtls. of emergent surgical/medical consumables were deployed in the affected area. Additional medical supplies and Medical equipments were sent to the affected areas.
- (v) The Civil hospital was made functional immediately.
- (vi) Three water purification machines of 4,000 ltrs per hour capacity were delivered at Leh. Sufficient quantities of chlorine/water purification tablets were also dispatched.
- (vii) A total of 55 civil aircrafts were operated between 07-08-2010 to 17-08-2010 and more than 8,000 passengers were evacuated from Leh to Delhi/Jammu. These aircrafts also carried more than 25 tonnes of relief material to Leh, free of cost since 08.08.2010.
- (viii) Air Force also carried out 226 sorties and airlifted 302.43 tonnes of relief material and equipments and 818 passengers and 15 dead bodies.
- (ix) Prime Minister's Office has announced an ex-gratia amount of ₹ 1 lakh each to the next of kin of the deceased.
- (x) The road link between Leh-Srinagar and Leh-Manali was restored immediately by Border Roads Organization by airlifting Heavy machinery and Bailey bridge components. The telecommunication both mobile and landline (partially) restored on priority.
- (xi) A High Level Central Team consisting of Union Ministers Shri Farooq Abdullah, Shri Gulam Nabi Azad and Shri Prithvi Raj Chavan visited the affected area on 07.08.2010 to assess the situation.



(xii) Prime Minister visited the affected area and announced a rehabilitation package of ₹ 125 crore from Prime Minister's Relief Fund.

Crisis Management Plan (CMP)

10.44 The revised Crisis Management Plan -2009 comprises of two parts, **Part-I** deals with general aspects, which are common to all contingencies/ crisis situations and **Part-II** comprises of the individual Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for dealing with specific crisis situations. MHA has already circulated them to all concerned Ministries and Agencies as well as State and UT Governments for its implementation. All concerned Ministries as well as State and UT Governments have been requested to formulate and update their respective CMPs and SOPs under intimation to this Ministry. A total of 23 States and 7 UTs have prepared their CMPs till 04.12.2010.

SOP on Natural Disasters

10.45 The Standard Operating Procedure for dealing with the natural disaster has been prepared and circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territories and Central Ministries and Departments for taking appropriate action.

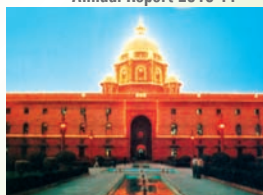
Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners and Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States and UTs

10.46 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries,

Department of Disaster Management of States/ UTs was held on 12.05.2010 in New Delhi to review the status of preparedness for ensuing South-west Monsoon, 2010 and to discuss other disaster management related issues. The representatives of various Central Ministries/ Organizations rendering Emergency Support Functions also participated besides representatives of Central Para-Military Forces. During the conference, the emphasis was laid on the crucial roles of States/ UTs and Central Government during natural calamities and also for need of close coordination with IMD, CWC, Armed Forces and other concerned agencies of the State & Central Government. India Metrological Department (IMD) and Central Water Commission (CWC), which are the national agencies for forecasting and dissemination of information on rainfall and Flood, elaborated their plans for strengthening and modernization of their network in the country.

SAARC Disaster Management Centre

10.47 NIDM is hosting the SAARC Disaster Management Centre which has jurisdiction over eight South Asian countries of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Professionals from these countries work in the Centre to develop and implement plans and programmes on regional cooperation on different aspects of disaster risk reduction and management in South Asia. The Executive Director of the NIDM is also the Director of the SAARC Centre.



3rd Trilateral Meeting of Experts of India, Russia and China

10.48 During the India-Russia-China (IRC) Foreign Ministers meeting held in Yekaterinburg in May, 2008, it was proposed to hold a trilateral meeting of experts of IRC in the area of disaster mitigation and emergency prevention. The First Trilateral Meeting of Experts of IRC was held during July, 2008 at Samara, Russia. The Second Trilateral Meeting was held during November, 2009 at Sanya, China. Accordingly, the 3rd Trilateral Meeting of Experts of IRC was hosted by MHA on 12-13.11.2010 at New Delhi. During the meeting, an Action Plan was formulated, which has since been circulated to concerned Ministries/Agencies for necessary follow up at their end.

GoI-USAID assisted Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project

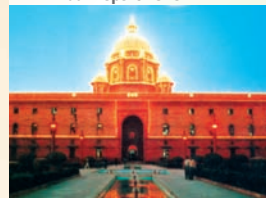
10.49 The bilateral agreement on the Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project between the Government of India and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was signed in September 2003 with the objective to reduce vulnerability to disasters; build capacity of key Indian institutions. The total value of the project is USD 4.715 million (comprising of USD 4,20,000 for training studies, USD 5,00,000 for equipment and USD 37,95,000 for technical assistance). In addition activities outside bilateral agreement amounting to USD 2.5 million are to be undertaken by USAID. As such the total project allocation as

per 3rd and 4th Amendatory Agreement was USD 7.215 million. The period of the 4th Amendatory agreement under the present DMS Project was upto 31.03.2010. The Road Map on implementation focuses on Capacity Building viz Incident Command System (ICS), review of Management and Education System, Curriculum Development for Civil Defence and Disaster Communication, Study on Early Warning and assistance to Delhi Government for Retrofitting Project. The period of the Agreement has been extended from 31.03.2010 to 31.03.2015 through the 5th Amendatory Agreement to the Project Grant Agreement for DMS Project. Under the extended period of agreement, activities in the area relating to integrate Disaster Risk reduction and climate change is to be undertaken for which USAID will contribute USD 5 million purely for the technical support.

Indo-Swiss Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Disaster Management

10.50 An Indo-Swiss Bilateral Agreement on Disaster Management between India and the Swiss Confederation was signed on 10th November, 2003. Under the above Agreement, a 3 years training programme in Urban Search & Rescue (USAR) for NDRF was evolved in the meeting held with Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) at NDMA on 03.12.2007. The SDC have conducted 7 Training Programmes for the NDRF personnel/dogs/dog handlers at BTC

Annual Report 2010-11



Bhanu and NISA Hyderabad and have trained 186 Personnel and 67 dogs/dog handlers in Urban Search and Rescue (USAR).

Indo-Russian Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Emergency Management

10.51 The Government of Russian Federation had proposed an agreement between the Government of Russian Federation and Government of Republic of India on Cooperation in the Field of Emergency Management in March 2001. The Ministry of Agriculture, the then nodal Ministry for management of natural disasters had considered the proposed Agreement. Thereafter consultations took place between the Government of India and the Government of Russian Federation. Consequent to the transfer of work of disaster management to the Ministry of Home Affairs from Ministry of Agriculture in June 2002, officers of MHA participated in bilateral meetings with the officers of the Russian Federation to finalize the Agreement. After a series of meetings, the Agreement was finalized during the Indo-Russian inter-governmental meeting held on 11.12.2010 in New Delhi on the side lines of the 3rd Trilateral Meeting of Experts of India-Russia and China on 12.12.2010 and 13.12.2010.

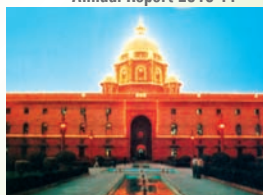
10.52 The Government of India and Government of Russian Federation have signed the Agreement for cooperation in the field of Emergency Management during the 11th Indo-Russian Annual Summit held on 21.12.2010 in New

Delhi. The main areas and forms of co-operation are: exchange of information, early warning, assessment of risks, joint conferences, seminars, workshops, training of specialists, mutual assistance in providing technical facilities and equipment, mutual assistance in enhancing early warning systems and capacity building of both states in emergency preparedness, prevention and response, planning and carrying out of activities related to emergency preparedness, prevention and response etc.

GOI – UNDP PROGRAMME

Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (DRRP) (2009-2012)

10.53 Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP) 2002-2009 which was under implementation in 176 most hazard prone districts in 17 States with assistance from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), European Union and some other international agencies was concluded on 30.06.2009. The Programme aimed at putting in place sustainable initiatives with the involvement of local self-government institutions and communities. The States were assisted to draw up State, District, Block level, and Village level disaster management Plans in conjunction with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Disaster Management Teams consisting of village volunteers were trained in preparedness and response functions such as search and rescue, first-aid, relief coordination, shelter management plans



etc. The State and District level multi-hazard resistant Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) were also set up under this programme including provision of equipment for EOCs.

10.54 In order to sustain benefits reaped during the implementation of the DRM Programme a new GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) at an outlay of \$20 million (approximately ₹ 100 Crore) has been launched. The Programme is to be implemented within the period of three years i.e. 2009-2012. The DRR Programme is aimed to support Central and State Government initiatives by providing critical inputs that would enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the efforts in Disaster Risk Reduction. The Programme strives to strengthen the institutional structure to undertake Disaster Risk Reduction activities at various levels including risks being enhanced due to climate change and develop preparedness for recovery.

10.55 The Programme consists of two components:

- (i) Institutional strengthening & capacity building for Disaster Risk Reduction
- (ii) Urban Risk Management

10.56 The DRR Programme is being implemented within overall supervision of Programme Management Board headed by Secretary (Border Management). Component (i) is being implemented by National Disaster Management Authority in all 29 States at an outlay of \$ 12.6 million

(approximately ₹ 63 crore). Component (ii) is being implemented by Disaster Management Division of this Ministry in 54 multi-hazard prone cities at an outlay of \$ 7.4 million (₹ 37 crore).

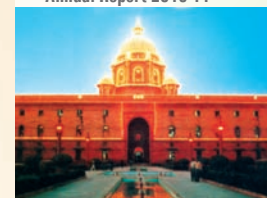
Measures taken for preparedness and Mitigation

10.57 Preparation of Detailed Project Report of National level Mitigation Projects related to Information and Communication Network, Landslides, Earthquakes, School Safety and Floods etc. are in process. The methodology for implementation of the mitigation projects has involved the conceptualization and fixing of the contours of the projects and architecture of design by NDMA in consultation with the nodal Ministries and concerned Government agencies. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are being formulated through multi-disciplinary teams describing all support systems like financial, technical and managerial resources and technological regimes required. The execution of the projects will be entrusted to various nodal agencies responsible for specific disasters and/or thematic interventions. Periodic monitoring will be carried out through a multi-sectoral group consisting of representatives of the Central Ministries, State Governments and technical experts in the NDMA.

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

10.58 Phase-I of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project for Andhra Pradesh

Annual Report 2010-11



and Orissa at a cost of ₹ 1,496.71 crore has been launched this year to address the vulnerability of coastal community to cyclone who are generally poor and are from weaker section of the society. The project aims at minimizing the vulnerability to cyclone and making people and infrastructure disaster resilient. This mitigation initiative would be implemented at the estimated cost of ₹ 1,496.71 crore. An agreement has been signed with World Bank to provide financial assistance of ₹ 1,198.44 crore. The remaining amount of ₹ 298.27 crore will be borne by the State Governments. The broad objectives of the project are to upgrade cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning systems, cyclone risk mitigation and capacity building in multi-hazard risk management and to construct multi-purpose cyclone shelters (including shelter-cum-godown and approach roads/bridges to habitations) and embankments. The project is expected to benefit 5.60 lakh peoples in Orissa and over 5.50 lakh peoples in Andhra Pradesh. It is expected to help protection of 38, 296 ha. land in Orissa and about 12,640 ha. in Andhra Pradesh.

Mainstreaming of DM concerns into Developmental Projects

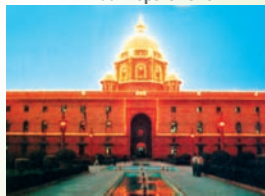
10.59 At the initiative of NDMA, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India has revised the format for both Plan and Non-Plan project proposals for consideration of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) to include disaster prevention and mitigation

measures that would need to be addressed while framing the project proposals. The additional information to be incorporated in a project proposal *interalia*, include compliance with the guidelines issued by the NDMA, risk analysis, structural & non-structural mitigation measures, compliance with National Building Code, 2005 and inclusion of cost for disaster mitigation etc. All the project authorities have been advised to attach a self certification regarding the correctness of the responses to these issues.

10.60 NDMA has recommended to the State Governments to implement similar kind of Disaster Management audit for projects/programmes under their purview. The stage is thus set, with the enabling environment in place, for the State Governments to join the national campaign towards holistic and coordinated management of disasters.

Communication Network

10.61 Communication is normally the first casualty in case of a major calamity, since the traditional communication network systems normally break down in such situations. It has, therefore, been decided to put in place multi-mode, multi-channel communication systems with enough redundancy. Phase-I of the National Emergency Communication Plan has since been implemented. It will provide satellite based mobile voice/data/video communication between National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) and the mobile EOCs at remote disaster/emergency sites.



Based on the experience in the use of the equipment purchased under NECP phase-I, it has been programmed to implement Emergency Communication Plan Phase-II by deployment of the transportable VSAT available with NIC on existing hub of NIC to provide last mile connectivity. Under this plan, the communication teams under the National Disaster Responce Force Battallions will be provided the VSATs for voice/ data/ video communication between the National Emergency Operation Centre, NDRF Batallion Head Quarters and National Disaster Management Authority.

National School Safety Programme

10.62 National School Safety Programme, with a total cost of ₹ 48.47 crore has been proposed by NDMA as Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is holistic project to promote culture of safety in Schools by initiating policy level change, capacity building of officials, teachers, students and other stake holders undertaking Information, Education and Communication activities, promoting non-structural mitigation measures and demonstrative structural retrofitting in few Schools.

CIVIL DEFENCE

10.63 Civil Defence includes any measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack whether from air, land, sea or other places or for depriving/

mitigating the effect of any such attack: whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack. It is to be organized as an integral part of the defence of the country.

Role

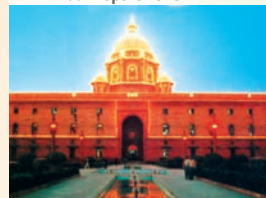
10.64 During times of war and emergencies, the Civil Defence organization has the vital role of guarding the hinterland, supporting the Armed forces, mobilizing the citizens and helping civil administration for:

- (a) saving life and property;
- (b) minimising damage;
- (c) maintaining continuity in production centers; and
- (d) Raising public morale.

10.65 The concept of Civil Defence over the years has shifted from management of damage against conventional weapons to also include threat perceptions against Nuclear weapons, Biological & Chemical Warfare and natural disasters.

Act and Policy

10.66 The Civil Defence Act, 1968 is applicable throughout the country, but the Civil Defence Organization is raised only in such areas and zones which are considered vulnerable to enemy attacks. The revision and renewal of categorized Civil Defence towns is being done at regular intervals, with the level of perceived threat with regards to external aggression or hostile attacks by anti national elements



or terrorists to vital installations, remaining the fundamental criterion for categorization. Recently Section (2) of Civil Defence Act, 1968 has been amended to bring the measures for purpose of disaster management within its scope. At present, Civil Defence activities are restricted to 225 categorized towns, spread over the States/Union Territories. After the amendment of the Act, 100 selected Multi Hazard Prone Districts have also been categorised as Civil Defence Districts.

Organisation

10.67 Civil Defence is primarily organized on a voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of permanent staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of Civil Defence volunteers is 13.08 lakh, out of which 5.72 lakh volunteers have already been raised and 5.11 lakh have been trained.

Training

10.68 Apart from carrying out training and rehearsal/ demonstration of Civil Defence measures during peace time, Civil Defence volunteers are also deployed, on a voluntary basis, in various constructive and nation building activities, which include providing assistance to the administration in undertaking social and welfare services and in the prevention/mitigation of natural/man-made disasters as well as in post- disaster response and relief

operations. Civil Defence training is conducted by the State Governments/ UT Administrations in three tiers, i.e. at the Local/Town level, State level and National level.

Central Financial Assistance

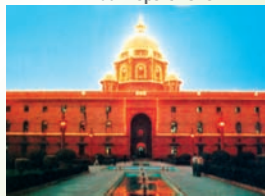
10.69 Central financial assistance to the States for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence volunteers is presently confined to categorized towns only. With the launch of Revamping Scheme 100 multi-hazard prone districts have been added to the list of categorized Civil Defence districts.

Civil Defence and Disaster Management

10.70 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an outlay of ₹ 100 crore has been launched in 2009 for revamping Civil Defence set up in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan. The overall objective of the Scheme is to strengthen and revitalize the Civil Defence Setup in the Country so as to play a significant role in disaster management and assisting the police in internal security and law & order situations while retaining their primary role.

Civil Defence – Mechanism for involvement of community with the Police for handling Internal Security and Law and Order situation

10.71 Phenomenon of terrorism and certain other forms of social and communal discord, where members of the community are unsuspecting



victims, require a great degree of vigilance at the people for their own protection, as well as their close cooperation with the law enforcement agencies. The Civil Defence Organization thus can be used as an effective instrument to assist the police in tackling threats to internal security and public order at the grassroot level.

10.72 The Pilot project basically envisages training of Master Trainers at National Civil Defence College (NCDC), Nagpur, training of Civil Defence volunteers by the Master Trainers at the State and District levels and periodic activities by such trained volunteers at the field level in close coordination with the local police/administration. Under the project, 17 Major towns and 23 Minor towns have been identified. 125 Master Trainers from major towns and 89 from minor towns have been trained for 10 days duration at NCDC, Nagpur in batches. These Master Trainers, with the help of guest faculties are training the Civil Defence volunteers of the identified 40 towns. Training of 214 Master Trainers was completed in February 2010 who in turn have trained 3,227 Civil Defence volunteers in the States till date. As part of project, 100% volunteers have been screened, 62,184 nos. have been weeded out and 51,776 nos have been newly enrolled.

NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE, NAGPUR

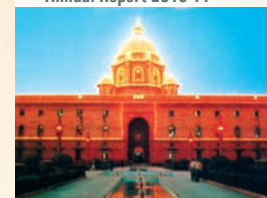
10.73 The first Disaster Management Training Institution of the country was founded on 29.04.1957 at Nagpur

as the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute (CERTI) to support the Emergency Relief Organization of the Government of India. This Central Institute organized advanced and specialist training for Revenue officials responsible for Disaster Relief operations against any natural or manmade disaster. Hence, CERTI was renamed as National Civil Defence College (NCDC) on 01.04.1968.

10.74 The devastating Andhra Pradesh cyclone in 1977 once again vested the responsibility of training Disaster Response & Relief Officers upon NCDC. Skill enhancing Training of Trainers in the field of Search and Rescue, Fire fighting, First-aid, Communications, Welfare Services, Disaster Management, Incident management, etc., are being organized till date.

10.75 The college has been recognized by Ministry of Home Affairs as one of the main Centers for Disaster Management Training and a nodal Center for Radiological, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Emergency Response Training. It has also been recognized as a premier training establishment in Chemical Disaster Response Training by the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

10.76 The Institute has been regularly training Trainers of NDRF and other Central Para-Military Forces for developing skills to handle terrorist threats that may comprise use of Weapons of Mass Destruction and consequences of any natural disaster.



10.77 The college has been upgraded to cater modern facilities for enhancing its training capabilities and physical infrastructure. In the year 2010, the Institute organized a four weeks TOT for 36 students undergoing MBA (Disaster Management) at Institute of Management Studies Indore (MP) affiliated to Devi Ahilya Vishwavidhyalaya. The College has also trained Fire Service Personnel from NDMC in Self Defence, Explosive Safety and Identification of Terrorist Weapons in preparation for the Commonwealth Games 2010.



NDMC fire & security personnel undergoing Commando training at NCDC for Commonwealth Games

10.78 During 2010, the Institute conducted 27 regular Training of Trainers Programs, training 1,400 trainers which is 10% more than total planned capacity for the year. Since inception in 1957 the Institute has trained 50,795 Trainers which also includes 8 Foreign Nationals. The College successfully conducted the 2nd TOT on Disaster

Psycho-social Intervention Program in collaboration with National Institute for Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore.

10.79 The Scheme for Revamping the Civil Defence set-up which is being implemented by this Ministry has a Pilot project involving an expenditure of ₹ 3.25 crore, focuses on the training of Civil Defence volunteers in the following areas:-

- (a) Intelligence gathering, maintenance of communal harmony, prevention of rumour mongering, reporting of suspicious activities and maintaining general vigil in the area of their operation.
- (b) Assisting Police in law & order situations etc.
- (c) Rescue and relief operation during manmade disasters.
- (d) Evacuation of casualties and providing first aid.

10.80 A Community Disaster Preparedness Training Program for Civil Defence Wardens has been conducted in December 2010 in order to build capacities of Civil Defence Volunteers in Community Based Disaster Management.

10.81 The College had organised a National Training Conference to undertake a review of the State level Training Programs in view of the amended Civil Defence Act in the month of November, 2010.



10.82 The College conducted Disaster Management Drills for Ordnance Factory at Ambajhari, Nagpur & Jabalpur. The Ordnance Factory Safety Directorate plans to conduct more Disaster Drills through NCDC in 2010 at Ambernath and Pune.



Industrial Disaster Drill conducted by NCDC at Ordnance Factory Jabalpur

HOME GUARDS

10.83 Home Guards is a voluntary force, first raised in India in December, 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizen's force was adopted by several States. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the States and Union Territories to merge their existing voluntary organisation into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary to the police in the maintenance of law & order and internal security situation, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air-raid, fire,

cyclone, earthquake, epidemic etc., help in maintenance of essential services, promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting weaker sections, participate in socio-economic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defence duties. Home Guards are of two types – rural and urban. In border States, Border Wing Home Guards Bns. have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force. The total strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,73,793 against which the raised strength is 5,00,410 nos Home Guards. The organisation is spread over in all States and Union Territories except in Kerala.

10.84 Eighteen Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Battalions have been raised in the border States viz. Punjab (6 Bns.), Rajasthan (4 Bns.), Gujarat (4 Bns.) and one each Bn. for Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal to serve as an auxiliary to Border Security Force for preventing infiltration on the international border/coastal areas, guarding of VA/VPs and lines of communication in vulnerable areas at the time of external aggression.

10.85 Home Guards are raised under the Home Guards Act and Rules of the States/Union Territories. They are recruited from various cross sections of the people such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, private sector organisations, college and University students, agricultural and industrial workers, etc. who give



their spare time to the organisation for betterment of the community. Amenities and facilities given to Home Guards include free uniform, duty allowances and award for gallantry, distinguished and meritorious services. Members of Home Guards with three years service in the organisation are trained in police in maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-decoity measures, border patrolling, prohibition, flood relief, fire-fighting, election duties and social welfare activities.

10.86 The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy in respect of role, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organisation. Expenditure on Home Guards is generally shared between Centre and State Governments in the ratio 25% by the Centre and 75% by the State Governments for raising, training and equipping on reimbursement basis. For North- Eastern States the sharing pattern between the Centre and States is in the ratio of 50:50. During 2009-10, out of allotted budget of ₹ 45.6 crore, ₹ 44.14 crore had been reimbursed to various States on raising, training and equipping of Home Guards. For the current year 2010-11, there is a budgetary provision of ₹ 40 crore.

FIRE SERVICE

10.87 Fire prevention and fire fighting services are organized by the States/UTs. Ministry of Home Affairs renders technical advice to States/UTs and

Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Fire Legislation and Training.

10.88 The Tenth Finance Commission and Eleventh Finance Commission had allocated ₹ 80 crore and ₹ 201 crore respectively as grant-in-aid for the modernization of Fire Services in the States. The 13th Finance Commission has recommended that a portion of the grant of ₹ 87,519 crore given to Urban Local Bodies be utilised for strengthening of Fire Services in their respective jurisdiction. In addition, ₹ 472 crore have been allocated to the 7 States for revamping of Fire & Emergency Services.

10.89 Also, in 2009, Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country has been launched at an outlay of ₹ 200 crore during the Eleventh Plan Period. The State Governments will also contribute ₹ 40.23 crore as their share. During the 2009-10 financial year ₹ 14 crore were allocated for this Scheme. During current Financial Year ₹ 38 crore are allocated for implementation of the Scheme. The overall objective of the Scheme is to strengthen fire and emergency service in the country and progressively transform it into Multi-Hazard Response Force capable of acting as first responder in all types of emergency situations. Under the Scheme additional 277 Advanced Fire Tenders, 1,146 High Pressure Pumps with Water Mist Technology, 573



Quick Response Team Vehicles and 1,146 Combi Tools for Rescue will be provided at District Headquarter Fire Brigades in the country.

10.90 In order to assess the actual requirement of fire-fighting and rescue equipments the Ministry has decided to carry out Fire Risk and Hazard Analysis in the country. ₹ 10 crore has been earmarked for undertaking the task.

10.91 ₹ 5 crore has been allocated to train 30 Master trainers in latest technology of fire fighting and disaster management at international level.

NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, NAGPUR

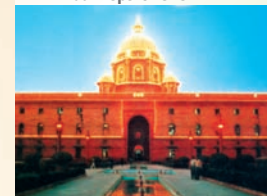
10.92 The Officers of Fire Service are trained in the National Fire Service College (NFSC), Nagpur, a subordinate training establishment of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The College is housed at the Old Settlement Commissionrate Building located at Palm Road, Civil Line, Nagpur with sufficient space for conducting fire drills and demonstrations. The College is affiliated to the Nagpur University for undertaking Bachelor of Engineering (Fire) Course. The College has been delivering professional Fire Engineers to the nation, since the inception of B.E.(Fire) course in 1978. The Fire Engineers of this College are placed in India and abroad for the job of Fire Prevention and Protection. The College also provides trainings on Fire Ground Operations, Paramedics, real

life situation for Disaster Management etc. The College has a panel of guest faculties from the Senior Fire Officers of various public and private sector undertakings, State Government, Municipal Corporation, Fire Brigades, Port Trust, Air Port Authority to impart comprehensive training on various aspects of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection.

10.93 NFSC has trained about 15,000 trainees as first responders from all over the country till date. In the past year trainees from Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Karnataka, Assam, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana, etc., apart from trainees from Public Sector Undertakings like ONGC, Nuclear Fuel Complex, Bhaba Atomic Centre, etc were trained. The College organized specialised lectures by inviting experts from Central India College of Law, Port Trust, Oil Industry, Steel Industry, etc. to discuss various aspects of Fire Services.

10.94 A Scheme for upgradation of the College has been launched in June 2010. The Scheme is to be implemented within period of three years (2010-2013) at an outlay of ₹ 205 crore. The overall objective of the scheme is to enhance the capacity of the college to meet the requirements of specialized professional training in all aspects namely fire prevention, fire protection and fire fighting, rescue, specialized emergency response in the event of disaster and also to cater for research documentation and consultancy requirements in the field.

Annual Report 2010-11



Microzonation of major cities

10.95 The main deliverable of this project is creation of a national database catalogue of earthquakes for seismic hazard analysis, which will include, development/selection of strong motion attenuation relationship for six or seven different seismogenic regions of the country, and development of national Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Map of India (PSHA) for PGA and Sa at Bodrock level on a grid of $0.2^{\circ} \times 0.2^{\circ}$ for different return periods. This study coupled with Geo-tech Investigations would cover the deficiencies in the existing database. The study has been awarded to Structural Engineering Research Centre, Chennai at a total cost of ₹ 56.14 lakh.

Cartography

10.96 Detailed Project Report (DPR) for development of Cartographic

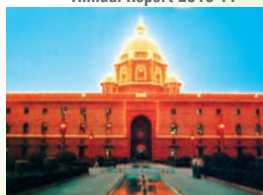
Base for India has been entrusted to National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organization (NATMO), Kolkata at a cost of ₹ 3.309 lakh.

Brahmaputra River Erosion Study

10.97 This study has been awarded by NDMA to the Indian Institute of Technology at an estimated cost of ₹ 32.49 lakh.

Mock Exercises

10.98 NDMA is facilitating mock exercises in vulnerable districts/industries on various types of natural and man-made disasters to help the State Governments and District Administration in reviewing the adequacy and efficacy of the State and District level Disaster Management Plans and identify gaps in resources and systems. So far NDMA has conducted nearly 211 Mock Exercises including 90 such exercises in schools.



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

CHAPTER XI

11.1 The modus operandi of perpetrators or potential perpetrators of crime, particularly of those engaged in international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs has evolved and changed rapidly with the advancement of technology and have assumed a transnational and a global dimension. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken and pursued a variety of multilateral/bilateral initiatives in security related areas to counter terrorism. The Ministry of Home Affairs being the nodal Ministry for Disaster Management is also actively involved in multilateral and bilateral international initiatives to mitigate and manage natural disasters.

SECURITY AND POLICE MATTERS

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

11.2 SAARC was set up in 1985 as an association of States to “promote the well-being of the populations of South Asia and improve their standard of living; to speed up economic growth, social progress and cultural development; to reinforce links between the countries of this area”. Presently, SAARC has eight member countries; namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives,

Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka while its Secretariat is in Kathmandu (Nepal).

11.3 During the 13th SAARC Summit held at Dhaka in November, 2005, it was inter-alia, decided that SAARC Interior/Home Ministers would meet annually preceded by meeting of the Interior/Home Secretaries. So far three meetings of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers have been held – in Dhaka (11.05.2006), New Delhi (25.10. 2007) and Islamabad (26.06.2010).

11.4 The 3rd Meeting of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers and its preceding meetings were held at Islamabad from 23.06.2010 to 26.06.2010 as per following schedule:

- a. Third Meeting of Focal points of SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and SAARC Terrorism Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) on 23.06.2010;
- b. Eighth SAARC Conference on Cooperation in Police Matters on 24.06.2010;
- c. Third Meeting of the SAARC Immigration Authorities on 24.06.2010;
- d. Meeting of SAARC Home/Interior Secretaries on 25.06.2010; and
- e. Third Meeting of SAARC Interior/Home Ministers on 26.06.2010.

Annual Report 2010-11





Union Home Minister during the 3rd Meeting of the SAARC Ministers for Interior/Home held at Islamabad from 23.06.2010 to 26.06.2010

11.5. A delegation led by the Union Home Minister visited Islamabad, Pakistan to attend the 3rd Meeting of SAARC Home/Interior Ministers and its preceding Meetings from 23.06.2010 to 26.06.2010.

11.6 On 25.06.2010 the Home Secretaries, among other things, reviewed the progress in the implementation of the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and its additional protocol SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, consideration of matters relating to SAARC Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal matters, consideration of matters relating to

Maritime security and Piracy, matters relating to combating corruption and SAARC convention on preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution.

11.7 During the meeting of SAARC Home Ministers held on 26.06.2010, apart from review of the above mentioned issues, the Home Minister, Government of India made announcement of hosting a meeting of the High Level Group of Eminent Experts to strengthen SAARC Anti-Terrorism Mechanism as recommended in the SAARC Ministerial Declaration on Cooperation in Combating Terrorism. It is proposed to host this meeting in New Delhi in 2011.

11.8 Sri Lanka has announced that the 9th SAARC Conference on Cooperation in Police Matters will be held at Colombo on 15.03.2011 preceded by the Fourth Meeting of Focal Points of the SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and the Fourth Meeting of Focal Points of the SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) (14.03.2011)

16TH Summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) at Thimphu, Bhutan

11.9 The Sixteenth SAARC Summit was held in Thimphu, Bhutan on 28-29 April 2010 which coincided with the 25th Anniversary of SAARC. During the meeting, The Thimphu Silver Jubilee Declaration "Towards a Green and Happy South Asia" and the Thimphu Statement on Climate Change were adopted. Two Agreements in the areas of environment and trade in services were signed during the Summit. However, SAARC Agreement on Disaster Management could not be signed in view of the fresh observations made by Pakistan.

11.10 In so far issues relating to terrorist and other criminal activities, the SAARC leaders emphasized that the linkages between the terrorism, illegal trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substance, illegal trafficking of persons and firearms all continue to remain a matter of serious concern and emphasized the need to strengthen regional cooperation to

fight terrorism and transnational organized crimes. All Member States reaffirmed their commitment to implement SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and Additional Protocol and SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The Leaders also recognized the value of the proposed UN Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and called for early conclusion of the Convention. They further underscored the importance of early ratification of SAARC Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty.

India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS)

11.11 The first IAFS was held in April 2008. The aim of the Summit was to add substantial content to India's engagement with Africa and build broad-based and long-standing links with individual African States. The Summit initiative is also in line with India's need to develop an India-Africa dialogue. The formal outcome document of the Summit was a Declaration and an Action Plan. Ministry of Home Affairs proposed cooperation by way of having bilateral institutional mechanism with African countries apart from building the capacity of their law enforcement officers. During the current financial year, the following courses were held under this programme: -

- (i) Course on Investigation of Economic offences including



Cyber Crime was conducted by CBI Academy, Ghaziabad from 09.12.2010 to 15.12.2010.

- (ii) Training of Trainer Programme on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management (duration being 2 weeks) was conducted by National Institute of Disaster Management from 10.01.2011 to 21.01.2011.

BILATERAL COOPERATION

Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism (JWG)

11.12 India has established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/ International Terrorism with several key countries to exchange information and strengthen international cooperation to combat international terrorism and transnational organized crime. During 2010-11, Joint Working Group meeting with Mauritius was held on 04.11.2010 and JWG meeting with Russia and Uzbekistan was held on 23.11.2010 and 04-02-2011 respectively.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Agreement in Criminal Matters

11.13 MLAT is one of the significant legal instruments to improve and facilitate effectiveness of Contracting States in investigation and prosecution of crime, including crime related to terrorism by providing the necessary legal framework for rendering/ receiving legal assistance in criminal matters. At present, Treaty/Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal

Matters is in force with 31 countries namely, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Canada, Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates, Russia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Mongolia, Thailand, France, Bahrain, South Korea, United States of America, Singapore, South Africa, Mauritius, Belarus, Spain, Kuwait, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Egypt, Mexico, Iran, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Australia. MLAT with Kyrgyzstan, Hong Kong SAR, Bangladesh and Indonesia has been signed but yet to come into force.

11.14 MLAT with Indonesia was signed on 25.01.2011 during the New Delhi visit of the Indonesian delegation led by their President from 24.01.2011 to 26.01.2011.

Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons

11.15 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for enabling foreign prisoners convicted in India to be transferred to a jail in their own country to serve the remaining part of their sentence and vice versa. The Act was notified and came into force on 01.01.2004. Subsequently, the repatriation of Prisoners Rules, 2004 was published in the Official Gazette on 09.08.2004. For operationalising the Act, a treaty/ agreement is required to be signed with individual interested countries

11.16 The Government of India has so far signed agreements with the Governments of United Kingdom,



Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and Iran. Negotiations have also been concluded with the Governments of Canada, Israel, Hong Kong, Brazil and Italy.

11.17 The salient features of the agreement are as under:

- i) The transfer will be made if the sentenced person is a citizen of the Receiving State.
- ii) A request for transfer may be made by the sentenced person or a person entitled to act on his behalf in view of his age or physical or mental condition.
- iii) The request for transfer will have to be agreed upon by the Transferring and the Receiving States.
- iv) The transfer will be affected if the judgment awarding the sentence is final and no inquiry, trial or any other proceeding is pending in any Court of the Transferring State.
- v) The transfer will be considered if the acts or omissions for which that person was sentenced in the transferring State are those which are punishable as a crime in the receiving State or would constitute a criminal offence if committed on its territory.
- vi) The enforcement of sentence shall be governed by the law of the Receiving State and that State alone will be competent to take all appropriate decisions.

vii) The sentenced person shall not be transferred if death penalty has been awarded to the sentenced person in the Transferring State.

viii) The transfer of custody of the sentenced person to the receiving State shall not be prejudicial to the sovereignty, security or any other interest of the Transferring State.

BANGLADESH

11.18 A three-tier bilateral institutional mechanism was set up between India and Bangladesh in 1994 to resolve security and border management issues. The first level talks is at Director General (DG), Border Security Force (BSF) and DG, Bangladesh Rifles (BDR); the second is a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretaries of both the countries; and the third is the talk at Home Secretary level. Last meeting of JWG was held in May 2008 in New Delhi. DG, BSF-BDR, and Home Secretary level talks were held in Dhaka in August, 2008.

11.19 Nodal points between India and Bangladesh have been set up for sharing of information of mutual concern. Contracts of the nodal points have been shared.

11.20 Home Secretary Level Talks between India and Bangladesh to discuss security and Border management related issues was held from 30.11.2009 to 02.12.2009 at New Delhi. At the meeting, both sides

Annual Report 2010-11



agreed to strengthen cooperation between the two Governments on a number of issues of mutual concern and also finalized drafts of Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Agreement on Combating Terrorism, Organized crime and illicit Drug Trafficking and Agreement on transfer of sentenced persons.

11.21 DG level meeting between BSF and BDR was held from 22.09.2010 to 27.09.2010 at Dhaka. During this meeting various Security Related issues including action by Bangladesh against camps of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) in Bangladesh, functioning of Nodal Points for sharing of information and follow up action on the inputs shared through nodal points and measures to check illegal Cross border activities were discussed.

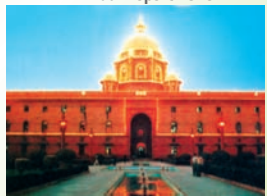
11.22 Meetings of Joint Working Group and Home Secretary Level talks between India and Bangladesh were held from 17.01.2011 to 20.01.2011 at Dhaka. The issues related to security, Border Management and enhancement of cooperation of law enforcement agencies including, smuggling of arms and narcotic drugs, Fake India Currency Notes (FICN), activities of extremists and terrorists, trafficking of women and children, repatriation of prisoners, border fencing, immigration issues, follow up of the Joint Boundary Working Group Meeting, etc. were discussed during the meeting.

11.23 India and Bangladesh signed the Protocols for exchange of Instruments of Ratification in respect of Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters, Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons; and Agreement on Combating International Terrorism, Organised Crime and illicit Drug Trafficking on 13.01.2011 in Dhaka and exchanged the Instruments of Ratification. With the exchange of Instruments of Ratification, these Agreements have now come into force with effect from 13.01.2011.

MYANMAR

11.24 Government of India and Myanmar had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for maintenance of peace and tranquility in border areas in January, 1994. Pursuant to this MoU, Joint Secretary and Home Secretary Level Talks between the two countries are held every year alternatively in India and Myanmar. So far, seventeen meetings at Joint Secretary level and sixteen meetings at Home Secretary level between India and Myanmar have been held.

11.25 The 16th National Level Meeting, at Home Secretary level between India and Myanmar was held at New Delhi from 27.12.2010 to 30.12.2010. Union Home Secretary led the Indian delegation and the Myanmar delegation was led by



Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Government of the Union of Myanmar. At this meeting, Union Home Secretary raised concern on activities of Indian Insurgent Groups operating along India-Myanmar border and requested action against them by Government of Union of Myanmar. Issues relating to strengthening of intelligence sharing mechanism between the two countries, arms smuggling, drug trafficking, border management, border trade etc. were also discussed at the meeting. The instrument of Ratification of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty on Criminal Matters between India and Myanmar was also exchanged by signing the Protocol of Exchange on the 30.12.2010.

India –United States (US) Counter Terrorism Cooperation Initiative

11.26 The India –US Counter Terrorism Cooperation Initiative was signed by the Union Home Secretary on behalf of Government of the Republic of India and US Ambassador to India on behalf of the Government of United States of America on 23.07.2010.

Homeland Security Dialogue between India and USA

11.27 A preliminary meeting on the Homeland Security Dialogue (HSD) between India and USA was held on 12.01.2011 at New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Shri G.K. Pillai, Union Home Secretary. The US

delegation was led by Ms. Jane Holl Lute, Deputy Secretary, Department of Homeland Security. During the meeting it was agreed to by both the parties to prepare an Action Plan for 2011-2012 in various sectors of mutual interest for capacity building and sharing of best practices etc.

SCYCHELLES

11.28 An Indian expert on forensic science has been selected under ITEC programme for two years in connection with the task related to establishment of forensic science services and training of manpower in Seychelles at the request of Seychelles. He is likely to join his assignment by the end of January, 2011.

Preparation of Policy Papers

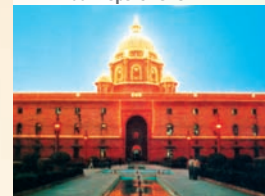
11.29 In order to undertake research and policy analysis on issues/ areas relating to Internal Security, a permanent chair was set up in the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) by signing an MoU between MHA and IDSA on 05.03.2010. An amount of ₹11 lakh was released to IDSA on 08.07.2010 and the details of areas/topics for this research were conveyed to IDSA on 27.07.2010.

HIGH LEVEL VISITS

Mozambique

11.30 H.E. Mr. Jose Pacheco, Interior Minister of Republic of Mozambique called on Union Home Minister on

Annual Report 2010-11



29.09.2010 to discuss the issues related to bilateral cooperation.

Bhutan

11.31 Union Home Minister called on the King of Bhutan, H.E. Majesty Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, who visited India, on 21.10.2010 and discussed issues of bilateral cooperation.

CAPACITY BUILDING

11.32 Building capacity of the law enforcement officers is a continuous process between India and other countries through mutual cooperation. During the period from April – December 2010 training courses have been offered to the police personnel of Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Mangolia under Bilateral cooperation and to police personnel of Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives through SAARC Secretariat.

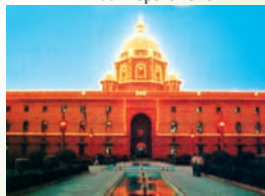
11.33 Government of United States have offered/conducted training courses for Indian Police officers in India under Anti Terrorism Assistance Programme and also through FBI.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

International Conference and workshops

11.34 National Institute of Disaster Management had organized following international conference and workshops:

- (i) International Conference on Corporate Social responsibility and Industrial Disasters in collaboration with the National Law Institute University, Bhopal on 05.12.2009 to 06.12.2009 at Bhopal to highlight the issues pertaining to Corporate Social responsibility and Industrial disasters.
- (ii) Workshop on Risk Analysis in Delhi from 03.02.2010 to 05.02.2010 was organized in collaboration with the World Bank Institute and Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Germany, with the aim to familiarize the participants with the module on Risk Analysis and develop trainers to run the course on the same.
- (iii) Workshop on South Asia launch of Global Campaign for making cities disaster resilient was organized on 08.06.2010 to 09.06.2010 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi in collaboration with United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. At the end of this workshop, a total of 28 cities formally signed the campaign document and made a commitment to make their cities disaster resilient.
- (iv) South Asia Regional Workshop on Mid-Term Review of the



Hyogo Framework for Action was organized by NIDM and the SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC), New Delhi in collaboration with UNISDR and Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India on 10.06.2010 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The progress on the action points was reviewed wherein the participating nations made presentations.

Online courses

11.35 NIDM has been organizing online programmes since 2006 in partnership with World Bank Institute, Washington. The course facilitates and provides to all participants a common platform to globally share their views, ideas and information. In the current year, the Institute is offering 15 online courses comprising of eight modules on various themes of disaster management such as Damage &

Reconstruction Needs Assessment, Earthquake Risk Mitigation, Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning and Financial Strategies for Managing Economic Impacts of Disasters etc. Out of these fifteen courses, six have been completed with 400 participants attending these courses.

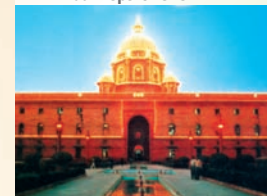
11.36 The NIDM has initiated the customization of 8 course modules in Disaster Risk Mitigation Programme based on scenarios and case studies in the Indian context. The customization of modules is funded by the World Bank Institute, Washington.

SAARC Disaster Management Center

11.37 NIDM hosts the SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) that works for the capacity building in 8 member countries of SAARC. During the period from January 2010 to October 2010 SDMC has organized six workshop/training programmes one of which was in Afghanistan.



Annual Report 2010-11



MAJOR INITIATIVES AND SCHEMES

CHAPTER XII

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES

12.1 The Scheme for 'Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF) is a significant initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs towards capacity building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism, etc. Some of the major items for which funds are provided under the Scheme include construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, ensuring mobility, security, provision of modern weaponry, security, surveillance, communication, forensic equipments, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerisation, etc.

12.2 The States have been categorised into 'A' and 'B' categories with 100% and 75% Central funding, respectively. While J&K and eight North Eastern States viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim have been classified as 'A' category States, the remaining 19 States fall in the 'B' category. The Scheme has been formulated with the aim of accelerating the process of modernisation in the police forces, with focused priority on States facing problems of terrorism and left wing extremism.

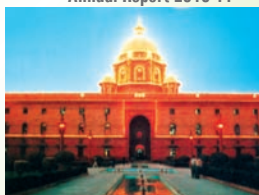
12.3 The Scheme also includes a special component for strengthening the police infrastructure in 76 naxal affected districts (83 districts identified for 2010-11) at the rate of ₹ 2 crore per affected district per year initially for a period of 5 years. Similarly, a provision has been made for ₹ 1 crore per district per year initially for a period of 5 years for the 30 districts situated on international borders i.e. the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders.

12.4 The details of the Central assistance released to the State Governments during the last 10 years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount released
1	2000-01	1,000.00
2	2001-02	1,000.00
3	2002-03	695.00
4	2003-04	705.27
5	2004-05	960.00
6	2005-06	1,025.00
7	2006-07	1,065.22
8	2007-08	1,248.70
9	2008-09	1,157.64
10	2009-10	1,230.00

12.5 The Scheme which came to an end in 2009-10 has been extended for



one more year i.e. 2010-11. The BE 2010-11 provision is of ₹ 1,265 crore for MPF Scheme.

12.6 With a view to ensuring that annual action plans of States under the Scheme are examined and approved well in time and funds could be released early, Action Plans for 2010-11 were invited from States by 21.01.2010. The Action Plans were considered by the Ministry in meetings held between February – May, 2010 and first instalment of funds was released to States in July, 2010. As on 27.01.2011, an amount of ₹ 1,012.66 crore has been released to States under MPF Scheme during the financial year 2010-11.

Objectives

12.7 The main objective of the scheme is to meet the identified deficiencies in various aspects of police administration, which were worked out by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) in a study done in the year 2000. Another objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and Central Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situation by way of equipping the State Police Forces adequately and imparting the required training. The focus of the scheme is on strengthening the police infrastructure at the cutting edge level by way of construction of secure police stations, equipping the police stations with the required mobility,

modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-up, housing, etc.

Impact of the Scheme

12.8 The scheme has made perceptible impact in all the States and has provided the much needed assistance and impetus to police modernisation. For instance, proper buildings for 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. The increased availability of vehicles at cutting edge level has improved mobility and reduced response time.

Mega City Policing

12.9 A new concept of Mega City Policing (MCP) was introduced in 2005-06 under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces covering seven cities of Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. The respective States are required to include MCP proposals in their Annual Plan. These proposals are considered and approved by a High Powered Committee as an integral component of the MPF Scheme pertaining to the respective States. The Plan has to be based on a study on specific problem areas of mega city policing including

Annual Report 2010-11



details of demographic growth pattern, special problems faced in policing in large urban areas and crime investigation, traffic management, infrastructure available in terms of modern control rooms, digital radio trunking, communication system, PCR van network, etc. Financial assistance is also given to mega cities for procurement of modern and innovative equipment, etc. as a part of the Scheme. (Delhi is covered under a separate Scheme for UTs.)

Desert Policing

12.10 Desert Policing is also a new concept which formed a part of the Police Modernisation Scheme from 2005-06. The Desert Policing is primarily meant for the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan to address the problems regarding policing in the large and scattered desert areas. Keeping in view the demographic distribution, problems in investigation, mobility, and communication are given emphasis under the Desert Policing Scheme. Expenditure for this component is also met out of the funds allocated under the MPF Scheme for the respective States.

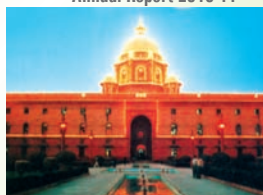
12.11 During the year 2010-11, plans to the tune of ₹ 91.55 crore have been approved in the Action Plans of the respective States for Mega City Policing and ₹ 25.40 crore has been approved for Desert Policing under the MPF Scheme.

Strengthening of Special Branches

12.12 While recognising the crucial role of Special Branches/Intelligence set up in the States/Union Territories, the Ministry has laid emphasis on earmarking up to 5% of the total allocation under MPF towards strengthening of their Special Branches in terms of modern equipment, gadgets for communication, etc. It has also been emphasised that the States should take action to suitably enhance the manpower in the special branches from their own resources. As was done in the previous financial year, for 2010-11 also, all the States were advised to earmark upto 5% of the MPF allocation towards strengthening of their special branches.

Monitoring mechanism of the Scheme

12.13 The Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) commissioned a comprehensive audit exercise to assess the efficacy of the Scheme through individual performance audit reviews in 16 States. The C&AG presented a report on “Audit evaluation of Modernisation of Police Force in India – Compendium of Performance Audit Reviews – January 2009” to the Ministry of Home Affairs containing report of 16 States. In the report, the C&AG had recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs should establish a system to monitor the timely and appropriate use of funds sanctioned and released under the Scheme. Accordingly, a system of concurrent



audit of MPF Scheme has been put in place in the Ministry effective March, 2009. Concurrent Audit of MPF Scheme for the financial year 2009-10 has been conducted and the reports have been sent to the respective State Governments.

Study by BPR&D on impact assessment of the MPF Scheme

12.14 The Ministry of Home Affairs entrusted the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) with the task of conducting a holistic study on the impact of MPF Scheme on the modernisation of State Police Forces and also to make an assessment of requirement of State Police Forces for the next 5-10 years so as to take a decision regarding further continuance of the Scheme beyond 2009-10, based on the report of BPR&D. BPR&D has since submitted its report to MHA. Based on the BPR&D study report, further extension of the Scheme for 5-10 years is under consideration of the Ministry.

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS)

Introduction

12.15 CCTNS Scheme has been approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 19.06.2009 with a provision of ₹ 2,000 crore as a 100 % Centrally Sponsored Scheme to be implemented during the remaining

part of the 11th five year plan period (2009-2012).

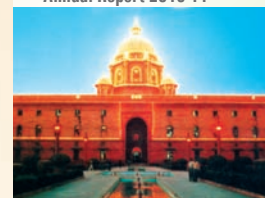
12.16 CCTNS aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effective policing at all levels and especially at the Police Station level through adoption of principles of e-Governance, and creation of a nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system. The CCTNS project covers all 35 States and union territories. Within the States, the 14,000 + police stations and 6,000 + higher offices (including District HQs, Range Offices, Commissionerates, State HQs, etc.)

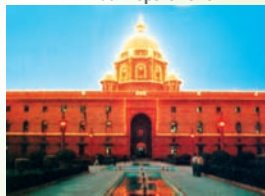
Objectives of CCTNS

12.17 The objectives of the CCTNS Project are:

- a. Provide Enhanced Tools for Investigation, Crime Prevention, Law & Order Maintenance and other functions like Traffic Management, Emergency Response, etc.
 - i. Utilize IT for efficiency and effectiveness of core policing operations
 - ii. Provide information for easier and faster analysis
- b. Increase Operational Efficiency by:
 - i. Reducing the necessity to manually perform monotonous and repetitive tasks

Annual Report 2010-11



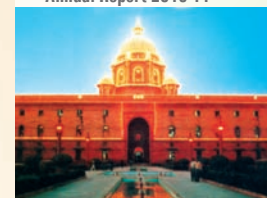


- ii. Improving the communication e.g. Police messaging, email systems, etc.
- iii. Automating back-office functions, and thereby release police staff for greater focus on core police functions
- c. Create platforms at State and Central levels for sharing crime and criminal information/ databases across states and across the country. This would enable easy sharing of real-time information across police stations and districts at the State level and across states at the National level, thereby resulting in:
 - i. Improved investigation and crime prevention
 - ii. Better tracking of criminals, suspects, accused, repeat offenders, etc.
- d. Create a platform for sharing intelligence across the states, across the country and across other State-level and GOI-level agencies
- e. Improved service delivery to the public/ citizen/ stakeholders
 - i. Access to police services in a citizen-friendly manner
 - ii. Provide alternate modes of service delivery such as internet (for general requests such as NOC, for following up on status Example Ministry of External Affairs, Road Transport)

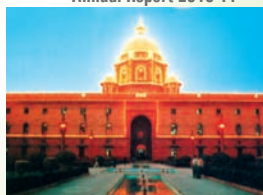
12.18 CCTNS will help address the information needs of stakeholders in the following way:

S. No	Stakeholder	Benefits
1.	Citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple channels to access services from police • Simplified process for registering and tracking petitions and FIRs • Simplified process for accessing general services such as requests for certificates, verifications, and permissions • Simplified process for registering grievances against police • Simplified process for tracking the progress of the case during trials • Simplified access to view/report unclaimed/recovered vehicles and property

S. No	Stakeholder	Benefits
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved relationship management for victims and witnesses Faster and assured response from police to any emergency calls for assistance
2.	Police Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced tools for investigation Centralized crime and criminal information repository along with the criminal images and fingerprints with advanced search capabilities Enhanced ability to analyze crime patterns, modus operandi Enhanced ability to analyze accidents and other road incidents
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faster turnaround time for the analysis results (crime and traffic) to reach the officers on the field Reduced workload of the police station back-office activities such as preparation of regular and ad-hoc reports and station records management Enhanced tools to optimize resource allocation for patrols, emergency response, petition enquiries, and other general duties A collaborative knowledge-oriented environment where knowledge is shared across the different regions and units Better coordination and communication with external stakeholders through implementation of electronic information exchange systems Advanced tools for traffic regulation and enforcement
3.	Police personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balanced performance evaluation metrics and framework Simplified process for registering grievances within the department Simplified process for personnel's administrative services such as leave, pay-roll, loans, and bill claims Integrated view of the service record that presents the performance feedback and training needs.



S. No	Stakeholder	Benefits
4.	Police officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardized means of capturing the crime and criminal data across the police stations in the country Faster and easier access to crime and criminal information across the country in a manner amenable for trend and pattern analysis Enhanced ability to detect crime patterns and modus operandi across the states and communicate to the state police departments for aiding in crime prevention
5.	External Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seamless integration with police systems for better citizen service delivery and improved law enforcement
6.	Government of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely Access to Information Informed decision making



Present Status

- a) Contract with Software Development Agency (SDA) for design, development and maintenance of CCTNS - Core Application Software signed on 21.06.2010. The SDA has initiated work on design, development and maintenance of CCTNS - Core Application Software on 22.06.2010.
- b) A Central Project Management Unit has been selected for monitoring and coordination of CCTNS project.
- c) Monitoring Committee Meeting of Nodal Officers of 35 States/UTs was held from 25.05.2010 to 26.05.2010.
- d) Cutting edge level Officers workshop for all the 35 States and UTs from 21.07.2010 to 23.07.2010 for gathering of functional requirements for CCTNS-CAS.
- e) The SDA (M/s Wipro Ltd) has visited 10 States/ UTs (Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Assam, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya) for gathering functional requirements for design of CAS.
- f) Central Project Management Consultant (CPMC) has completed their Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) exercise in 6 States viz. Orissa, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Tripura.
- g) The CPMC is also conducting citizen-centric surveys in the 10 States viz. Rajasthan, Orissa, Delhi,

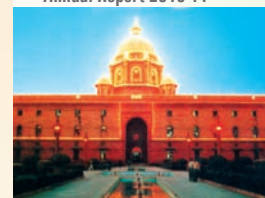
- Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand with a focus on citizen-centric services.
- h) The CPMC has conducted international best practices study to study police IT practices available in UK, US, Australia, New Zealand and Singapore.
- i) NCRB has identified 3 finger print experts to study the "AFIS" (Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems) available with FBI in USA to help us upgrade our AFIS software during the second phase of CCTNS project.
- j) A video conference session of MHA/NCRB with Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries, DGPs and Nodal Officers of ten States/UTs that had not yet finalized their SPMC or had not signed contract with SPMC has been held on 12.08.2010.
- k) NCRB conducted three courses for IPS officers over the previous 3 months attended by 50 IPS officers from all over the country.
- l) Thirteen States/UTs (Mizoram, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Goa, Haryana, Daman Diu, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Sikkim and West Bengal) have submitted their first draft of the Project Implementation and Monitoring report to NCRB.
- NCRB has completed preliminary evaluation of the reports.
- m) 34 States/UTs have selected SPMCs and SPMCs have started work on detailed assessment of CCTNS requirements of States/UTs.
- n) 28 States/UTs have signed their contract with their SPMCs.
- o) Hiring of 15 Technical Personnel on contractual basis has been completed in the month of July, 2010.
- p) A workshop for State Nodal officers and SPMC Team Leaders/representatives for CCTNS project was held on 01.10.2010.

The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005

12.19 In public interest and in order to regulate the increasing activities of private security agencies, both Indian and foreigners, "The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005" has been notified in the Gazette of India on June 23, 2005. The Act came into effect from 15.03.2006.

12.20 Under this Act, a Controlling Authority is to be appointed by each of the State Government for granting licences to agencies for carrying on the business of security agencies and other related matters.

12.21 The Central Government has framed the "Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006" which were



notified in the Gazette of India on April 26, 2006. These Rules have been sent to the State Governments for their guidance to enable them to frame their own rules, in conformity with the Central Model Rules. The State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Nagaland, Punjab, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Kerala, Haryana, Mizoram and Union Territories of Chandigarh, A&N Islands, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Puducherry have framed and notified the rules under the Act.

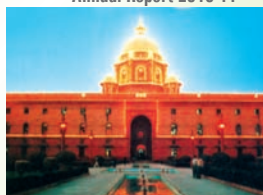
POLICE REFORMS

12.22 The Ministry of Home Affairs set up a Review Committee to review the recommendations of the National Police Commission and other Committees (2004). In its report submitted to the Government in 2005, the Committee made 49 recommendations which were sent to the States/UTs for immediate implementation. The Government has been persuading the State Governments/UT Administrations for an early implementation of the said recommendations on police reforms.

12.23 The Supreme Court of India in the meantime has also passed a judgement on 22.09.2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.310 of 1996 – Prakash Singh and others vs UOI and others on several issues concerning

Police reforms. The Court in the said judgement directed the Union Government and State Governments to set up mechanisms as directed by December 31, 2006 and file affidavits of compliance by 03.01.2007. The directions inter-alia were:-

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
- (ii) Select the Director General of Police of the State from amongst three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation.
- (iii) Prescribe minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- (iv) Separate investigating police from law & order police, starting with towns/ urban areas having population of ten lakh or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/ urban areas also.
- (v) Set up a Police Establishment Board at the state level for inter alia deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers



of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.

12.24 The matter was heard successively on different dates. On 16.05.2008, Hon'ble Supreme Court, as regards the implementation of the various directions made earlier in its judgement dated 22.09.2006, directed to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice K.T. Thomas, former retired Judge of the Supreme Court and two other Members. The Terms of Reference for the Committee as directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court are the following:-

- i. To examine the affidavits filed by the different States and the Union Territories in compliance to the Court's directions with reference to the ground realities.
- ii. Advise the Respondents wherever the implementation is falling short of the Court's orders, after considering the Respondents' stated difficulties in implementation.
- iii. Bring to the notice of the Court any genuine problems the Respondents may be having in view of the specific conditions prevailing in a State or Union Territory.

iv. Examine the new legislations enacted by different States regarding the police to see whether these are in compliance with the letter and spirit of Court's directions.

v. Apprise the Court about unnecessary objections or delays on the part of any Respondent so that appropriate follow up action could be taken against that Respondent.

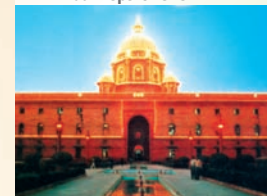
vi. Submit a Status report on compliance to this Court every six months.

12.25 The Committee was directed to file the report by three months and was to function initially for a period of two years only. The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided all the logistics support to the Committee.

12.26 The Thomas Committee has submitted its final report to the Hon'ble Supreme court and the said report has already been circulated to States/ Union Territories on 04.10.2010 by Registrar, Supreme Court. The matter is now under active consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

National Police Mission (NPM) – Establishment of Micro-missions under its umbrella

12.27 During his address to the DGsP/ IGsP conference (06.10.2005) the Prime Minister of India announced the intent of the Government to set up a Police Mission. The Missions will seek



to transform the Police Forces in the country into effective instrument for maintenance of internal security and to face the challenges by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources.

12.28 A two tier system consisting of an Empowered Steering Group (ESG) chaired by the Home Minister, and under this Group, an Executive Committee (EC) chaired by the Home Secretary has been established.

12.29 In order to achieve the objective of the NPM, the following six Micro Missions (MMs) have been established:

- **MM:01 Human Resource Development** (Police Population Ratio - Career Progression - Leadership - Accountability - Performance Evaluation - Training - Attitudinal Changes - Welfare of Police Personnel- Police University, etc)
- **MM:02 Community Policing** (Involving Community in Policing - Police Interface with Media, Industry and other relevant segments - Police Image, etc)
- **MM:03 Communication and Technology**
(POLNET-CIPA-Cyber Techniques - Forensic Science - DNA - Narco - analysis, etc)
- **MM:04 Infrastructure**
(Buildings - official and residential - Equipment and Weaponry, etc)

- **MM:05 New Processes (Process Engineering)**

(On-going Police Practices - Review and Impact analysis - Existing Best Practices - Innovations in India and elsewhere, and their adoptability -Procurement procedures - Delegation and Decentralization, etc)

- **MM:06 Proactive Policing and Visualizing future challenges**

(Extremism and naxalism - Mob Violence - Cyber crime - Money Laundering - Narco Terrorism - human trafficking, etc)

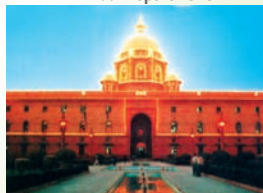
12.30 The Micro Missions have recommended 11 specific projects to be considered under the NPM. The following projects of MMs have been approved for immediate Implementation:-

I. Community Counselling Centres

The project is in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. FICCI will set up three pilot projects in three police stations in states of Delhi, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu (providing building and two counsellors for one year). Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has already been signed with state of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

II. Soft Skill Training module for police personnel

The project is in PPP mode. FICCI has asked G4S to develop a 3 day



Training Module for Constables and Head Constables and also a 5 day Training Module for Training of Trainees (TOT). An MoU has already been signed with Punjab police. Pilot training programme has been conducted in December, 2010.

III. Transparent Recruitment Process (TRP)

Union Home Minister has written to all Chief Ministers to implement the TRP. Letters, including CD of the Project also sent to DGPs of all States by BPR&D. A monitoring proforma has been prepared to check the progress. 11 States & UTs have responded that they are already following some of the tenets in TRP while 13 others have acknowledged or are getting the matter examined. Response from others is awaited. A meeting to review the progress of implementation in Northern States was conducted at BPR&D head quarters on 20.10.2010.

IV. Needs of Indian Police for Effective Incident Response Dial 100

A US based company OST has offered to do a Draft Project Report (DPR) for Hyderabad.

Following projects are under consideration:-

- i. Overarching Model of Community Policing.

- ii. National Police Information & Convergence Network (NPICN) CCTNS.

- iii. Standardization of Procurement Processes.

- iv. Counter terrorism - Capacity Building at Police Station (PS) level.

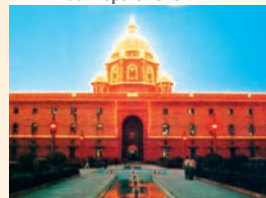
- v. Free Registration & Monitoring of complaints (FREEMOC).

- vi. Establishing States level Special Task Force and National Centre for Counter Terrorism.

SCHEME OF MODERNIZATION OF PRISONS

12.31 The Central Government launched a non-plan scheme in 2002-03 in 27 States in 2002 with an outlay of ₹ 1,800 crore on the cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 respectively for construction of new jails to reduce over-crowding, repair and renovation and construction of additional barracks in the existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for prison personnel. The scheme has ended on 31.10.2010.

12.32 As outcome of the scheme of Modernization of Prisons, the following infrastructure has been created by the State Governments as on 31.12.2010:



	To be constructed under the scheme	Constructed so far
New Jails	165	114
Additional Barracks	1698	1484
Staff Quarters	8758	8082

All India Conference of Correctional Administrators

12.33 An All India Conference of Correctional Administrators was held in New Delhi on 08.09.2010 and 09.09.2010. The conference was inaugurated by the Union Home Minister. The Conference was attended

by the officers of Prison Department of States/UTs viz. Principal Secretary (Prison/Home-in charge of Prisons), DG/IG(Prisons), officers of the rank of Superintendent of Prisons, officers from Judiciary nominated by the High Courts. The following agenda items were discussed during the Conference:

- (i) Overcrowding- Reducing number of under trials
- (ii) Best Prison Practices/ Innovative Steps in corrections
- (iii) Professional Development and Well Being of Prison Staff.
- (iv) Enactment of Prisons Act in States and Special Provisions therein

Annual Report 2010-11



Union Home Minister Shri P. Chidambaran addressing the All India Conference of Correctional Administrators held at New Delhi on 08-09.09.2010

12.34 During the Conference, specialist workshops were also held on the following topics in which presentations were made by the States/UTs and NGOs:

- (i) Vocational Training and Capacity Building
- (ii) Public Private Partnership in Prisons in specific areas
- (iii) Improving Public awareness and Support for reintegration into Society Corporate Social Responsibility
- (iv) Performance Evaluation of Prisons through Internal and External Mechanism.

12.35 The valedictory address was given by the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs. The participants also visited the Tihar Prisons to observe the best prison practices being adopted by the Tihar Prisons.

12.36 An Indian delegation also participated in the Asian & Pacific Conference of Correctional Administration (APCCA) held at Vancouver, Canada from 3-8 October 2010. As per the decision of the Governing Board of APCCA, the 33rd APCCA to be held in 2013 shall be hosted by India.

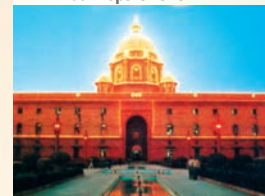
Institutes of Correctional Administration

12.37 To improve the quality of prison administration and also to provide training to prison personnel,

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

12.38 It is expected that around 36 Courses/Workshops will be conducted by the ICA Chandigarh during the financial year 2010-11 in which around 720 prison personnel/police officers will be trained. Out of them, 35 courses have been conducted so far in which around 570 officers have been trained.

12.39 In addition, a Regional Institute for Correctional Administration, named as Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA), functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu, is being funded collectively by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs had provided a one-time grant for setting up the Institute. The State Government of West Bengal has set up a Regional Institute of Correctional Administration at Kolkata with the participation of North Eastern States for which Government of India has



provided one time grant to the tune of ₹ 1.55 crore to the Institute.

12.40 The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) also undertakes research works on prisons/prison administrations as also imparts training to the prison personnel. The following research projects are being done by the BPR&D during FY 2010-11:

- (i) Role of NGOs in reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners
- (ii) Socio-Psychological and economic problems of women prisoners and their accompanying children and status of their rehabilitation
- (iii) Development of performance indices for prison personnel

12.41 The following training programmes for Prison Officers have been organized by the BPR&D during the financial year 2010-11 till 31.12.2010.

- (i) Vertical Interaction Course (VIC)
- (ii) Human Rights in Prison Management
- (iii) Personality Development
- (iv) Seeing is learning

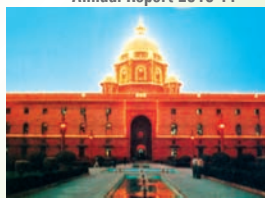
Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003

12.42 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 enacted by the Government of India for the repatriation of foreign

nationals imprisoned in Indian jails and vice-versa to serve the remainder of their sentence in their native countries. For implementation of the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with countries. The Government of India has so far signed agreements with the Government of U. K., Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Sri Lanka, Iran and Saudi Arabia. Negotiations have also been concluded with the Government of Canada, Israel, Hong Kong, UAE, Brazil and Italy. India is also in the process of signing the Inter-American Convention on Serving Criminal Sentences Abroad which already has number of countries.

Correctional Service Medals

12.43 The All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83), popularly known as Mulla Committee had in its report besides other recommendations, suggested that Government of India should institute medals for rewarding prison personnel and the State Governments/UT Administrations should suitably recognize special services rendered by the prison personnel. The aforesaid recommendations were also reiterated by the Kapoor Committee (1986), which was constituted to examine and review various aspects of administration and management of prisons, especially in the context of security and discipline in prisons and suggest measures for their improvement.



12.44 Based on these recommendations, The Government of India instituted the following medals for award to the prison personnel every year on the occasions of the Republic Day and Independence Day:

Gallantry Medal

- (a) President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (PCSMG)
- (b) Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (CSMG)

Service Medal

- (a) President's Correctional service Medal for Distinguished Service (PCSMDS)
- (b) Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service (CSMMS)

12.45 The number of President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service and the number of Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service which can be awarded in a year are 25 and 75 respectively. There is no limit to the number of medals to be awarded for gallantry in one year.

12.46 The President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service/ gallantry and the Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service/gallantry are awarded:

- (i) for a specially distinguished record in correctional service;
- (ii) for success in organizing correctional service or maintaining

the administration in special difficulties like mass admission of prisoners; and

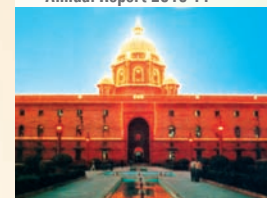
- (iii) for outstanding ability in putting out riots, preventing escape of prisoners, rescuing the officials, sportsmanship, public work and exemplary service marked by efficiency, devotion to duty, integrity, loyalty, high sense of discipline and spirit of sacrifice.

12.47 The President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry and the Correctional service Medal for Gallantry are awarded for conspicuous/exceptional gallantry in apprehending a prisoner or in preventing their escape, the risk incurred being estimated with regard to the obligations and the duties of the officer concerned and for the outstanding work done in the preceding year.

12.48 On the occasion of Independence Day 2010, twenty numbers of Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service (CSMMS) have been awarded. The awardees are also given a scroll signed by the President of India.

Comprehensive Scheme on Strengthening the Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking through "Training of Trainers" (TOT) programmes and by establishing Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU)

12.49 Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned a Comprehensive Scheme



“Strengthening law enforcement response in India against Trafficking in Persons through Training and Capacity Building, wherein it is proposed to establish 330 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) throughout the country and impart training to 10,000 police officers through Training of Trainers (TOTs) component) in three years. Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds as first instalment amounting to ₹ 8.72 crore to all the State Governments for establishment of 110 Anti Human Trafficking Units.

Certificate Course by Indira Gandhi National Open University in partnership with MHA on Anti Human Trafficking

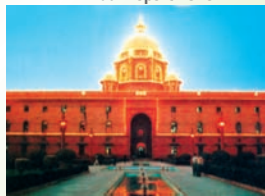
12.50 To accelerate the process of sensitization, awareness and training to large number of law enforcement officials and other stakeholders like Prosecutors, other Government departments, NGOs etc. IGNOU in partnership with Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has launched Certificate Course in Human Trafficking. The said course was launched by the Union Home Minister on 10.12.2010. This initiative will substantially help in furthering and complementing MHA’s efforts on training and competence building in the area of Anti-Human Trafficking

Advisory on Media Policy of Police-regarding

12.51 Government of India has issued

an exhaustive and consolidated advisory dated 1.4.2010, on media policy of police wherein it has been advised that while sharing information with the public through the media, adequate precautions need to be taken to ensure that only authentic and appropriate information as is professionally necessary is shared without hampering the process of investigation or issues of legal/privacy rights of the accused/victims and matters of strategic and national interest. The Advisory is also available on Ministry of Home Affairs’ website, www.mha.nic.in. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are as under:-

- i. Only designated officers should disseminate information to the media on major crime and law and order incidents, important detections, recoveries and other notable achievements of the police.
- ii. Police Officers should confine their briefings to the essential facts and not rush to the press with half-baked, speculative or unconfirmed information about ongoing investigations. The briefing should normally be done only at the following stages of a case:
 - a. Registration
 - b. Arrest of accused persons
 - c. Charge-sheeting of the case



d. Final outcome of case such as conviction/acquittal etc.

In a case that attracts the interest of the media, a specific time may be fixed everyday when the designated officer would make an appropriate statement on the investigation.

iii. In the first 48 hours there should be no unnecessary release of information except about the facts of the incident and that the investigation has been taken up.

iv. The general tendency to give piecemeal information/clues, on a daily/regular basis, with regard to the progress/various lines of investigation, should be strongly discouraged so that the investigations are not compromised and the criminals/suspects do not take undue advantage of information shared by the Police authorities about the likely course of the investigations.

v. Meticulous compliance with the legal provisions and Court guidelines regarding protection of the identity of juveniles and rape victims should be ensured, and under no circumstances should the identity of juveniles and victims in rape cases be disclosed to the media.

vi. Due care should be taken to ensure that there is no violation of the

legal, privacy and human rights of the accused/victims.

a. Arrested persons should not be paraded before the media.

b. Faces of arrested persons whose Test Identification Parade is required to be conducted should not be exposed to the media.

vii. No opinionated and judgmental statements should be made by the police while briefing the media.

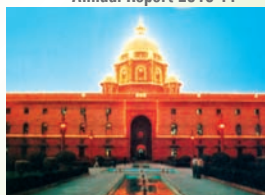
viii. As far as possible no interview of the accused/victims by the media should be permitted till the statements are recorded by the police.

ix. The professional tradecraft of policing and technical means used for the detection of criminal cases should not be disclosed as it alerts potential criminals to take appropriate precautions while planning their next crime.

x. In cases where National security is at stake, no information should be shared with the media till the whole operation is over or until all the accused persons have been apprehended.

xi. The modus operandi of carrying out the operations should not be





- made public. Only the particulars of apprehended persons and details of recovery should be revealed to the media on completion of the operations.
- xii. There should not be any violation of court directions and other guidelines issued by the authorities from time to time on this matter.
 - xiii. Preferably, there should be one officer designated as the Public Relations Officer to handle the immediate information needs of all media persons and give the correct and factual position of any crime incident.
 - xiv. As and when instances of misreporting or incorrect reporting of facts/details pertaining to an incident or the department comes to notice, a suitable rejoinder should immediately be issued and, in more serious cases, the matter should be taken up at the appropriate levels for remedial action.
 - xv Any deviation by the police officer/official concerned from these instructions should be viewed seriously and action should be taken against such police officer/official.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

STATE LEGISLATIONS

12.52 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for processing

the legislative proposals (under Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution) from the State Governments received either for approval of the Government or for obtaining the assent of the President. Bills under article 201 of the Constitution, Bills for previous sanction under proviso to article 304(b) of the Constitution, Ordinances under proviso to Clause 1 of article 213 of the Constitution, and Regulations for Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule to the Constitution) fall in this category.

12.53 The legislative proposals are examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The Union Government favours expeditious approval of these legislative proposals and accordingly, time limits have been prescribed for their examination by the concerned Ministries/Departments.

12.54 The position is reviewed periodically through meetings with the Union Ministries and the concerned State Governments to facilitate early clearance of Bills, by resolving issues across the table.

12.55 During the period from April 1, 2010 to February 17, 2011 the Ministry of Home Affairs received 59 proposals for approval/assent of the Government of India/President of India. The number of proposals finalised during this period is as given below:-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number
I.	Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under article 201 of the Constitution:	
	(i) Bills assented to by the President	14
	(ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from President	02
	(iii) Assent withheld by the President from the Bill	02
II.	Ordinances for Previous instructions of the President under article 213(1) of the Constitution:	
	(i) Instructions of the President conveyed	01
	(ii) Ordinances returned	03
III	Bills for previous sanctions of the President under article 304 (b) of the Constitution:	--
	Total	22*

* This also includes Legislative proposals received before April 1, 2010.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

12.56 Judicial Cell is concerned with the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973; petitions for mercy, remission and pardon made to the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India; sanction for prosecution under section 188 of Cr.P.C., 1973 and

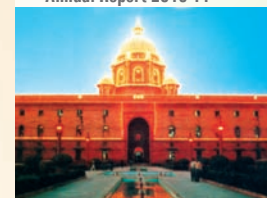
withdrawal of cases under section 321 of Cr.P.C., 1973.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2010

12.57 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006 was passed by the Parliament and received the assent of the President on 07.01.2009 and became the Code of Criminal (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009). The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 was notified [except sections 5, 6 and 21(b)], as required in terms of Section 1(2) thereof, for its enforcement on 30.12.2009.

12.58 In the light of objections from certain quarters, the provisions of sections 5, 6 relating to arrest and section 21(b) relating to power of court to adjourn inquiry or trial proceedings could not be notified. A reference in the matter was made to the Law Commission of India to take initiative to bring about a consensus on the issue. The Law Commission discussed the issues with all concerned including the Chairperson(s) of some of the Bar Councils and the Chairman of the Bar Council of India. After holding consultations, the Law Commission recommended further amendment in the provisions of amended section 41 of the aforesaid Act to make it compulsory for the police to record the reasons for making an arrest as well for not making an arrest in respect of cognizable offence for which maximum punishment is upto seven years. The Law Commission also suggested

Annual Report 2010-11



further changes in the newly inserted section 41A of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, 1973 (inserted by Act 5 of 2009) to make it compulsory for the police to issue a notice in all such cases where arrest is not required to be made under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of the amended section 41. It has also been suggested that the unwillingness of a person who has not been arrested to identify himself and to whom a notice has been issued under the aforesaid section 41A could be a ground for his arrest.

12.59 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010, which contains the provisions for further amendments in the amended section 41 and newly inserted section 41A of Cr.P.C. was passed by the Lok Sabha on 12.08.2010 and by Rajya Sabha on 27.08.2010 respectively and became the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2010.

12.60 The provisions of the sections 5, 6 and 21(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been notified for its enforcement on 30.10.2010. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2010 have been notified for its enforcement on 01.11.2010.

172nd Report of the Law Commission on 'Review of Rape Laws'

12.61 The Law Commission in its 172nd Report on "Review of Rape Laws" has recommended changes for widening scope of the offence in section 375 IPC

and to make it gender neutral. Various other changes have been recommended in sections 376 and 376A to 376D IPC and insertion of a new section 376E dealing with unlawful sexual contact, deletion of section 377 IPC and enhancement of punishment in section 509 of IPC. They have also recommended changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The State Governments were consulted on the recommendations made by the Law Commission. Most of the States, more or less, supported the views of the Law Commission. Thereafter, on the basis of the said Report, the Legislative Department drafted a Bill. In the meanwhile, the NCW forwarded a separate Bill on the same subject drafted by the Legal Convener of All India Democratic Women Association (AIDWA). The recommendations of the Law Commission and the Private Bill forwarded by NCW were discussed by the then Union Home Minister with the then Law Minister. On the basis of the discussion, the Legislative Department prepared a revised draft Bill by taking into consideration the Private Bill forwarded by NCW. As the matter was pending for since long, a meeting of Home Secretaries of all State Government/UT Administrations was convened in Delhi on 07.07.2008. There was no agreement to the amendments that should be carried out in IPC, Cr.P.C. and Indian Evidence Act with regard to sexual assault/rape.

12.62 As the subject matters relating to rape are sensitive in nature, a



High-Powered Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary comprising Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Secretary, Deptt. of Legal Affairs, Secretary, Legislative Department, Member Secretary, NCW, Member Secretary, Law Commission of India, SS (CS) and Consultant (Judl.) as members to examine the issue relating to the review of rape laws. The Committee discussed the matter in the meetings held on 12.02.2010, 15.03.2010, 10.08.2010, 04.11.2010 and 08.02.2011. The suggestions made by the Committee were formulated into the draft Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2010 which was referred to the State Governments for their comments/ views. The draft Bill was posted on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs for comments of general public. The High Powered Committee after going into the comments received from the various individuals and NGOs, the State Governments and also after consultation amongst its members formulated the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011. The Committee has finalized its Report.

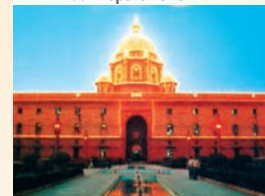
The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010

12.63 The Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 9th December, 1975 [resolution 3452 (XXX)]. India signed the Convention on 14.10.1997. Ratification of the Convention

requires enabling legislation to reflect the definition and punishment for “torture”. Although some provisions exist in the Indian Penal Code, they neither define “torture” as clearly as in Article 1 of the Convention nor make it criminal as called for by Article 4. For ratification of the Convention, therefore, the domestic laws of our country would require to be brought in tune with the letter and spirit of the Convention. This would necessitate either amendment of the existing laws such as Indian Penal Code or bringing in a new piece of legislation. The matter was examined at length in consultation with the Law Commission of India and the then Learned Attorney General of India. After a lot of deliberations on the issue, it was decided to bring a piece of ‘stand alone’ legislation so that the Convention could be ratified.

12.64 In this connection, a draft Bill namely, the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 was prepared by the Ministry of Law. The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 26.04.2010 and passed by the Lok Sabha on 06.05.2010.

12.65 On scrutiny of the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha, a drafting error was noticed in the sub-clause (a) of Clause 4 (line 17 of page no.2 of the Bill) the word ‘and’ requires to be *substituted* by ‘or’. The approval of the Cabinet was obtained on 16.08.2010 for moving official amendments to the Prevention of



Torture Bill, 2010 as passed by Lok Sabha. Accordingly, notice was sent to Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 19.08.2010 for moving official amendment & consideration and passing of the Bill. The Bill has been referred to the Rajya Sabha Select Committee for its examination. The Report of the Select Committee was presented to Rajya Sabha on 07.12.2010. The Report of the Committee has been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 15.02.2011.

Law Related to Honour Killing/Crimes

12.66 Honour Crimes are acts of violence, usually murder mostly committed by family members predominantly against female relatives, who are perceived to have brought dishonour upon the family. Honour Killings are rooted in antiquated traditions and social values. Since honour killing is not a crime classified separately under the Indian Laws, no data is collected separately regarding this crime by the National Crime Records Bureau, and the same is covered under murder. Moreover, it is difficult to identify or classify an honour killing/crime as such in any given community, since the reasons for such killings often remain a closely guarded private family matter.

12.67 To curb the incidents of honour killing/crimes, it was decided to bring forth a Bill namely the "Indian Penal Code and Certain Other Laws (Amendment)

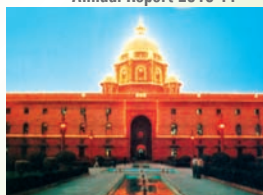
Bill, 2010". The Bill, inter alia, contains the proposal for amendment in Indian Penal Code, 1860, Indian Evidence Act, 1954 and Special Marriage Act. The proposal for introduction of the Indian Penal Code and Certain Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 in the Parliament placed before the competent authority. The proposal was considered by competent authority in the meeting held on 08.07.2010 and decided that the matter may, in the first instance, be considered by a Group of Ministers and the State Governments may also be consulted.

12.68 Accordingly, the Indian Penal Code and Certain Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 has been sent to the State Governments/UT Administrations for their comments/views.

12.69 A Group of Ministers (GOM) has also been constituted to deliberate the issues of the Honour Killings. The first and second meetings of the GOM were held on 12.08.2010 and 25.08.2010.

Processing of the Report of the Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System

12.70 The Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System set up under the chairmanship of Dr. (Justice) V.S. Malimath, former Chief Justice of Karnataka and Kerala High Courts submitted its report to the Government on 21.04.2003. The Committee made



158 recommendations to revamp the criminal justice system.

12.71 Advisories were issued to State Governments with regard to those recommendations, which were to be implemented through administrative measures.

12.72 As regards those recommendations, which require amendment to Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, views/comments of State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations have been sought as the Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Views from some the States/Union Territory Administrations have been received and the defaulting States are being reminded regularly to send their comments.

Draft National Policy on Criminal Justice System

12.73 The Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon to draft a National Policy Paper on Criminal Justice System has submitted its report to the Government on 01.08.2007. Since the Criminal Justice System falls in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, and, the recommendations could have wide ranging implications, copies of the Report were sent to all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations as also to the various Ministries/Organizations in the Central

Government for their comments and suggestions. After receipt of their comments, a final view will be taken.

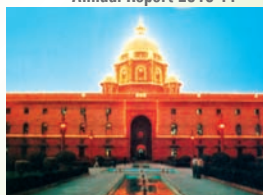
12.74 Departmental-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs while examining the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010 in its 146th Report has recommended that there should be comprehensive review of the Criminal Justice System and introduction of a composite draft legislation for revamping of the Criminal Justice System in the Country. In view of the recommendation of the committee, Minister of Law & Justice has been requested to request the Law Commission to examine and give a comprehensive report covering all aspects of criminal law so that comprehensive amendments can be made in the various laws viz. IPC, Cr.P.C, Evidence Act, etc. The Law Commission may also inter-alia take into account the recommendations made by the Malimath Committee, Madhava Menon Committee and other Commissions/Committees in this regard. The Law Commission may be given a time frame of one year for this purpose. Law Minister has informed that he has asked his Ministry to take necessary steps to bring about a comprehensive legislation on the issue.

Mercy petitions cases under Article 72 of the Constitution

12.75 Six mercy petitions cases of 17 death convicts have been decided between 01.04.2010 to 17.02.2011 as under:

Annual Report 2010-11





Sl. No	Name of the condemned Prisoners	States	Decision
1	Shyam Manohar, Sheo Ram, Prakash, Suresh, Ravinder and Harish.	Uttar Pradesh	Approved by the President of India on 15.06.2010. Decision to commute the death sentence into life imprisonment communicated to the G/o Uttar Pradesh on 23-06-2010
2	Dharmendra Kumar and Narendra Yadav,	Uttar Pradesh	Approved by the President of India on 15.06.2010. Decision to commute the death sentence into life imprisonment communicated to the G/o Uttar Pradesh on 23-06-2010.
3	Piara Singh, Sarabjit Singh, Gurdev Singh & Satnam Singh	Punjab	Approved by the President of India on 11.08.2010. Decision to commute the death sentence into life imprisonment communicated to the G/o Punjab on 17-08-2010.
4	Shobhit Chamar	Bihar	Approved by the President of India on 11.08.2010. Decision to commute the death sentence into life imprisonment communicated to the G/o Bihar on 17-08-2010
5	Mohan and Gopi	Tamil Nadu	Approved by the President of India on 04.02.2011. Decision to commute the death sentence into life imprisonment communicated to the Government of Tamil Nadu on 14.02.2011.
6	Molai Ram and Santosh Yadav	Madhya Pradesh	Approved by the President of India on 04.02.2011. Decision to commute the death sentence into life imprisonment communicated to the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 14.02.2011.

Legislative Proposals passed/introduced by/ in the Parliament

in the Parliament between 01.04.2010 to 31.12.2010:

12.76 The following legislative proposals of this Ministry were passed

(i) Land Ports Authority of India Bill, 2010

(ii) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010

(iii) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2010

12.77 The following legislative proposals of this Ministry, passed by the Lok Sabha between 01.04.2010 to 31.12.2010, are under consideration of the Rajya Sabha:

(i) The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010

(ii) The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010

(iii) The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 2010

12.78 Out of above three proposals, the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 has been referred by the Rajya

Sabha to its Select Committee for examination. Report of the Committee has since been received.

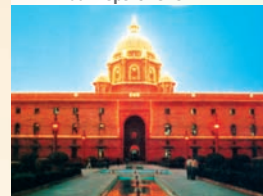
12.79 The following legislative proposals of this Ministry have been introduced and are under consideration in the Lok Sabha:

(i) Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Bill, 2010

(ii) Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2010

(iii) The New Delhi Municipal Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010

12.80 The Lok Sabha has referred all the above three legislative proposals to Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for examination.



FOREIGNERS, FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION AND REHABILITATION

CHAPTER XIII

FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

13.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship related matters. Entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are regulated through the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

FOREIGNERS AND VISA

Entry and Movement of Foreigners

13.2 Entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are governed by two principal Acts, namely, the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. Under the present visa regime, while the initial visa is granted by Indian Missions/Posts abroad, on entry into the country, their stay and exit is regulated by the BOI and the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations.

13.3 51.67 lakh foreigners visited India during 2009 registering a decline of 2.18% over the previous year. The maximum number of foreigners who visited India were from USA (8,27,140) followed by UK (7,69,251), Bangladesh (4,68,899), Sri Lanka (2,39,995) Canada (2,24,069), France (1,96,462), Germany (1,91,616), Australia (1,49,074), Malaysia (1,35,343) and Japan (1,24,756). These

ten countries accounted for 64.37% of the total arrival of foreigners in India during 2009.

13.4 5,807 foreigners were arrested during 2009, for various violations of the Foreigners Act or for violating provisions of other Immigration Control Rules and Regulations, while 12,147 foreigners were deported during the year.

Release of Pakistani prisoners

13.5 During 2009-10 (up to March 31,2010), Government of India repatriated 24 Pakistani civil prisoners and 31 Pakistani fishermen, who had completed their sentences and whose travel documents had been issued by the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi. During 2010-11 (from 01.04.2010 till 17.02.2011), another 117 Pakistani prisoners and 132 Pakistani fishermen have been repatriated to Pakistan.

IMMIGRATION CONTROL

13.6 Immigration is an important sovereign function of the Government exercised through the Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). There are 77 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) in the country. Out of total 77 ICPs, 15 are under the control of BoI while the remaining 62 ICPs are controlled by the respective State Governments/UTs.

Annual Report 2010-11



Modernization of ICPs

13.7 The programme of modernization, computerization and networking of Immigration function initiated in the year 2004-05, involving modernization of 33 ICPs, which regulate more than 98.5% of the passenger traffic, has been completed. This modernization programme *inter alia* included upgradation of Computer Systems, installation of Immigration Control System (ICS) software and establishing Networking between Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB) and 33 ICPs and 5 Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs).

13.8 Furthermore, 42 ICPs are being computerized and networked to the Central Foreigners Bureau through one of the Regional Hubs located at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. So far, 73 out of 77 ICPs have been computerized and networked with the Central Foreigners Bureau. The remaining ICPs are also being networked with the CFB during the current year.

Mission Mode Project (MMPs)

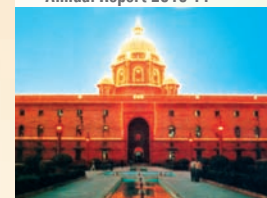
13.9 Modernization and up-gradation of Immigration services is identified and included as one of the MMPs to be undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). The MMP is titled "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)". The core objective of this Project is to develop and implement a secure and integrated service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate travelers while strengthening

security. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved a Plan scheme amounting to ₹ 1,011 crore for implementing the MMP.

13.10 This MMP has global outreach since the scope of the project includes 169 Missions, 77 ICPs, 5 FRROs, and Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) in the States/District Headquarters. The implementation of the project would be done in a planned and phased manner (in consonance with infrastructure/connectivity readiness of locations) supported by effective communication, training and capacity building. In Phase I by June, 2011, the MMP is to be implemented at 2 Missions (Dhaka and London), 4 ICPs (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Haridaspur) and 3 FRROs (Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata).

13.11 Following steps have been taken for implementation of the MMP:

- a) An amount of ₹ 20 crore has been allocated during the financial year 2010-2011 for execution of the IVFRT project.
- b) Online visa application system for Pakistani nationals was started from 01.04.2010. The system was made fully effective w.e.f. 11.06.2010 and is currently undergoing the process of stabilization. More than 31,300 cases have been cleared through the online system till 26.01.2011.
- c) Online visa application system has been operationalized for all Visa applicants from Bangladesh from 18.08.2010 and for all Visa applicants



from United Kingdom (U.K.) from 23.11.2010.

d) The following activities are underway/completed:

i. Visa application forms have been standardized.

ii. Integrated Online Visa application system with appointment scheduling has been completed.

iii. VPN connectivity has been established for security agencies; HCI, Islamabad; HCI London and HCI, Dhaka. Coverage for other stakeholders (State Governments and Missions) is under progress.

iv. Support Centre has been established in Foreign Service Institute (FSI) Complex to assist Missions and ICPs in resolving day-to-day operational issues. The Support Centre has been operationalized since 15.08.2010.

v. Training programmes were conducted for the officers of State Governments/UTs from 26.10.2010 to 28.10.2010 and on 15.11.2010 to sensitize them about the new system. The programme was attended by the officers from 17 States/UTs.

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP

13.12 A new service 'Online Indian Citizenship' was introduced to enable

persons to file applications online for grant of Indian Citizenship. This new service will ensure:-

i. Faster and uniform processing of applications for grant of Indian Citizenship.

ii. Easy monitoring and tracking of cases.

iii. Generation of accurate MIS reports.

iv. Creation and maintenance of centralised database of citizenship granted to the foreigners.

OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP OF INDIA (OCI)

13.13 Government of India had introduced the Overseas Citizen of India card and the People of Indian Origin card to facilitate visa-free travel to India as well as to provide the rights of residency and participation in business and educational activities in India. OCI Scheme is operational from 02.12.2005. The application form, procedure brochure and Frequently Asked Question (FAQs) have been hosted on the Ministry's website (<http://mha.nic.in>). The Scheme has generated a very enthusiastic response from the Indian Diaspora. 7,64,101 persons have been granted OCI registration as on 26.01.2011. 2,15,740 OCI cards have been issued during the period from 01.04.2010 to 31.12.2010. Government of India recently reviewed the functioning of these schemes, and has decided to merge the OCI and PIO card into a single facility.



FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION

13.14 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 regulates the receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution and acceptance of foreign hospitality by certain persons or associations, with a view to ensuring that parliamentary institutions, political association and academic and other voluntary organisations as well as individuals working in the important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with India's values as a sovereign, democratic republic.

13.15 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006 to replace the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 18.12.2006. The intention of the Bill is to consolidate the law to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain individuals or associations and to prohibit acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest.

13.16 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2010 has since been passed both by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha and received the assent of the President of India on 26.09.2010. The Act now called Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 has been published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section I dated 27.09.2010. Rules under the new Act are under formulation.

13.17 During the year 2010-11 (up to 31.12.2010), 313 associations have

been granted prior permission to receive foreign contribution and 1,686 associations were registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. The total number of associations registered till 31.12.2010 is 41,084. The total receipt of foreign contribution reported by 20,088 associations during the year 2008-09 was ₹ 10,802.67 crore. During the year 2010-11 (upto 31.12.2010), the total receipt of foreign contribution, as reported by 12,284 associations, is ₹ 7,838.09 crore.

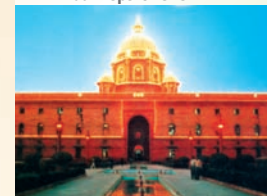
FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

13.18 Indian freedom struggle is unique in the history of mankind. Persons from all walks of life, cutting across the barriers of caste, creed or religion worked unitedly for a common cause. It was the struggle and sacrifice of several generations of people, starting from 1857 and continuing up to 1947, which brought freedom to the country. Millions upon millions of people participated in the freedom struggle.

Pension Schemes

13.19 In 1969, the Government of India introduced a scheme known as the 'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' to honour the freedom fighters. In 1972, on the eve of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, a regular scheme called the "Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme" was introduced for granting pension to the freedom fighters. This Scheme was liberalized and renamed as the 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme" with effect from 1st

Annual Report 2010-11



August, 1980. The salient features of 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 are given below:

(i) **Eligibility:** The following categories of freedom fighters are eligible for the Samman Pension under the Scheme:

- (a) Eligible dependents of martyrs.
- (b) A person who had suffered minimum imprisonment of six months on account of participation in the freedom struggle.
- (c) A person who, on account of his participation in freedom struggle, remained underground for more than six months.
- (d) A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, was interned in his home or externed from his district for a minimum period of 6 months.
- (e) A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to participation in the freedom struggle.
- (f) A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge.
- (g) A person who lost his Government job for participation in the freedom struggle.

(h) A person who was awarded the punishment of 10 strokes of caning/flogging/whipping due to his participation in the freedom struggle.

(ii) **Dependents:** Spouses (widows/widowers), unmarried and unemployed daughters (up-to maximum three) and parents of deceased freedom fighters (as also of martyrs) are eligible for grant of dependent family pension under the scheme.

(iii) **Special Dispensation for Women And Weaker Sections of the Society:** The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which the freedom fighters should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for the freedom fighters belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the minimum period has been kept at three months.

Other Facilities To Freedom Fighters

13.20 Apart from pension, the freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Government of India:

- (i) free railway pass (III AC in Rajdhani, Chair Car in Shatabdi and I Class/AC Sleeper in all other trains) for freedom fighter or his/her widow/



- widower, along with a companion, for life;
- (ii) free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises.
- (iii) C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents;
- (iv) telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges and on payment of only half the rental;
- (v) General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) in Delhi.
- (vi) accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for freedom fighters who have no one to look after them.

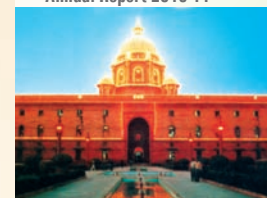
13.21 In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters/their widows/widowers are also entitled to free air travel facility to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion.

13.22 All major facilities provided to freedom fighters are also extended to their widows/widowers.

Enhancement in pension

13.23 There has been periodical review of the rate of freedom fighters' pension. It has gone up from the initial amount of ₹ 200 per month in 1972 to ₹ 14,116 in 2010. The current rate of monthly pension and dearness relief payable to various categories of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents are given below:

S. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Basic Pension (in ₹)	Dearness Relief @ 123% w.e.f. 01.08.10 (in ₹)	Total amount of pension (in ₹)
i	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7330	9016	16346
ii	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6830	8401	15231
iii.	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6330	7786	14116
iv.	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	Entitlement is the same as of respective deceased freedom fighters		
v.	Each unmarried and unemployed daughter (upto three)	1500	1845	3345
vi.	Mother and father each	1000	1230	2230

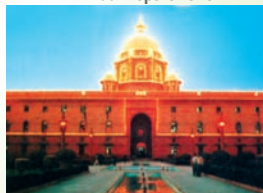


Expenditure on welfare of the freedom fighters

13.24 There is a provision of ₹ 580 crore in the sanctioned budget grant of MHA for the year 2010-11 for payment of pension and ₹ 35 crore for free Railway passes to the freedom fighters.

13.25 Under the Scheme, 1,71,148 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman pension till December, 2010. State-wise break-up of freedom fighters/their dependents who have been sanctioned Samman pension is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.12.2010)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15,011
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,441
4.	Bihar	24,879
5.	Jharkhand	
6.	Goa	1,501
7.	Gujarat	3,599
8.	Haryana	1,688
9.	Himachal Pradesh	626
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,807
11.	Karnataka	10,098
12.	Kerala	3,345
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,478
14.	Chattisgarh	
15.	Maharashtra	17,945
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Orissa	4,192
21.	Punjab	7,022
22.	Rajasthan	814
23.	Sikkim	0



Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.12.2010)
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,116
25.	Tripura	888
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,995
27.	Uttarakhand	
28.	West Bengal	22,506
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	91
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman & Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2,046
35.	Puducherry	318
	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
	Total	1,71,148

Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters

13.26 The Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters has been re-constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Home Affairs. It looks into the issues related to freedom fighters.

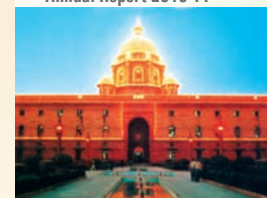
13.27 The Committee includes representatives from all the States which have a large concentration of freedom fighters. The re-constituted Committee has held two meetings so far. The first meeting was held at Goa on 01.02.2010 and the second meeting at Port Blair on 22.10.2010.

Honouring Freedom Fighters

13.28 On the anniversary of the Quit India Movement, the President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, honoured some of the eminent freedom fighters from various States/Union Territories at the 'AT HOME' function held at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 09.08.2010. 135 freedom fighters from various parts of the country attended this function and interacted with the President.

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

13.29 In 1985, sufferers of border camps, who participated in the Hyderabad





President of India deliberating with Freedom Fighters at the 'At Home' function held on 09.08.2010 at Rashtrapati Bhawan

Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Union of India during 1947-48, were made eligible for grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 by relaxing the eligibility conditions. The Shroff Committee (from 1985 to 1996) listed 98 border camps and recommended about 7,000 cases. Pension was sanctioned in all the cases recommended by the Shroff Committee.

13.30 The C.H. Rajeswara Rao Committee (from 1997 to 1998) recommended about 13,500 cases. In July, 2004, the Ministry of Home Affairs recognized 18 additional border camps. In January, 2005,

the Government approved an enhancement in the estimated number of beneficiaries from about 11,000 (estimated in 1985) to about 15,000, with the stipulation that only those applicants who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement up to 15.09.1948, i.e. before the police action in Hyderabad, would be eligible for the grant of pension. This stipulation has been adopted prospectively for the grant of pension in all pending cases of Hyderabad Liberation Movement.

13.31 Many complaints were, however, received that the Committee had recommended bogus claimants, including persons who were not even

born or were toddlers at the time of the Hyderabad Liberation Movement. On an enquiry conducted by the Director General (Vigilance and Enforcement) it was found that a large number of bogus claimants had managed to get pension based on false information and documents. It was, therefore, decided that all the cases recommended by the C.H. Rajeswara Rao Committee would be referred to the State Governments for re-verification. It was laid down that each case, including those already sanctioned, will be thoroughly re-verified and, thereafter, a committee of eminent freedom fighters would scrutinize the results of the re-verification and finalize its recommendations, ensuring that no fake claimant gets pension and no genuine freedom fighter is overlooked. The State Governments were also requested to give specific recommendations in each case. The State Governments were further requested that the following factors should be kept in mind while verifying the claims:

- a) The age of the applicant should be more than 15 years in March, 1947 (i.e., the time of commencement of the Hyderabad Liberation Movement).
- b) Proof of age should be based on official records such as Birth Registration certificate or School certificate or Voter Identity Card,

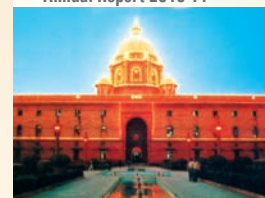
Voter List of 1995 or earlier, etc; and

- c) Claims may be got re-verified/ confirmed from the camp in-charge of the border camp who had issued the certificate in favour of the applicant, or from two central freedom fighters of the District of the applicant if the In-charge of the Border camp was no longer alive.

13.32 A Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters (SCEFF) has been constituted in May, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Shri Boinapally Venkat Rama Rao to scrutinize the re-verified cases relating to Border Camp sufferers during the Hyderabad Liberation Movement. The Committee has started scrutinizing the re-verification reports received from the State Governments. As on 31.12.2010, 2,164 re-verification reports, including Non-Committee cases, have been received. Out of them, 1,329 Committee cases have been considered by the Hyderabad Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters.

Goa Liberation Movement

13.33 The movement for liberation of Goa, in which freedom fighters had undergone severe sufferings at the hands of the Portuguese authorities, was spread over three phases:





Phase-I	1946 to 1953
Phase-II	1954 to 1955
Phase-III	1956 to 1961

13.34 Freedom fighters of the movement during its various phases, who fulfilled the prescribed eligibility conditions and in whose cases the records of sufferings were available, were granted pension. In February, 2003, the Government of India relaxed the eligibility criteria under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 to grant pension to those freedom fighters of Phase-II of the Goa Liberation Movement who had been sanctioned State freedom fighters' pension by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh by 01.08.2002.

13.35 2,151 freedom fighters who had participated in the Goa Liberation Movement, Phase-II have been granted Samman Pension till December, 2010.

Policy Initiatives

13.36 The following initiatives have been taken by this Ministry to streamline the Samman Pension Scheme:-

- (i) After careful examination, the minimum age limit for consideration of claims for Samman Pension has been fixed at 15 years and above at the time of their participation in the freedom movement.

- (ii) Database of the freedom fighters/ eligible dependents who are living and drawing pension, through public sector banks and treasuries has been compiled and uploaded on MHA Website.

- (iii) The project, which was started in 2009-10 to prepare a computerized inventory of records of pension files to segregate the records which can be transferred to the National Archives and the ones, which can be weeded out, was continued. A total of 3,18,000 pension records have been computerised. The computerisation/digitisation of the entire records has been completed.

- (iv) Five law students from Law Facility, Delhi University were engaged as interns for two terms of 3 months each to assist the Division in proper processing & creating management information system in regard to large volume of court cases pending/ongoing in various High Courts.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sri Lankan Refugees

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

Phase	Period	No. of Refugees
Phase-I	24.07.1983 to 31.12.1987	1,34,053
Phase-II	25.08.1989 to 30.04.1991	1,22,078
Phase-III	31.07.1996 to 30.04.2003	22,418
Phase-IV	12.01.2006 to 31.07.2010	25,208
Total		3,03,757

13.38 Refugees are of the following two categories:

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

13.39 Government of India's approach is to discourage the movement of people as refugees but if any refugees belonging to these categories do come, they are granted relief on humanitarian grounds. The ultimate objective is that they should be repatriated back to Sri Lanka. Relief is given pending such repatriation.

13.40 While 99,469 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka upto March, 1995, there has been no organized repatriation after March 1995. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. As on 01.11.2010, about 70,374 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 114 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 26,729 refugees

are staying outside the camps, after getting themselves registered at the nearest Police Station.

13.41 Upon 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 ration, clothing, utensils, 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 ₹ 518 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 2010.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

13.42 The Government of India agreed to grant Indian Citizenship to, and to



accept repatriation of, 5.06 lakhs persons of Indian origin, together with their natural increase, under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of the years 1964, 1974 and 1986. Out of these 5.06 lakh persons, 3.35 lakh persons, along with their natural increase of 1.26 lakh, comprising 1,16,152 families, were repatriated upto December 2006. The repatriate families have been provided with resettlement assistance. No organized repatriation has taken place from Sri Lanka after 1984 due to the disturbed conditions there. However, some repatriates arriving in India on their own are being rehabilitated under various schemes in Tamil Nadu.

Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (REPCO), Chennai

13.43 REPCO Bank was set up in the year 1969 as a Society under the Madras Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 (No. 53 of 1961) [now the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 (No.39 of 2002)] to help and promote the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam and other countries. The management of the Bank vests in a Board of Directors. Two of the Directors represent the Government of India. The total authorized capital of the Bank stood at ₹ 500 crore against which the amount of subscribed capital is ₹ 75.29 crore. The Government of India has contributed ₹ 3.14 crore, towards the paid-up capital. Four Southern States, Tamil Nadu (₹ 3.03 crore), Andhra Pradesh (₹ 1.57 crore), Karnataka (₹ 14 Lakh) and Kerala

(₹ 51 Lakh) have also contributed to the share capital. Besides, other share holders have contributed ₹ 6.90 crore.

13.44 In 2009 the Government has approved a provision of additional share capital to Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (Repco), Chennai to the tune of ₹ 74.36 crore over a period of three years starting from 2009-10. Of this, ₹ 48 crore was released in the financial year viz.2009-10 and ₹ 13.18 crore has been released in the current financial year viz.2010-11.

13.45 As per its bye-laws, the administrative control over Repco is, at present, with the Government of India. The Bank has paid an amount of ₹ 1.94 crore as dividend @ 20% for the year 2009-10 to the Government of India. Audit of the Bank is up-to-date. The Annual Accounts and the Annual Report of the Repco Bank for the year 2009-10 have been tabled in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 07.12.2010 and 08.12.2010 respectively.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

13.46 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and Government of Kerala, was incorporated in the year 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates as workers and employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of



Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on 31.03.2010) was ₹ 339.27 lakh. The Government of Kerala holds ₹ 205.85 lakh and the Government of India ₹ 133.42 lakh of the equity in the Company. Since the State Government is the majority shareholder, the administrative control over RPL is with the State Government. During the financial year 2009-10, the Company made a profit of an amount of ₹ 1312.22 lakh after tax. The Company has paid a dividend of ₹ 26.68 lakh to Government of India @ 20 per cent of the paid-up share capital during the year 2009-10. The Annual Accounts and the Annual Report of RPL for the year 2009-10 have been tabled in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 07.12.2010 and 08.12.2010 respectively.

Tibetan Refugees

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

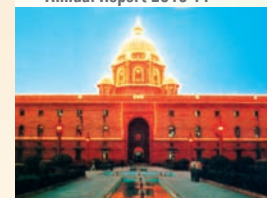
13.48 As per information provided by the Bureau of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, the population of Tibetan refugees in India in February, 2009 was 1,09,015. A majority of these

refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States in the country. The major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (44,468), Himachal Pradesh (21,980), Arunachal Pradesh (7,530), Uttarakhand (8,545), West Bengal (5,785), and Jammu & Kashmir (6,920). The Ministry of Home Affairs have spent an amount of about ₹ 18.72 crore upto December 2010 on resettlement of the Tibetan refugees. The Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete and only one residuary housing scheme is at various stages of implementation in the State of Uttarakhand.

Ex-Gratia payment etc. to displaced persons from Pak Occupied Kashmir, 1947 and non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971

13.49 Government of India announced relief packages in April & August, 2000 for the Non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area and displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir respectively. A Committee headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu was also appointed to verify the genuine claims of eligible displaced persons. The following benefits have been provided:-

- (i) Payment of ex-gratia @ of ₹ 25,000 per family to non-camp displaced





- persons from Chhamb Niabat Area (1971);
- (ii) Payment of ex-gratia @ of ₹ 25,000 per family to displaced persons from PoK (1947);
 - (iii) Payment of cash compensation in lieu of land deficiency at the maximum rate of ₹ 25,000 per family of displaced persons from PoK(1947);
 - (iv) Payment of ₹ 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;
 - (v) Payment of ₹ 25 lakh to the State Government for improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies of displaced persons;

13.50 A Committee headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu, has been constituted for verification of the genuine claimants for payment of ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance. It has started the job of identification of eligible beneficiaries of Pok (1947). A total amount of ₹ 6.17 crore has been released to the Govt. of J&K for disbursement to verified and eligible families. The Government of India has released a further amount of ₹ 49 crore to the State Government of J&K on 24.12.2008 on account of payment of ex-gratia for land deficiency to displaced persons from

Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 as per the package announced by the Prime Minister in April, 2008. It has been intimated by the State Government of J&K that out of ₹ 49 crore, an amount of ₹ 20.75 crore has been disbursed to 2,004 eligible families/beneficiaries.

13.51 As regards the non-camp displaced persons from the Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971), the Committee has verified 1,502 cases out of a total of 1,965 cases for payment of ex-gratia @ ₹ 25,000 per eligible family. The Government of India released ₹ 83 lakh to the Govt. of J&K in March, 2004 for disbursement to the eligible beneficiaries. The State Government has disbursed the amount to 1,198 eligible beneficiaries so far.

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

13.52 About 52.31 lakh DPs from former East Pakistan had migrated to India between 1946 and 1971. Out of them, the DPs, numbering about 41.17 lakh, who arrived up to March 31, 1958 were called the 'Old Migrants' and those who arrived between January 1, 1964 and March 25, 1971 numbering about 11.14 lakh were called the 'New Migrants'. Out of the 41.17 lakh 'old migrants', about 31.32 lakh were 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.

13.53 Wide range of relief and rehabilitation measures were undertaken by the Government of India for rehabilitation of the old and new migrants. The rehabilitation of old migrants was by and large completed by the end of the Nineteen sixties and that of the new migrants in the Nineteen eighties. However, a few residuary schemes pertaining to the rehabilitation of these DPs have been under implementation. These residuary schemes include regularization of squatters' colonies, provision of infrastructural facilities in rural DP colonies in West Bengal and reimbursement of old arrears claims of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

ENEMY PROPERTY

13.54 The work relating to Enemy Property, which was earlier being handled by the Ministry of Commerce was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs vide Notification No. 1/22/4/2007-Cab, dated 28.06.2007, issued by the Cabinet Secretariat in exercise of powers conferred under clause (3) of article 77 of the Constitution regarding amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961.

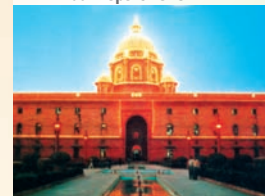
13.55 The office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India is presently functioning under the provisions contained in the Enemy Property Act 1968 which was enacted for continued vesting to preserve and

manage the enemy Property vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India. Under the Act, all immovable and movable properties all over India belonging to or held or managed on behalf of Pakistani nationals between 10.09.1965 and 26.09.1977, are vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India.

13.56 The office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India is located in Mumbai with a branch office at Kolkata. Presently, the Custodian is managing 2,091 immovable properties like lands, building, etc. and movable property like securities, shares, debentures, bank balances, fixed deposits and other amounts lying in the enemy nationals bank accounts, provident fund balances, etc.

13.57 After the Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971, the Government of India passed a resolution No. 12/1/1971/EI&EP dated 15.03.1971 to sanction ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of the lost properties to the Indian nationals and companies who were in West & East Pakistan during the said period. A sum of ₹ 71.04 crore has so far been paid by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants till 31.12.2010.

13.58 In terms of the provisions of the Enemy Property Act, 1968 fees equal to 2% of the income derived from the properties vested in the Custodian are levied and the same shall be credited to the Central Government. Accordingly,



a sum of ₹ 5.23 crore being 2% levy has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India till 31.10.2010 since 1965.

13.59 In September, 2009 a contract had been given to the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad for preparing an inventory of all immovable and moveable enemy properties in India. The NIFM has since submitted its reports. Follow up action has been initiated on the recommendations made in the reports.

13.60 An Ordinance was issued on 07.07.2010 to amend the Enemy Property Act, 1968. A Bill titled Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010 was introduced on 02.08.2010. The Ordinance lapsed on 06.09.2010. A comprehensive Bill titled "Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Bill, 2010" has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 15.11.2010 and the Bill earlier introduced on 02.08.2010 was withdrawn on the same day. A notification had earlier been issued on 07.06.2010 appointing the District Magistrates in various States and the Union Territories as ex-officio Deputy Custodian of the Enemy Property under the Act. This will help in better and effective management of the properties.

SETTLEMENT WING

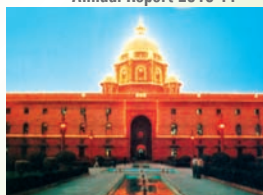
13.61 The Settlement Wing functions as a Subordinate Office of the

Rehabilitation Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs and deals with residuary matters of resettlement of displaced persons from former West Pakistan mainly under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the Rules framed thereunder. The Wing is also responsible for authorizing ex-gratia pension and family pension to displaced persons and their widows from the erstwhile West Pakistan.

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

13.63 All the Acts relating to Relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons have since been repealed in 2005. A clarification was issued to all the State Governments/Union Territories in September, 2008 that the residuary work will be dealt with by them.

13.64 A project has been initiated to computerize all the records related to relief and rehabilitation claims. Till 31.12.2010 data base of 3,25,000 files has been prepared. National Archives is associated with this exercise as all the files are ultimately to be transferred to the National Archives.



REGISTRAR GENERAL AND CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

CHAPTER XIV

CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS

14.1 The Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (ORG & CCI) is in-charge of planning, coordination and supervision of the decennial Housing and Population Census, tabulation/compilation and dissemination of Census results under the provisions of the Census Act, 1948 and the Census (Amendment) Act, 1993. Besides, this office is responsible for overall implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 in the country and compilation of data of vital statistics on births and deaths. The ORG & CCI separately brings out estimates of fertility and mortality at the National and State level through a well represented sample under the Sample Registration System (SRS). Since 2003, the ORG & CCI has also been functioning as National Registration Authority and Registrar General of Citizen Registration under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003. The ORG & CCI has now been assigned an additional task of conducting the Annual Health Survey (AHS) at the behest of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level. The Government has also decided that an enumeration of all castes will be conducted after the

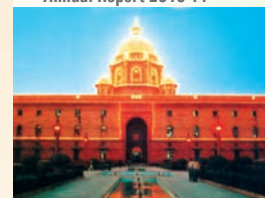
Census 2011 exercise is over. This work has also been entrusted to the ORG & CCI.

Census 2011

14.2 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Censuses since 1872. Census 2011 is the 15th Census in the country and the 7th since independence.

14.3 Population Census is the largest administrative exercise in the country providing statistical data on different socio-economic parameters of population. The Census operations are conducted in two phases. The first phase which is Houselisting and Housing Census commenced on the 01.04.2010 and the data collection has been completed in all the States/UTs. 100% Scanning of Houselisting & Housing Census schedules has been

Annual Report 2010-11



President of India Smt. Pratibha Patil being enumerated by Census Enumerator during Houselisting and NPR operations

substantially completed in all the States/UTs. The main purpose of the Houselisting Operations is to prepare the frame for undertaking population enumeration, besides providing host of data on housing stock, amenities and the assets available for each of the households. The second phase - Population Enumeration, is being conducted in Feb-March 2011. This would collect data on various socio-economic and demographic parameters like age, sex, literacy, religion, disability, languages known, economic activity status and migration etc. in respect of each individual. However, as has been the practice in the past censuses, Population Enumeration in the snow bound areas of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir has been completed in September-October 2010.

14.4 ORG&CCI has decided to use image based form processing software - Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology for data capture and data processing for Census 2011 and National Population Register (NPR)



Prime Minister of India Dr. Man Mohan Singh being enumerated by Census Enumerator during House-listing and NPR operations

project. It has procured the latest version of this software, which is



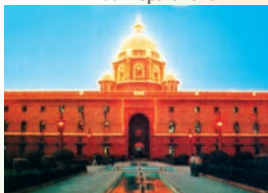
President of India Smt. Pratibha Patil being enumerated by Census Enumerator during Population Enumeration.

expected to cut down the time for data processing significantly. The infrastructure facilities at 16 Data Capture Centres (DCCs) have also been up-graded.

14.5 The Population Enumeration phase of Census 2011 has commenced on 09-02-2011 and will be completed by 28-02-2011. A Revisional Round will be conducted from 01-03-2011 to 05-03-2011.



Union Home Minister Sh. P. Chidambaram being enumerated by Census Enumerator during Population Enumeration.



GIS Based Town Mapping

14.6 A new initiative - 'GIS Based Town Mapping' has been undertaken to improve the quality and coverage of Census enumeration to avoid any duplication or omission of areas in 33 capital cities of the country. Based on Satellite Imaging, digitized maps have been prepared for each ward showing layout of houses/buildings, major and minor roads, lanes, by-lanes and important land mark features.

Mother Tongue Survey of India

14.7 A scheme on Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) is being implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan relating to survey of mother tongues which were unclassified in Census 2001. Out of 541 mother tongues earmarked for survey, the survey has been completed and reports finalized in respect of more than 270 mother tongues.

Post Enumeration Survey

14.8 Post Enumeration Surveys (PES) on House-listing and Housing Census- Census of India-2011 has been completed in all the States and Union Territories.

VITAL STATISTICS

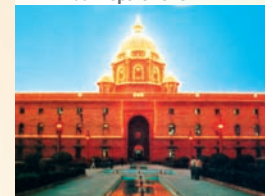
Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

14.9 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the

functionaries appointed by the State/ UT Governments under the RBD Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths are the chief executive authorities in the respective States.

14.10 The proportion of registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The registration level of births and deaths for the Country in 2007 has gone up to 74 percent and 69 percent respectively registering an increase of about five percent for births and six percent for deaths over the previous year (depicted from figure-1 given below). However, wide variations across the States in the level of registration have continued to persist. The States of Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Kerala, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent per cent level of registration of births. The States of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Sikkim and West Bengal have achieved more than 90% level of registration of birth. However, this level is still less than 50% in States of Bihar and Jharkhand. The level of registration of deaths is lower than that of births in most of the States / UTs except Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, A & N Island, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. The States of Goa and Kerala and Union Territories of

Annual Report 2010-11



Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have cent percent level of registration of death. More than 90% of deaths are being registered in the States of Karnataka, Mizoram, Punjab and Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of A & N Island. The percentage of death registration ranged between 80 and 90 percent in the States of Chhattisgarh,

Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim and Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. The death registration is below 35% in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar. Lower level of death registration may partly be attributed to non-registration of female deaths and infant deaths.



Fig1: Level of Registration (in %) of Births and Deaths in India from Year 1997 to 2007

14.11 There have been significant increase in level of registration of births in the States of Utrakhand (8.6%), Jharkhand (7.7%), Madhya Pradesh (7.7%), Bihar (5.9%) and Andhra Pradesh (4%) while there is a marginal increase in level of registration of births in Rajasthan (1.7%) and Gujarat (1.2%) over the previous year.

14.12 In terms of level of registration of deaths, there have been considerable improvements in death registration in the States of Mizoram (8.2%), Manipur (8.0%), Utrakhand (5.5%), Chhattisgarh (4.4%), Jammu & Kashmir (4.3%), Haryana & Sikkim (3.7% each), Meghalaya (3.5%) and Punjab (1.9%) over the previous year.

Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

14.13 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 provides a medically authenticated database on causes of death, a prerequisite to monitoring health trends of the population. Till date, 32 States/UTs, barring the States/UT of Kerala, Meghalaya and Lakshadweep have issued the notification for implementation of the scheme of MCCD.

14.14 As per the draft annual report on "Medical Certification of Cause of Death" for the year 2005, out of the total registered deaths of 40,30,488 in 24 States/UTs, a total of 6,50,507 deaths (4,06,931 Males and 2,43,576 Females) have been reported to be medically certified.

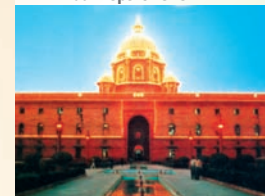
14.15 The coverage of MCCD is limited to selected hospitals in urban area. Expanding the scope of MCCD is under consideration.

Sample Registration System (SRS)

14.16 The Sample Registration System (SRS) is a large scale demographic survey for providing reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. Initiated by the Office of the Registrar General, India on a pilot basis in a few

selected states in 1964-65, it became fully operational in 1969-70 covering about 3,700 sample units. With a view to monitoring the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling frame is revised every ten years, apart from making efforts for enhancing its scope and rationalizing the system. The latest replacement is based on the 2001 census and is effective from 01.01.2004. The present SRS has 7,597 sample units (4,433 rural and 3,164 urban) spread across all States and Union Territories, encompassing about 1.3 million households and nearly 7 million population. The SRS is a dual record system and consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by resident part-time enumerators and an independent half yearly survey by supervisors. The unmatched data from these sources are re-verified in the field. The time lag between the field survey and release of results under SRS has been reduced to less than one year. The Sample Registration System Bulletin containing the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for the year 2009 has been released. The estimates of birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate and the natural growth rate for the year 2009, for all States/UTs, separately for rural and urban areas are given in the **Annexure-XIV**. Salient findings for the year 2009 are as under:

Annual Report 2010-11



- i) Crude Birth Rate (CBR) at national level is 22.5 per thousand population; 24.1 in rural areas and 18.3 in urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest (14.7) in Kerala and the highest (28.7) in Uttar Pradesh;
- ii) Crude Death Rate (CDR) at the National level is 7.3 per thousand population; 7.8 in rural areas and 5.8 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Delhi has recorded the lowest CDR (4.4) and Orissa the highest (8.8);
- iii) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (<one year) at the national level is 50 per 1,000 live births, It has declined by 3 points over the corresponding estimate of 53 in 2008; it varies from 55 in rural areas to 34 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (12) while Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest (67).

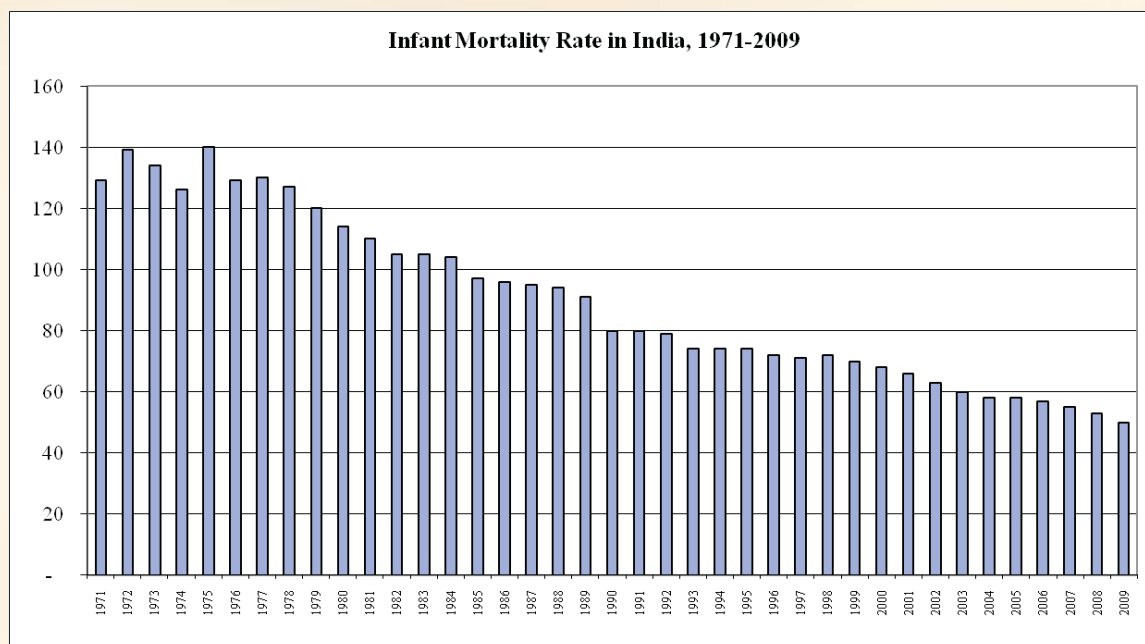


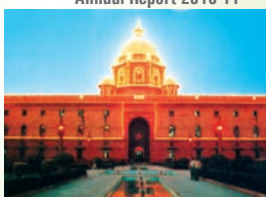
Fig 2: Infant Mortality Rate in India from year 1971 to 2009 as per SRS

14.17 The direct data collection through handheld device from the field under the SRS as a part of the overall plan of developing a fully integrated online system is likely to be implemented from July, 2011. This would help in reducing further the time lag between data collection and

release of reports besides, creating of electronic database.

Annual Health Survey (AHS)

14.18 The Annual Health Survey (AHS) has been conceived at the behest of the National Commission on Population, Prime Minister's Office

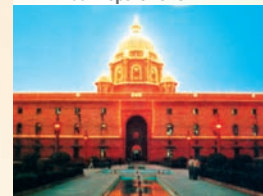


and Planning Commission to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level and to map its rate of change on a continual basis to assess the efficacy of various health interventions including those under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The AHS would, inter-alia, generate indicators such as Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Sex Ratio at Birth & host of other indicators on maternal & child care, family planning practices, etc. and changes therein on a year to year basis at appropriate sub-state level of aggregations.. The AHS is being implemented in all the 284 districts of the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttrakhand) and Assam (henceforth referred as AHS States) during the mission period 2007-2012 starting from 2010-2011. The survey would be undertaken every year in 20,694 statistically selected sample units (Census Enumeration Blocks in case of urban areas and villages or a segment thereof in case of villages with population exceeding 2,000 in rural areas) spread across the nine (9) AHS States covering a total Population of about 18.2 million and 3.6 million households. About 70 sample units of approximately 1,000 population in case of a village in rural

areas and 650 for an enumeration block in urban areas will be covered in each district.

14.19 The survey is being carried out by adopting a hybrid model wherein the fieldwork has been entrusted to the reputed survey agencies. In all, seven survey agencies have been selected for the 9 AHS States which have been categorized into 18 distinct zones in order to ensure effective & smooth execution of the project. The fieldwork for the baseline survey has commenced in May, 2010 and is nearing completion. The results of baseline survey would be released by April, 2011.

14.20 In order to authenticate the quality of data collected by the survey agencies, a post survey audit is being undertaken by third party agencies selected for the purpose. This is over and above the regular inspections carried by respective Directorates of Census Operations (DCOs) in the 9 AHS States as well as the ORGI Headquarters. Further, a component of Clinical, Anthropometric and Biological (CAB) Tests to yield district level data on the prevalence of under and over-nutrition, anaemia and hypertension, abnormalities in fasting glucose levels, and household availability of iodized salt in selected sub-samples of households across all the AHS districts is also likely to be introduced in March, 2011. The result of CAB component will be released separately.



National Population Register (NPR) in the Country

14.21 The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting information on specific characteristics of each 'usual resident'. The NPR would also have photographs, 10 finger prints and Iris information of all 'usual residents' who are of age 05 years and above.

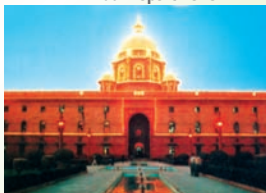
14.22 The field work of biographic data collection for creation of NPR in the country has been substantially completed in all the States/UTs. The counting of these NPR Schedules is over in all the States/ UTs. 97% scanning of these schedules has also been completed at the 16 data centres.

14.23 The work of digitization and capture of biometry under NPR for the country has been entrusted to a consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and Department of Information Technology (DIT). The data entry from the scanned images has already started. Collection of photographs and biometrics will commence from April 2011 onwards. The list of 'usual residents' would be published in the local areas for inviting claims and objections (if any). After settling objections and incorporating the corrections, if any, the NPR database would be sent to UIDAI for de-duplication and assigning of the

UID numbers. It is proposed to issue identity (smart) cards to all the 'usual residents' of age 18 years and above in the country. The Office of RG&CCI will maintain and update the NPR database.

National Population Register (NPR) in Coastal Areas

14.24 As one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, creation of NPR in 3,331 coastal villages in all the 9 Maritime States and 4 Union Territories has been undertaken ahead of creation of NPR for the country. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, all the towns have also been covered. In these areas, the method of direct data collection has been resorted to and photographs and finger prints of all the usual residents of these villages [15 year of age and above] has also been undertaken. The direct data collection of more than 120 lakh persons and biometric details [for persons of age 15 years and above] of more than 70 lakh persons have been collected. The draft Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) has been published and displayed in all the selected villages/towns. Steps have been initiated for the production and personalization of identity (smart) cards which would be issued to 'usual residents' of age 18 years and above in these areas.



Enumeration of Castes

14.25 Government has approved a proposal for the enumeration of all castes. This will be done as a separate exercise after population enumeration phase of Census 2011 is over. The enumeration of all castes would be started from the month of June and

completed in a phased manner by September 2011. An Expert Group to classify the caste/tribe returns after the enumeration is completed would be constituted by the Government at an appropriate time. The modalities, procedure of enumeration, legal provisions etc. are in the process of finalization.



MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

CHAPTER XV

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

15.1 Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian honour of the country. It is awarded for exceptional service towards advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order. Instituted in the year 1954, this award has been conferred on 41 persons so far. It was last conferred on Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi for the year 2009.

Padma Awards

15.2 Padma Awards are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The awards are given in all disciplines/ fields of activities viz. art, social work, public affairs, science & engineering, trade & industry, medicine, literature & education, sports, civil service and others.

15.3 The decoration of Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service in any field; Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order and Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field.

15.4 It is the practice to invite nominations for Padma Awards every year from all State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, Institutes of Excellence,

and recipients of Bharat Ratna/ Padma Vibhushan award. Besides them, a large number of recommendations are also received suo-motu from several Cabinet Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, private individuals, organizations etc. All these recommendations are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for its consideration. The recommendations of the Padma Awards Committee are submitted to the Prime Minister and the President for their approval and the awards are announced on the eve of Republic Day.

15.5 The President of India has approved the conferment of 128 Padma Awards (including one duo case) on the occasion of Republic Day 2011. This includes 13 Padma Vibhushan, 31 Padma Bhushan and 84 Padma Shri. There are 31 ladies among the awardees. The decoration of the award will be presented by the President of India at Rashtrapati Bhawan in March/April, 2011. The names of the recipients are available on the ministry's website.

Gallantry Awards

15.6 The Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry awards, administered by the Ministry of Defence, are announced on Republic Day and Independence Day every year. Recommendations in respect of civilian citizens are processed in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Annual Report 2010-11



15.7 The President has approved the name of one civilian for Gallantry award on Independence Day, 2010.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

15.8 Jeevan Raksha Padak awards were instituted in the year 1961. As the name of the award suggests, it is given to a rescuer for saving someone's life.

15.9 The awards are given in three categories, namely, Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Jeevan Raksha Padak. Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for conspicuous courage under circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer; Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer and Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer in an act or series of acts of human nature in saving life from drowning, fire, accident, electrocution, land-slide, animal attack, etc.

15.10 Nominations for the awards are invited every year from all State/UT Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These are considered by an Awards Committee. The recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President.

15.11 The ceremony for these awards is held in respective State Capitals of

the awardees, where the awardee is presented a medallion and a Certificate signed by the Home Minister. The awardees are also given a lump-sum monetary allowance at the rate of ₹75,000 for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, ₹ 45,000 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and ₹ 30,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

15.12 For the year 2010, the President has approved Jeevan Raksha Padak awards for 38 persons. This includes 03 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padaks, 04 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padaks and 31 Jeevan Raksha Padaks.

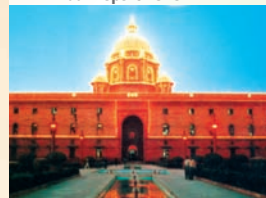
VIGILANCE MACHINERY

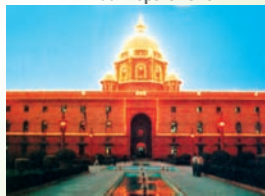
15.13 The Vigilance set up of the Ministry of Home Affairs is headed by the Joint Secretary (Administration), who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry. He is assisted by a Director and an Under Secretary in the discharge of his functions. The Vigilance Section not only deals with all disciplinary matters of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper), but also all matters related to Annual Confidential Reports and coordinates vigilance activities in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry, such as Central Police Forces, Central Police Organisations etc.

15.14 To strengthen preventive vigilance, the measures taken within the Ministry are briefly summed up as follows:-

- a) To ensure timely completion of various tasks relating to vigilance

Annual Report 2010-11





- work, the Chief Vigilance Officer maintains liaison with all attached/subordinate offices.
- b) The Ministry of Home Affairs implements the Annual Action Plan for vigilance/ anti-corruption measures of the Department of Personnel and Training. The Attached/Subordinate offices in the Ministry are asked to implement the Plan effectively and report the progress every quarter to the Ministry. Regular reviews of the vigilance activities in the subordinate formations of the Ministry are undertaken and reports sent to the Department of Personnel and Training at the end of every quarter.
- c) All reports required to be sent to Central Vigilance Commission and the Department of Personnel and Training, are sent to the concerned authorities at the prescribed periodic intervals.
- d) Some Divisions in the Ministry having substantial public dealings, like Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division, Foreigners Divisions and Procurement Wing of Police Modernisation Division, are kept under close watch.
- e) Positive vetting is done by the intelligence agencies in respect of all officers and members of staff working in sensitive Sections/ Divisions. It serves as an effective tool in ensuring that only persons with unimpeachable integrity are posted in sensitive places in the Ministry.
- f) Liaison is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions which have been categorized as sensitive to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.
- g) The CVO monitors the progress on disposal of complaints received from various sources and pendency of disciplinary/vigilance cases regularly.
- h) The staff in the Ministry is rotated amongst various divisions to curb development of vested interests. To facilitate rotation of staff an exercise to categorise the posts as sensitive or non-sensitive has been undertaken.
- i) List of officers whose integrity is doubtful is maintained and periodically reviewed.
- 15.15 The "Vigilance Awareness Week" was observed from 25.10.2010 to 01.11.2010. A pledge was administered by the Home Secretary, on 25.10.2010 to the officers of Ministry of Home Affairs. An Open Forum on "Generation of Awareness and Publicity against Corruption" was also organized on 27.10.2010. The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry as well.



Union Home Secretary administering pledge to the officers of Ministry of Home Affairs during Vigilance Awareness Week observed from 25.10.2010 to 01.11.2010

15.16 The Ministry keeps a watch over all cases pending at different stages including the cases pending in its attached and subordinate offices, so that such cases are disposed of in a time bound manner. The status of pendency is monitored by the CVO and at appropriate intervals meetings with CVOs and VO of concerned attached/subordinate offices is taken by him.

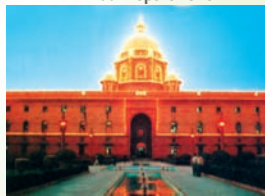
15.17 Statistics in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices during the year 2010-2011 (up to 31.12.2010) are at **Annexure.XV**.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

15.18 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, this Ministry has initiated the following actions:

- i. An RTI Section has been set up to collect, transfer the applications under the RTI Act, 2005 to the Central Public Information Officers/Public Authorities concerned and to forward the annual return regarding receipt and disposal of the RTI applications/appeals to the Central Information Commission.
- ii. Details of the Ministry's functions alongwith its functionaries etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of this Ministry's official website as required under section 4(1) (b) of the Act.
- iii. All Deputy Secretary/Director level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under section





- 5(1) of the Act, in respect of the subjects being handled by them.
- iv. All Joint Secretaries have been designated as Appellate Authorities in terms of section 19 (1) of the Act, in respect of Deputy Secretaries/ Directors working under them and designated as CPIOs.
 - v. The annual return under section 25 of the Act for the year ended 31st March, 2010 in respect of this Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices and Delhi Police have been uploaded on the website of this Ministry and given on-line to the Central Information Commission.
 - vi. To facilitate the receipt of applications under the RTI Act, 2005 a provision has been made to receive the applications at the reception counter of this Ministry in each of its three buildings viz. North Block, Lok Nayak Bhavan and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further transferred by the RTI Section to the CPIOs/ Public Authorities concerned.
 - vii. During the year 2009-10, 45,488 applications were dealt with, as against 29,906 applications dealt with during the previous year.

SECRETARIAT SECURITY ORGANIZATION

15.19 The Secretariat Security Organization (SSO) is the nodal

agency for the security of Government buildings under the security cover of the Ministry of Home Affairs. At present there are 49 buildings under MHA security cover housing offices of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These buildings are located at various places in Delhi in a radius of approximately 16 Km. The organization is responsible for formulation of policies regarding Government building security and executing them through :-

- (i) The Reception Organisation, and
- (ii) CISF/ SSF.

15.20 The Reception Organisation comprising of 120 personnel is manning 53 Reception Offices located in the 49 Government buildings. Entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated through the various Reception offices from where visitor passes are issued and a record kept thereof. Visitor passes are issued only after confirming from officers of a pre-determined level if the visitor is to be allowed entry or otherwise.

15.21 The GBS unit of the CISF and the SSF are deployed for the security of the buildings including their premises. The two forces are assigned the task of:

- (a) **Access Control**-To ensure that no unauthorized person, vehicle or material is allowed access to the government buildings including their premises. Only bonafide persons holding valid I/Cards issued

by this Ministry are allowed entry. Apart from this, visitors holding valid temporary/daily visitors pass are allowed entry after checking/frisking including checking of their bags/brief cases etc.

- (b) **Anti-terrorist Measures**—The forces are primarily responsible for anti-terrorist measures in the buildings.
- (c) **Forcible entry/armed attack** - To prevent/counter any attempt of forcible entry/armed attack on the buildings and take effective action against such forcible entry/armed attack as first responder.
- (d) **Intrusion**—To deter, detect and neutralize any kind of intrusion into the building.
- (e) **Exit Control**—To prevent pilferage of government property from the buildings.

SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Carrom

15.22 The Carrom Board team of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been giving a consistently good performance over the years. In 2010-11, it secured the runner up spot in the Men's Team Championship in the Inter-Ministry Carrom Tournament conducted by the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports (CCSC&S) Board at New Delhi. Shri Raja Ramaswamy (Captain) and Shri Inderjit Bhatia won the winner

and runner up positions respectively, in the individual Men Veterans Singles event. Ms. S. Rajalakshmi won the runner up position in the Women's Singles event and Shri K. Tej Prasad secured the 3rd position in Individual Men's Singles event.

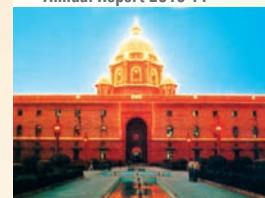
Wrestling

15.23 The team from the Ministry of Home Affairs won the overall team championship in the Inter Ministry Wrestling Tournament 2010-11 conducted by the (CCSC&SB) in New Delhi. In the individual events, Shri Rajesh Singh of this Ministry won the first position in the 84 Kg weight category while Shri Joginder Singh won the first position in the 96-120 Kg weight category. The second position in the individual weight categories were secured by S/Shri Vinod Kumar (55 Kg), Ramesh Kumar (60 Kg), Ranvir (96 Kg) and Jogiender Singh (96-120 Kg). The third position was secured by S/Shri Balkishan (60 Kg), Jaikumar (74 Kg), Hansraj (84 Kg), Rakesh Khatri (96 Kg) and Surender Kumar (96-120 Kg). Shri Rajesh Singh of Ministry of Home Affairs won the bronze medal in the 84 Kg category in the All India Civil Services Wrestling Tournament, as a member of the Central Secretariat Wrestling team, held at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala from 01.12.2010 to 11.12.2010.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

15.24 An Official Language Division is functioning in the Ministry to

Annual Report 2010-11



implement the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967; Official Languages Rules, 1976, as amended in 1987, and other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time to time. The Division ensures compliance with the official language policy of the Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices.

Implementation of the Official Language Policy

15.25 Keeping in view the large size of the Ministry, 20 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted at the Division level, each headed by the Joint Secretary of the Division concerned. All Officers of the rank of Section Officer and above up to the rank of Director of the Division concerned are members of the respective Committee. The Quarterly Progress Reports regarding progressive use of Hindi in official work received from Sections/Desks of the respective Divisions are reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures are suggested to avoid recurrence of the shortcomings.

Compliance with the Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967 and correspondence in Hindi

15.26 Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended in 1967 is being complied with fully and all the documents covered under this

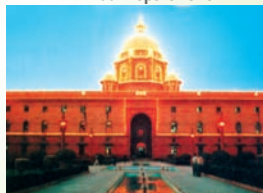
section are being invariably issued bilingually. All the letters received or signed in Hindi, irrespective of the fact from where they are received, are being replied to in Hindi. Efforts are being made to increase correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in the regions 'A' & 'B'.

Official Language Inspections

15.27 Official Language inspections were carried out in 09 offices under the Ministry located outside Delhi. The Committee of Parliament on Official Language also inspected 11 offices of the Ministry during the year. Besides, 31 Sections of the Ministry were also inspected by the personnel of Official Language Division

Hindi Day/Hindi Month

15.28 Hindi Month was organized in the Ministry from September 14 to October 13, 2010. Various Hindi competitions and programmes such as a Hindi Workshop and a very informative lecture by an eminent Hindi Scholar, Shri Lakshmi Shankar Vajpayee, Station Director, All India Radio, New Delhi were organized in which 216 personnel of the Ministry participated with a lot of enthusiasm. Hindi speaking as well as non-Hindi speaking personnel of the Ministry participated in a large number with zeal in the competitions and the programmes.



Training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography

15.29 Out of the total 68 Lower Division Clerks, 58 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Similarly, out of the total 135 Stenographers, 71 are trained in Hindi Stenography.

Hindi Workshop

15.30 Two Hindi workshops were organized in the months of June, 2010 and September, 2010 to motivate employees to do their official work in Hindi and to train them up effectively in attempting noting and drafting originally in Hindi. Forty employees participated enthusiastically in these workshops.

Hindi Salahakar Samiti

15.31 Hindi Salahakar Samiti of this Ministry has been reconstituted on 21.10.2010.

REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

15.32 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery (IGRM), functioning in this Ministry attends to all grievances. 3,305 grievances were received and attended to during the period from 01.04.2010 to 31.12.2010.

15.33 The Joint Secretary (Coordination and Public Grievances) has been nominated as Director of Public grievances. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of Director of Public

Grievances have been displayed at the Reception counter.

15.34 A Public Grievance Officer has been nominated in each Division as the Nodal Officer who monitors the progress of the redressal of Public Grievances relating to the respective Division.

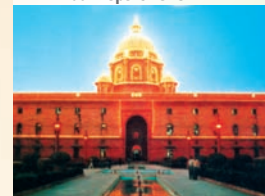
PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

15.35 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a wide range of subjects, which are complex as well as sensitive in nature warranting constant parliamentary attention. This is reflected in the legislative and non-legislative business of the Parliament when it is in Session, as also in the recommendations of various Parliamentary Committees referred to this Ministry for taking action. This Ministry has been organising regular meetings of the Consultative Committee. Inputs are also provided for the resolutions, etc. adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, high level International fora for political multilateral negotiations.

15.36 This Ministry held six meetings of the Consultative Committee during the year 2010-11 under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister on the following subjects:

- (i) Left Wing Extremism (Part-I) on 23.04.2010.
- (ii) Left Wing Extremism (Part-II) on 03.05.2010.

Annual Report 2010-11



- (iii) Left Wing Extremism on 29.07.2010.
- (iv) Coastal Security on 27.10.2010.
- (v) Matters relating to Jammu and Kashmir on 09.12.2010.
- (vi) Matter relating to insurgency in North East : Peace Process on 09.02.2011.

15.37 The Action Taken Report of on the recommendations contained in the 144th Report of the Standing Committee on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2009-2010 was submitted to the Committee as per schedule.

15.38 As required under Rule 266 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States and Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, Statements regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 144th Report of the Committee were made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 23.11.2010 in the Rajya Sabha and on 24.11.2010 in the Lok Sabha.

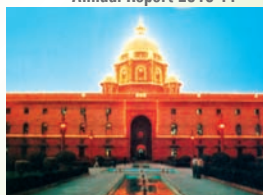
DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

Audit Objections/Paras

15.39 Departmental Accounting Organization (DAO) of MHA working as a part of Internal Finance Wing of Ministry of Home

Affairs is responsible for payment, accounting and internal audit of the Ministry and all attached offices. DAO brings out monthly and annual financial statements for the Ministry and submits it to the Controller General of Accounts who compiles for the entire Government of India as a whole. The DAO is headed by Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA) who acts as a Principal Accounting Advisor to the Chief Accounting Authority (Secretary) of the Ministry. As an integral part of Internal Finance Wing of the Ministry, CCA helps Special Secretary and Financial Adviser (SS&FA) in maintaining an efficient system of financial management in the Ministry. DAO works in a computerized environment using an expenditure accounting software called COMPACT for managing its payment and accounting functions. The data of COMPACT is uploaded on a web based application called e-lekha which has the capability of generating real time reports which serve as a part of expenditure information system for the Ministry. The DAO also assists the IFD in budget formulation, budget execution and budget reporting.

15.40 The internal audit wing of MHA, under the overall guidance of Controller General of Accounts has undertaken the Risk Based Audit of various schemes of MHA. The revised internal audit manual, 2009 has also focused on reorienting the Internal

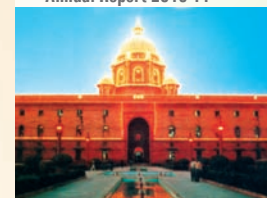


Audit function for conducting a Risk Based and Performance Audit of various aspects of functioning of the Ministry. An Audit Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary of the Ministry with SS&FA as Vice Chairman, and CCA, who is also the Chief Audit Executive, as Member Secretary has been constituted to have an oversight of the functioning of Risk Management and Controls in the Ministry and attached offices. An internal audit charter has also been approved and issued. The Internal Audit Wing carries out Concurrent Audit quarterly for Modernization of Police Force and half yearly of Security Related Expenditures in various States. Also, it has been mandated to conduct audits of Freedom Fighter Pension disbursement by the audit committee on the request of Freedom Fighter Division. Scheme of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System would also be audited on a sample basis in 6 States in the current financial year during the months of February and March, 2011. The Internal Audit Wing also takes up special audit engagements as per Terms of Reference given by the executive wings of the Ministry.

15.41 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) include budgetary requirements of various Central Para-military Forces (CPFs), Central Police Organizations (CPOs), Union Territories (UTs) (with and without legislature), Registrar General of India, Department of

Official Language, etc. The 10 Demand for Grants take care of expenditure requirements of all these agencies. With UTs, beginning to implement COMPACT and e-lekha, the expenditure filing and reporting for all the grants of MHA would be on a real time basis. Besides Internal Audit, the operations and financial statements of Ministry of Home Affairs are subjected to Statutory Audit as well which is carried out by the Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG).

15.42 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the Inspection Notes indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units/Organizations, which in time make efforts to settle the observations. C&AG through the Report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paras against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by the Ministry. In order to promptly settle the audit paras, the status of pendency is monitored at the highest level on quarterly basis, where representatives of Director General (Audit) are also invited in the meetings. Software to monitor the pending audit paras is also being developed in the Office of the Chief Controller of Accounts. The receipt and liquidation of audit paras is a continuous ongoing process. As on 01.01.2010, there were 25 such audit paras pending in this Ministry. During the period from 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010, 24 new paras were



received, bringing the total to 49. Out of which, 28 paras have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 21 such paras as on 31.12.2010.

15.43 The number of outstanding Inspection Notes/Paras in respect of all organizations under the control of MHA as on 01.01.2010 was 4,220. During the period from 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010, the total number of Inspection Notes/Paras settled and received was 1,444 and 1,644 respectively. Thus, as on 31.12.2010, the number of outstanding Inspection Notes/Paras was 4,420. To monitor the progress of settlement of these Paras, ad-hoc committees have been constituted in the Ministry. The position in respect of each organization is at **Annexure XVI**.

15.44 Status of the ATNs on Important Audit Observations included in earlier Annual Reports is given at **Annexure XVII**. A summary of most recent and important audit observations pertaining to this Ministry and made available by the C&AG and their latest status is at **Annexures XVIII** and **XIX** respectively.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment at work place

15.45 The Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a five member Complaint Committee for redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment at workplace, if any, made by aggrieved

women employees of the Ministry. The Committee has one male and four women members, including the Chairperson, and a member from the Young Women's Christian Association as an NGO member. The Committee is holding regular quarterly meetings.

15.46 The Committee has received one complaint regarding sexual harassment at workplace during the year, which is being examined.

Benefit to Physically Handicapped Persons

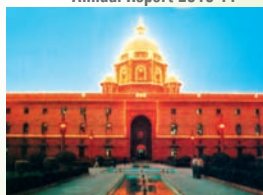
15.47 The Central Government have prescribed 3% reservation in employment to physically handicapped persons (one per cent each for blindness or low vision, hearing impairment and locomotor disability or cerebral palsy)

15.48 There are 11 Visually handicapped, 01 Hearing Impaired and 16 orthopedically handicapped persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.49 On account of the nature of work, all categories posts of 'combatant personnel' of the Central Police Forces are exempted from section 33 of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participations) Act, 1995.

GENDER BUDGETING

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



Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

15.51 The CISF has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres (FWCs) at Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefit of women. Presently, FWCs are being constructed at RTC Behror (Rajasthan), RTC Deoli and RTC Arakkonam (TN). These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and augment their family income by earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts, production of food items etc.

15.52 Budgetary provision of ₹ 3.02 crore in BE 2010-11 has been reduced to ₹ 2.40 crore in RE 2010-11, keeping in view the likely completion of construction of FWCs at RTC Behror and RTC Arakkonam during current financial year. However, construction of FWCs at RTC Deoli will be completed in next financial year 2011-12.

Bureau of Police Research & Development

15.53 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. A provision of ₹ 1.37 crore in Budget Estimates 2010-11 has been made for the following schemes benefiting women:-

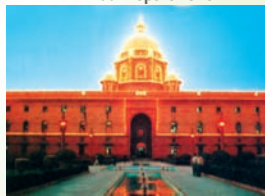
i) Research Study (₹ 43.56 lakh);

- ii) 4th National Conference for Women in Police (₹ 9.55 lakh);
- iii) Award of Junior Research Fellowships for doctoral work in Police Science and Criminology as per the guidelines laid down by the UGC (₹ 13.33 lakh);
- iv) Courses on Self Development and Conflict Management for Women Police Officers of the rank of Dy. SP to ASI at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (₹ 9 lakh);
- v) Courses on Crime Against Women vis-a-vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice & Human Rights and Investigation of Female Foeticide at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (₹ 5 lakh);
- vi) Seminar-cum-workshop on "Trafficking of Persons and Role of Police in the country" (₹ 10 lakh);
- vii) Vertical Interaction Course for IPS and other Senior Officers on issues relating to Gender & SC/ST categories (₹ 10 lakh);
- viii) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme - Publication of Hindi Books (₹ 84,000);
- ix) Provision for Women Health Care Centre, Women Rest Room and Creche in each CDTS (₹ 36 lakh).

15.54 The following Research and Training activities have been undertaken by BPR&D during the year 2010-11 benefiting the women:

Annual Report 2010-11





- a) Third and final installment amounting to ₹ 83,000 being awarded to Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Lecturer, Bangalore University for the Research study on "A Comparative Sociological Analysis of the Job Stress, Vulnerability and subsequent Security Need for the Women in the ITES and Garment Industries in the Silicon Valley of India, Bangalore."
- b) Third and final installment amounting to ₹ 80,463 being awarded to Dr. S. Latha of Madras University, Chennai for the Research study on "Reporting behavior of Crime Victims – A Dynamic Approach to Police – Public Interface".
- c) Two installments amounting to ₹ 2,61,667 being awarded to Dr. S. Karunanidhi for the Research study on "Influence of certain Psychological variable on occupational stress and well being among women police".
- d) Third installment amounting to ₹ 11,70,556 being awarded to Dr. Anuradha Dutta, Project Director, Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Changes and Development, Guwahati and Prof. (Dr.) V. Veeraraghavan, New Delhi, coordinator of the Research project.
- e) Third installment amounting to ₹ 13,43,794 being awarded to Prof. (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal, coordinator of the Research study on 'Status of Crime against Women in Southern Region Kerala, Tamil Nadu and North East Region'.
- f) Research study on 'Socio Psychological and Economic problems of women prisoners and their accompanying children' was awarded to Prof. (Dr.) Deepti Shrivastava, Bhopal with a total outlay of ₹ 4.98 lakh out of which final installments amounting to ₹ 1,66,666 has been released.
- g) Two Research projects on women related issues to be undertaken by the women professionals proposed by the Correctional Administration Division with an estimated expenditure of ₹ 5 lakh during 2010-11.
- h) Research study on "Impact of imprisonment on Prisoner's family" is proposed to be undertaken with an estimated expenditure towards release of first instalment of ₹ 7.50 lakh during 2010-11.
- i) 4th National Conference for Women in Police was organized at Bhubaneswar incurring expenditure of ₹ 9.55 lakh during 2010-11.
- j) Two Doctoral fellowships in Police Science and Criminology earmarked for being awarded to women with an estimated expenditure of ₹ 2.18 lakh during 2010-11.

- k) Ten (10) women were sanctioned fellowship (ongoing) amount totaling ₹ 5,99,500 lakh for the Doctoral Work in Police Science and Criminology.
- l) Six (6) courses on Crime against Women vis-à-vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice and Human Rights and Investigation of Female Foeticide Cases were conducted at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D incurring expenditure of ₹ 4 lakh during 2010-11.
- m) Seven (7) courses on Self Development and Conflict Management exclusively for Women Police Officers of the rank of Dy. SP to ASI were organized at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D incurring expenditure of ₹ 5.65 lakh during 2010-11.
- n) Three (3) Seminars-cum-Workshops on trafficking of personnel and role of police in the country were organized incurring expenditure of ₹ 5.35 lakh during 2010-11.
- o) Thirteen (13) numbers of Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and Senior Officers on the issues relating to Gender & SC/ST were organized incurring expenditure of ₹ 8 lakh during 2010-11.
- p) Three Prizes totaling ₹ 84,000 being awarded to women for books in Hindi pertaining to police related subjects under Pandit Gobind

Ballabh Pant Award Scheme during 2010-11.

- q) Women Health Care Centre, Women's Rest Room and a Creche in each CDTS are being established with an estimated expenditure of ₹ 36 lakh during 2010-11.

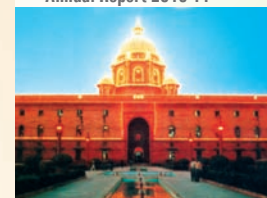
Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

15.55 The Government had initially approved the raising of one Mahila Battalion in CRPF during 1985. Within a short span of time, another two Mahila Battalions have been inducted. At present, two Mahila Battalions are functioning in CRPF and third Battalion is undergoing basic training at Ajmer, Rajasthan. Besides, the Force has enlisted women personnel for three CRPF units exclusively for women and posted them in these units including RAF units/GCs deployed in various parts of the country.

15.56 The Force has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres for the benefit of women. These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and productions of food items etc. CRPF has following schemes exclusively benefiting women:-

- i. Women's hostel.
- ii. Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/ common staff rooms.

Annual Report 2010-11



- iii. Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- iv. Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- v. Day care centre/Creches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
- vi. Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra skills.

15.57 Apart from above and in order to redress of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment of women at work place, the CRPF has constituted a four member complaint Committee at Sector level. The Committee has started holding regular quarterly meetings to quick redress the complaint, if any.

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

15.59 CRPF comprised three exclusive Mahila Battalions, one at Delhi, second at Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and third is undergoing basic training at Ajmer (Rajasthan). The Mahila personnel of trained Battalions are deployed for various law and order duties. In addition, Mahila employees posted at Group Centres and RAF at various levels are rendering different kind of law and order and other police duties around the country.

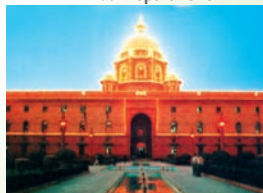
15.60 Total number of women working in each group area is as under:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
123	470	3,778	4,371

15.61 Approximate annual salary cost of women employees is ₹ 112.56 crore.

15.62 The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 female formed police officers reached Monrovia, Liberia on 30.01.2007 and after pre-induction training with effect from 02.02.2007 to 05.02.2007, the troops started with first deployment at Unity Conference Centre on 08.02.2007.

15.63 The deployment of FFPU continues till date and subsequent batches have been deployed in the years 2008, 2009 and 2010. The present batch will be replaced by 5th contingent of FFPU from India in the month of February, 2011.



15.64 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		2010-11	2011-12 (Proposed)
1.	Day Care Centre	0.17	6.00
2.	Gender Sensitization	0.02	2.00
3.	Health Care Centre	0.37	8.00
4.	Improvise Service	0.02	10.00
5.	Nutritional Care Centre	0.04	7.00
6.	Women's Hostel/Family Accommodation	4.03	42.00
Total		4.65	75.00

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

15.65 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:-

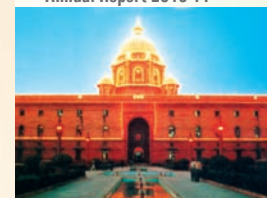
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		2010-11	2011-12 (Proposed)
1.	Day Care Centre	0.20	0.16
2.	Gender Sensitization	0.04	0.03

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		2010-11	2011-12 (Proposed)
3.	Health & Nutritional Care Centre	0.26	0.21
4.	Women Hostel	1.50	1.50
5.	Separate Accommodation for women employees	1.00	1.00
Total		3.00	2.90

- i. A sum of ₹ 0.59 lakh has been incurred for running of Day Care Centre, Gender Sensitization and Health & Nutritional Care Centre under gender budgeting by Training Centre, Kasumpti during the year 2009-10;
- ii. ₹ 13.91 lakh has been incurred by the field units under FTR (Frontier) Guwahati for running of Day Care Centre and Health & Nutritional Care Centre during 2009-10;
- iii. ₹ 5 lakh has been incurred by the field units working under FTR Patna for running of Day Care Centre and Health & Nutritional Care Centre during 2009-10;
- iv. ₹ 7.50 lakh utilized during 2009-10 by the units working under Sector Hqrs. Ranidanga for running of Day Care Centre and Health & Nutritional Care Centre;

Annual Report 2010-11



- v. ₹ 2 lakh utilized during 2009-10 for running of Creche / Day Care Centre at Frontier Academy, Srinagar and Ad hoc Training Centre, Gwaldam;
- vi. ₹ 3 lakh utilized during 2009-10 for running of Creche/Day Care Centre at 25th Bn. Ghitorni;
- vii. ₹ 222.15 lakh has been incurred during the year 2009-10 for construction of Hostel accommodation/separate

accommodation for women employees. During 2010-11 (upto December, 2010) ₹ 33.38 lakh has been incurred so far on these projects.

Border Security Force (BSF):

15.66 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting the women, and the provision made against each of them during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 are as under :-

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Schemes	Sanctioned Amount	Year-wise Allocation		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 86 BOPs of Punjab Ftr., BSF	1,150.00	50.00	600.00	250.00
2.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 06 BOPs of South Bengal Ftr., BSF	54.31	0.00	50.00	5.00
3.	All Women Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 04 BOPs of North Bengal Ftr., BSF	49.93	0.00	40.00	10.00
4.	Women Hostel for Mahila Trainees at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	400.00	0.00	250.00	150.00
5.	Toilet Block for Mahila Trainees at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	26.00	0.00	24.00	2.00
6.	Lecture Posts at STC BSF Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	15.00	0.00	10.00	5.00
7.	Toilet Blocks at STC, BSF, Kharkan Camp, Hoshiarpur, Punjab	15.00	0.00	10.00	5.00
8.	Mahila Accommodation with Toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 25 Bn BSF, Chhawla Camp, New Delhi.	59.60	0.00	0.00	40.00
Total Budget/Allocation		1,769.84	50.00	984.00	467.00



- i) ₹ 6 crore has been utilized for construction of 52 Barracks at BOPs of Punjab Frontier during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11.
- ii) ₹ 40 lakh has been utilized for construction of living barracks at BOPs of North Bengal Frontier during the year 2009-10 and ₹ 10 lakh during the year 2010-11.
- iii) ₹ 50 lakh has been utilized for construction of barracks at BOPs of South Bengal Frontier during the year 2009-10 and ₹ 5 lakh during the year 2010-11.
- (iv) ₹ 250 lakh has been utilized for construction of Hostel for Mahila trainees during the year 2009-10.
- v) ₹ 150 lakh has been utilized for construction of Hostel for Mahila trainees during the year 2010-11.
- (vi) ₹ 34 lakh has been utilized for construction of toilet for Mahila trainees during the year 2009-10 and ₹ 7 lakh during the year 2010-11.
- vii) ₹ 10 lakh has been utilized for providing adequate toilet facilities to Mahila trainees at Firing Range during 2009-10 and ₹ 5 lakh during 2010-11.
- viii) Health and Nutritional Care facilities have been created at all BOPs out of the available accommodation.

- (ix) Day Care and Gender sensitization facilities have also been created at Bn. HQrs, Sector HQ, Frontier HQ and Training Institutions out of available accommodation.

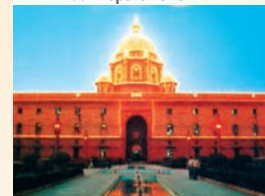
INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE (ITBP)

15.67 The ITBP has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres for the benefit of Women. These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items.

15.68 The following schemes were being introduced exclusively benefiting women:-

- a) Women hostel.
- b) Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/common staff rooms.
- c) Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- d) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- e) Day care centre/Creches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
- f) Providing embroidery machines exclusive to women to enable them to gain extra skills.

Annual Report 2010-11



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

of women personnel under their command.

15.70 Total number of women working in each group is as under:-

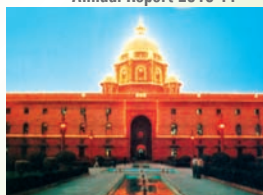
Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
31	66	750	847

15.71 At present 05 women ITBPeans are on deputation to United Nations Mission at Kango.

15.72 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions proposed against each of them during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Details of the Schemes	Allocation	
		BE 2010-11	BE 2011-12 (Proposed)
REVENUE			
	Opening of Creche for Women, Day Care Centre, Gender Sensitization, Health Care Centre, Nutritional Care Centre, Women's Rest Rooms (furniture & fixtures) & Washing/Drying/Women's laundry at 32 locations.	0.00	4.80
Total Revenue:-		0.00	4.80
CAPITAL OUTLAY			
1.	Modification of buses	0.00	0.90
2.	Construction of Barracks, Mobile Toilets, Women Hostel, Recreation & Gym Buildings for women.	0.00	24.00
Total Capital Outlay:-		0.00	24.90





ANNEXURES



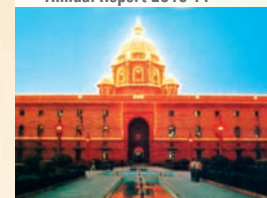


ANNEXURE-I

**MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD / HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2010-11 (AS ON 10.02.2011)**

Shri P Chidambaram	HOME MINISTER
Shri Mullappally Ramachandran	MINISTERS OF STATE
Shri Ajay Maken (upto 18.01.2011)	
Shri Gurudas Kamat (since 19.01.2011)	
Shri G.K. Pillai	HOME SECRETARY
Shri A.E. Ahmad	SECRETARY(Border Management)
Shri U.K. Bansal (since 11.11.2010)	SECRETARY(Internal Security)
Smt. Anita Chaudhary (upto 31.07.2010)	SPECIAL SECRETARY (Centre State)
Shri U.K. Bansal (upto 10.11.2010)	SPECIAL SECRETARY (Internal Security)
Shri Vishwapati Trivedi (since 01.02.2011)	SPECIAL SECRETARY & FINANCIAL ADVISER
Shri Dileep Raj Singh Chaudhary (since 01.02.2011)	SPECIAL SECRETARY (Naxal Management)
Shri Vishwapati Trivedi (upto 31.01.2011)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Shri Dileep Raj Singh Chaudhary (upto 31.01.2011)	
Shri Anil Goswami (since 16.04.2010)	
Smt. B. Bhamathi (since 29.04.2010)	
Shri A.K. Yadav (upto 22.01.2011)	JOINT SECRETARIES
Shri A.K. Goyal	
Shri Ashok Lavasa (upto 16.09.2010)	
Smt. B. Bhamathi (upto 28.04.2010)	
Shri D. Diptivilasa	
Shri D.K. Kotia (upto 11.04.2010)	
Shri Dharmendra Sharma	
Shri G.V. Venugopala Sarma (since 12.04.2010)	
Shri K.C. Jain	
Shri K.K. Pathak (since 27.10.2010)	

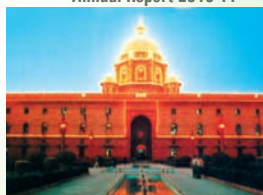
Annual Report 2010-11



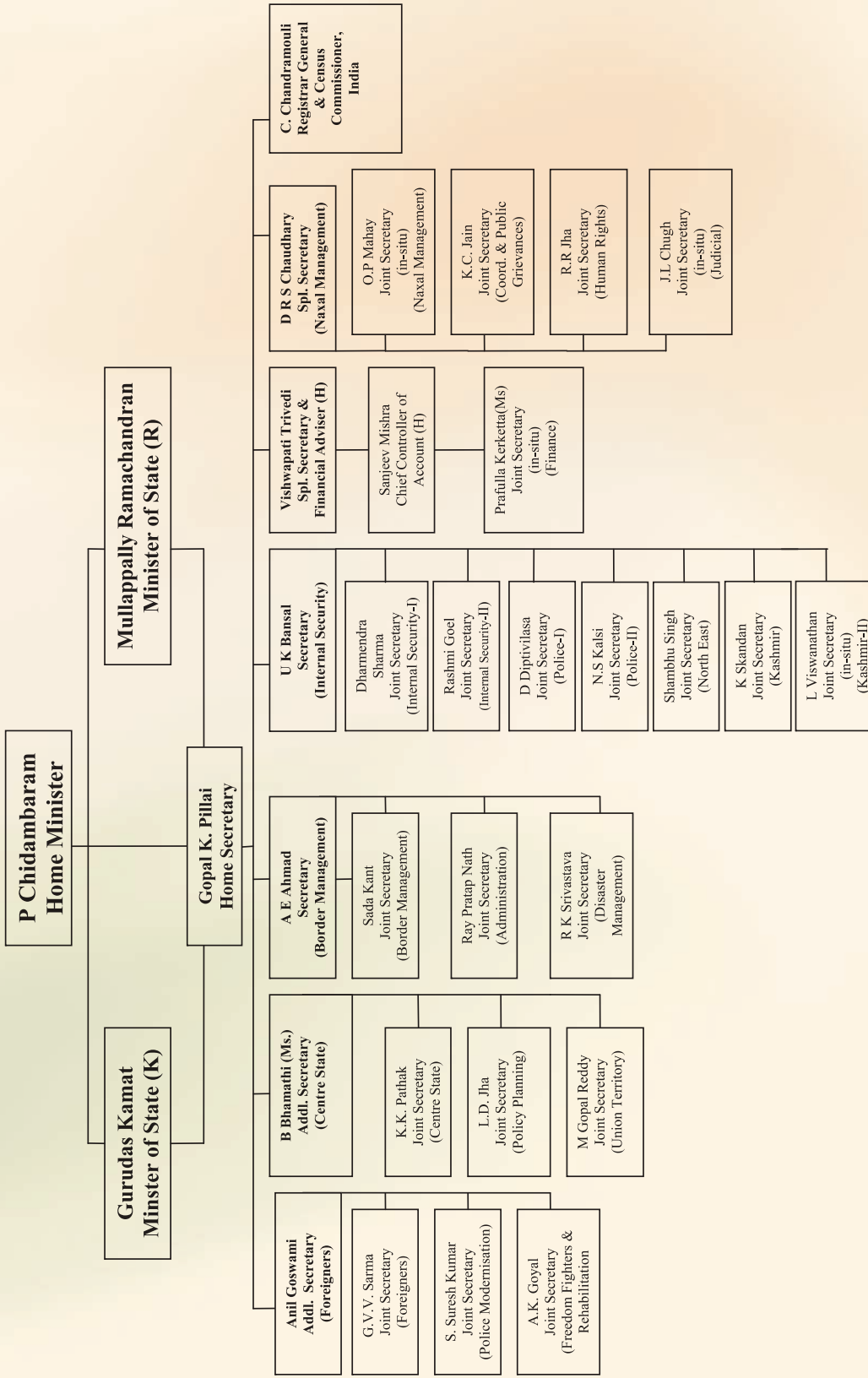
ANNEXURE-I (contd.)

**MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD / HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2010-11 (AS ON 10.02.2011)**

Shri K. Skandan	
Dr. Kashmir Singh (upto 30.11.2010)	
Shri L.D. Jha	
Shri M. Gopal Reddy (since 08.10.2010)	
Dr. N.S. Kalsi	
Shri Naveen Verma (upto 10.09.2010)	
Shri O. Ravi (upto 29.04.2010)	
Shri R.K. Srivastava (since 09.06.2010)	
Smt. Rashmi Goel (since 15.06.2010)	
Shri R.P. Nath	
Shri Radha Raman Jha (since 24.01.2011)	
Shri Sada Kant	
Shri Shambhu Singh (since 14.09.2010)	
Shri S. Suresh Kumar	
Shri L. Vishwanathan (since 03.09.2010)	JOINT SECRETARIES (In-situ)
Dr (Ms.) Prafulla Kerketta (since 03.09.2010)	
Shri Om Prakash Mahey (since 03.09.2010)	
Shri Radha Raman Jha (from 03.09.2010 to 23.01.2011)	
Shri J.L. Chugh (since 03.09.2010)	
Dr. Sanjeev Mishra	CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
(Reference : Chapter I, Para 1.4)	



ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (As on 10.02.2011)

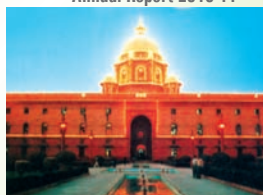


(Reference : Chapter I, Para 1.4)



STATEWISE VIOLENCE PROFILE OF THE NORTH EASTERN STATES DURING THE YEARS 2006-2010

ASSAM					
Head	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Incidents	413	474	387	424	251
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	752	759	1237	1259	1026
SFs killed	32	27	18	22	12
Civilians killed	164	287	245	152	53
MEGHALAYA					
Incidents	38	28	16	12	29
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	112	85	88	67	119
SFs killed	0	1	02	-	-
Civilians killed	6	9	01	03	4
TRIPURA					
Incidents	87	94	68	19	30
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	196	303	382	308	155
SFs killed	14	6	03	01	2
Civilians killed	14	14	10	08	2
ARUANCHAL PRADESH					
Incidents	16	35	28	53	32
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	23	53	26	108	116
SFs killed	0	5	-	-	-
Civilians killed	0	12	3	3	2
NAGALAND					
Incidents	309	272	321	129	64
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	203	211	460	206	264
SFs killed	2	1	3	-	-
Civilians killed	29	44	70	16	-



STATEWISE SECURITY SITUATION OF THE NORTH EASTERN STATES DURING THE YEARS 2006-2010

MIZORAM					
Head	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Incidents	5	2	1	1	-
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	848	21	13	-	-
SFs killed	0	0	4	-	-
Civilians killed	0	2	-	1	-
MANIPUR					
Incidents	498	584	740	659	367
Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered	1097	1443	2112	1896	1626
SFs killed	28	39	16	19	6
Civilians killed	96	130	137	81	33
Reference : Chapter II, Para 2.6.2					



**STATEWISE LIST OF MAJOR MILITANT/INSURGENT GROUPS ACTIVE IN THE
NORTH EASTERN STATES**

ASSAM

- | | |
|-------|--|
| (i) | United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) |
| (ii) | National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) |
| (iii) | Dima Halam Daogah (Joel Garlosa) - DHD(J) |

MANIPUR

- | | |
|-------|---|
| (i) | People's Liberation army (PLA) |
| (ii) | United National Liberation Front (UNLF) |
| (iii) | People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) |
| (iv) | Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) |
| (v) | Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL) |
| (vi) | Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF) |
| (vii) | Revolutionary People's Front (RPF) |

MEGHALAYA

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (i) | Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC) |
|-----|--|

TRIPURA

- | | |
|------|---|
| (i) | All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) |
| (ii) | National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) |

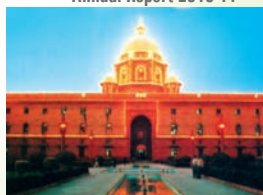
NAGALAND

- | | |
|------|---|
| (i) | The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) – [NSCN(1/M)] |
| (ii) | The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN(K)] |

All the militant outfits mentioned above except the two factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland, have been declared 'Unlawful Associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (3) of 1967). In addition, the outfits named above in respect of Assam, Manipur and Tripura (except the two NSCN factions) have also been listed as 'terrorist organisations' in the schedule of the above Act.

In addition, other militant groups like the Dima Halam Daogah (DHD) and United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS); Karbi Longri N.C. Hills Liberation Front (KLNLFF); and Naga National Council (NNC) etc. are also active in the North East.

(Reference: Chapter II, Para No. 2.6.15)



ANNEXURE-V

STATEWISE DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO NORTH EASTERN STATES UNDER SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE) DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2000-01 TO 2010-11 (UPTO 02.02.2011)

State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011	Grand Total (amount released from 2000-01 to 2010-11 (up to 02.02.2011))
Assam	63.97	92.86	68.01	50.80	75.40	63.91	90.86	75.61	108.60	60.56	57.04	1070.56
Nagaland	7.50	12.71	22.42	19.17	26.49	24.83	25.55	21.97	33.13	41.23	64.74	353.23
Manipur	14.18	7.75	7.64	4.00	9.44	33.65	13.60	14.45	21.58	27.26	9.31	185.73
Tripura	15.00	27.70	29.85	34.33	36.17	27.00	18.24	16.47	45.04	11.85	16.08	323.81
Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	1.90	0.95	2.47	1.35	1.35	1.28	3.02	5.45	7.17	14.89	40.83
Meghalaya	3.21	0.60	8.35	1.92	1.56	13.17	3.91	5.88	6.24	1.93	3.16	49.93
Total	104.86	143.52	137.22	112.69	150.41	163.91	153.44	137.40	220.04	150.00	165.22	2024.09

Reference : Chapter II, Para 2.6.28

Annual Report 2010-11



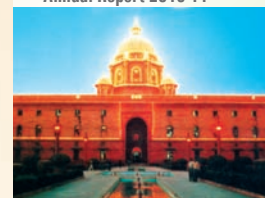
ANNEXURE-VI

FUNDS RELEASED IN CASH/KIND TO NORTH EASTERN STATES UNDER SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2000-01 TO 2010-11 (UPTO 17.02.2011)

Name of the State	(₹ in crore)										Total	
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10		2010-11 (upto 17.02.2011)
Arunachal Pradesh	6.53	5.21	10.61	8.06	9.13	7.00	11.53	11.71	14.72	11.50	9.34	105.34
Assam	59.03	58.80	32.11	36.89	41.37	56.68	52.18	88.12	68.12	60.79	47.00	599.09
Manipur	10.61	8.57	12.22	17.52	15.24	16.97	14.09	32.06	39.24	27.44	19.91	213.87
Meghalaya	7.89	8.43	5.43	5.32	7.58	6.57	8.59	15.41	10.82	9.73	2.45	88.22
Mizoram	9.31	9.15	13.64	8.51	7.45	6.00	10.48	10.98	12.69	11.48	12.39	112.08
Nagaland	9.35	19.39	25.83	23.29	13.09	17.52	22.68	30.72	38.43	31.50	29.69	261.49
Sikkim	3.89	3.76	1.83	0.95	5.90	2.43	3.46	4.42	6.12	4.72	1.99	39.47
Tripura	20.20	13.92	15.92	19.89	11.17	11.83	11.34	8.85	20.66	22.92	22.85	179.59
TOTAL	126.81	125.23	117.63	120.43	110.93	125.00	134.35	202.27	210.80	180.08	145.62	1599.15

Reference : Chapter II, Para 2.6.32

PHYSICAL/FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF COASTAL SECURITY SCHEME						
PHYSICAL PROGRESS						
State/ UT	Coastal Police stations					
		Sanctioned Nos.	Made Operational	Construction complete	Construction in progress	Construction not yet started
Gujarat	Coastal PS	10	10	10	-	-
	Check-posts	25	25	25	-	-
	Out-posts	46	44	44	2	-
Maharashtra	Coastal PS	12	12	2	2	8
	Check-posts	32	32	19	-	13
	Barracks	24	24	18	-	6
Goa		3	3	-	2	1
Karnataka		5	5	5	-	-
Kerala		8	6	6	2	-
Tamil Nadu	Coastal PS	12	12	12	-	-
	Check-posts	40	35	31	9	-
	Out-posts	12	10	10	-	2
Andhra Pradesh		6	6	6	-	-
Orissa		5	5	2	1	2
West Bengal	Coastal PS	6	6	3	1	2
	Barracks	6	4	4	-	2
Puducherry		1	1	-	1	-
Lakshadweep		4	4	1	2	1
Daman & Diu		1	1	1	-	-
A&N Islands		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Coastal PS	73	71	48	11	14
	Check-posts	97	92	75	9	13
	Out-posts	58	54	54	2	2
	Barracks	30	28	22	-	8



FINANCIAL PROGRESS					
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Approved Outlay	Approved estimated Boat component	Approved component for construction cost of coastal PSs, check-posts, out-posts, barracks, vehicles and lump-sum assistance for office equipment & furniture etc.	Total release of funds
1	Gujarat	5842.60	5000.00	842.60	842.600
2	Maharashtra	4092.60	3400.00	692.60	692.600
3	Goa	1653.50	1500.00	153.50	153.500
4	Karnataka	2711.90	2500.00	211.90	211.900
5	Kerala	4356.00	4000.00	356.00	356.000
6	Tamil Nadu	4408.00	3600.00	808.00	808.000
7	Andhra Pradesh	3267.00	3000.00	267.00	267.000
8	Orissa	2765.75	2500.00	265.75	265.750
9	West Bengal	3353.40	3000.00	353.40	353.400
10	Puducherry	544.50	500.00	44.50	44.500
11	Lakshadweep	936.80	800.00	136.80	136.800
12	Daman & Diu	668.35	600.00	68.35	68.350
13	Andaman & Nicobar	2603.90	2500.00	103.90	103.900
14	Sub-total (States/UTs)			4304.30	4304.300
17	Sub-total (payment for Boats)		32900.00		25818.7864
18	Sub-total (Non-recurring)	37204.30			30123.084
19	Training charges to Coast Guard	-			173.786
20	Advance POL charges				1121.000
21	Sub-total (Recurring)	15100.00			1294.786
22	GRAND TOTAL	52304.30	32900.00	4304.30	31417.870

Reference : Chapter III, Para 3.34

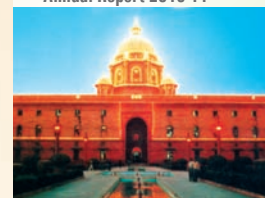


ANNEXURE-VIII

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNION TERRITORIES				
S. No.	Union Territory	Area (in Sq. Km.)	Population (1991 Census)	Population (2001 Census)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	2,80,661	3,56,152
2.	Chandigarh	114	6,42,015	9,00,635
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	1,38,477	2,20,490
4.	Daman and Diu	112	1,01,586	1,58,204
5.	Lakshadweep	32	51,707	60,650
6.	National Capital Territory of Delhi.	1,483	94,20,644	1,38,50,507
7.	Puducherry	492	8,07,785	9,74,345
	Total	10,973	1,14,42,875	1,65,20,983

(Reference: Chapter VII. Para 7.3)

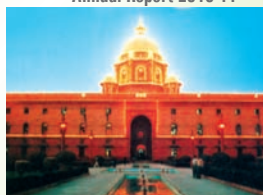
Annual Report 2010-11



ANNEXURE - IX
(₹ in crore)

ABSTRACT OF BUDGET OF THE UNION TERRITORIES
WITHOUT LEGISLATURE ON NET BASIS

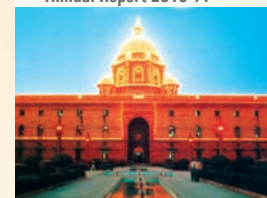
	2009-10 BE	2009-10 Expenditure	2010-11 BE	2010-11 RE
A&N islands				
Plan	1536.81	1518.35	954.36	954.36
Non-Plan	1148.37	1192.32	1106.25	1193.10
Total	2658.18	2710.67	2060.61	2147.46
Chandigarh				
Plan	319.22	449.13	450.91	462.73
Non-Plan	1449.00	1467.03	1466.00	1586.48
Total	1768.22	1916.16	1916.91	2049.21
Dadra & Nagar Haveli				
Plan	153.68	188.64	195.82	257.02
Non-Plan	91.42	97.86	89.34	92.88
Total	245.10	28.65	285.16	349.90
Daman & Diu				
Plan	154.34	164.81	169.23	180.23
Non-Plan	83.21	112.33	98.54	101.54
Total	237.55	277.14	267.77	281.77
Lakshadweep				
Plan	296.86	267.02	322.08	322.08
Non-Plan	379.97	396.39	388.06	380.10
Total	676.83	663.41	710.14	702.18
Abstract of Central Assistance to Union Territories with Legislature				
Puducherry				
Plan	264.19	245.21	172.29	155.63
Non-Plan	755.00	860.67	565.00	565.00
Total	1019.19	1105.88	737.29	720.63
NCT of Delhi				
Plan	2435.68	2435.69	1228.81	1022.11
Non-Plan	25.00	24.87	25.00	6.00
Total	2460.68	2460.56	1253.81	1028.11
(Reference: Chapter VII. Para 7.3)				



ANNEXURE –X

STATUS OF FUNDS RELEASED/YET TO BE RELEASED TO UNION TERRITORIES AND DELHI POLICE UNDER POLICE MODERNISATION SCHEME FOR THE UTs (PMSUT) DURING 2010-11 (UPTO 20.01.2011)					
(₹ in lakh)					
Sl. No.	UTs	Amount sanctioned under AAP 2010-11	Amount released (till date)	Date of issue of sanction letter	Balance amount to be released in FY 2010-11
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2680.00	446.00	26.05.2010	0.00
			1348.00	06.07.2010	
			886.00	18.10.2010	
2.	Delhi Police	12240.00	6120.00	16.06.2010	6120.00
3.	Lakshadweep	330.00	55.00	17.05.2010	0.00
			76.52	16.07.2010	
			56.20	27.09.2010	
			142.28	20.01.2011	
4.	Puducherry	1320.00	176.00	24.04.2010	219.00
			267.00	05.08.2010	
			339.00	25.11.2010	
			319.00	03.01.2011	
5.	Chandigarh	140.00	23.33	07.05.2010	0.00
			69.74	30.06.2010	
			46.93	31.12.2010	
6.	Daman & Diu	450.00	75.00	26.05.2010	2.09
			293.16	30.06.2010	
			79.75	29.12.2010	
7.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	520.00	150.00	26.05.2010	0.00
			121.28	07.07.2010	
			162.79	15.10.2010	
			85.93	31.12.2010	
Total		17680.00	11338.91		6341.09
(Reference: Chapter VII. Para 7.30)					

Annual Report 2010-11



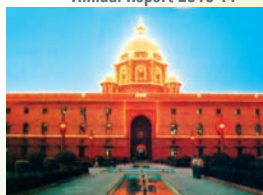
ANNEXURE-XI

ALLOCATION AND RELEASE OF FUNDS FROM SDRF/ NDRF DURING 2010-11 (UPTO 17.02.2011)							
(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 st Instalment	2 nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	381.63	127.21	508.84	190.815	190.815 + 100 *	374.78 (74.78 + 300 #)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.07	3.67	36.74	16.535	16.535	--
3.	Assam	237.39	26.38	263.77	118.695	118.695	--
4.	Bihar	250.87	83.62	334.49	125.44	125.44	368.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	113.49	37.83	151.32	56.745	--	--
6.	Goa	2.22	0.74	2.96	1.11	--	--
7.	Gujarat	376.59	125.53	502.12	188.30	188.30	--
8.	Haryana	144.68	48.22	192.90	72.34	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	117.68	13.08	130.76	58.84	58.84	--
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	155.21	17.25	172.46	77.605	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	194.59	64.86	259.45	97.295	97.295	--
12.	Karnataka	120.72	40.24	160.96	60.360	60.36	--
13.	Kerala	98.31	32.77	131.08	49.155	49.155	12.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	294.56	98.19	392.75	147.280	147.287+ 77.3225*	--
15.	Maharashtra	332.02	110.67	442.69	166.010	166.01+ 33.99 *	127.06
16.	Manipur	6.50	0.72	7.22	3.250	--	--
17.	Meghalaya	13.19	1.46	14.65	6.595	--	--
18.	Mizoram	7.70	0.85	8.55	3.850	--	4.566
19.	Nagaland	4.47	0.50	4.97	2.235	--	--
20.	Orissa	293.69	97.89	391.58	146.845	146.845	--
21.	Punjab	167.19	55.73	222.92	83.595	--	--
22.	Rajasthan	450.50	150.16	600.66	225.250	--	--
23.	Sikkim	20.48	2.27	22.75	10.240	--	--
24.	Tamil Nadu	220.14	73.38	293.52	110.070	110.07	--
25.	Tripura	17.38	1.93	19.31	8.690	--	--
26.	Uttar Pradesh	289.04	96.35	385.39	144.520	144.52	--
27.	Uttarakhand	105.89	11.77	117.66	52.945	52.945	517.66
28.	West Bengal	228.62	76.21	304.83	114.310	114.310	704.85
	Total: -	4677.82	1399.48	6077.30	2338.910	1998.72	2109.71

(Reference : Chapter X, Para 10.27)

Released 'on account' basis for flood -10.

* SDRF share released in advance during 2010-11 for 2011-12.

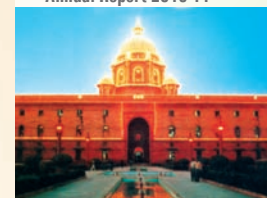


ANNEXURE – XII

STATE-WISE ALLOCATION OF GRANT FOR CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2010-11 TO 2014-15							(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total (2010-15)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3	Assam	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
4	Bihar	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
5	Chhattisgarh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
6	Goa	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
7	Gujarat	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
8	Haryana	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
11	Jharkhand	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
12	Karnataka	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
13	Kerala	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
15	Maharashtra	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
16	Manipur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
17	Meghalaya	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
18	Mizoram	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
19	Nagaland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
20	Orissa	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
21	Punjab	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
22	Rajasthan	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
23	Sikkim	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
24	Tamil Nadu	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
25	Tripura	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
27	Uttarakhand	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
28	West Bengal	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
	Total	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	525.00

(Reference : Chapter X, Para 10.28)

Annual Report 2010-11



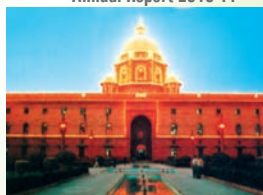
ANNEXURE- XIII

STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE EXTENT OF DAMAGE DUE TO CYCLONIC STORMS/
FLASH FLOODS/ FLOODS/LANDSLIDE/CLOUDBURST DURING THE YEAR 2010

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	State / UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	133	17230	38152	12.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44	10163	19409	1.64
3.	Assam	57	3623	383408	1.87
4.	Bihar	93	142	138092	0.32
5.	Goa	01	01	101	--
6.	Gujarat	232	541	4735	0.67
7.	Haryana	38	67	5362	1.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	62	5889	6656	0.26
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	239	1805	2901	0.14
10.	Jharkhand	22	74	4726	0.0014
11.	Karnataka	82	215	14400	0.10
12.	Kerala	103	87	15328	0.03
13.	Madhya Pradesh	38	05	143	--
14.	Maharashtra	08	05	09	--
15.	Meghalaya	--	--	06	--
16.	Mizoram	04	--	10127	0.02
17.	Orissa	10	260	5339	0.30
18.	Punjab	38	108	2040	0.84
19.	Sikkim	03	300	511	--
20.	Uttar Pradesh	530	1049	157523	8.15
21.	Uttarakhand	214	1771	23851	5.02
22.	West Bengal	112	7	180374	0.30
23.	A & N Islands	06	--	--	--
24.	Puducherry	--	--	346	0.01
	Total	2256	48778	1338619 (13.38 Lakh)	36.96

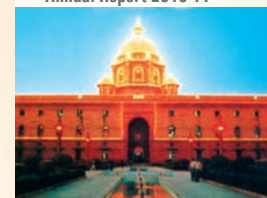
(Reference : Chapter X, Para 10.36)



ESTIMATED BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, NATURAL GROWTH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 2009												
India/States/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	22.5	24.1	18.3	7.3	7.8	5.8	15.2	16.3	12.5	50	55	34
Bigger States												
1. Andhra Pradesh	18.3	18.8	17.0	7.6	8.5	5.5	10.6	10.3	11.5	49	54	35
2. Assam	23.6	24.9	15.9	8.4	8.8	5.9	15.2	16.1	10.1	61	64	37
3. Bihar	28.5	29.3	22.2	7.0	7.2	5.8	21.5	22.1	16.5	52	53	40
4. Chhattisgarh	25.7	27.2	19.0	8.1	8.5	6.4	17.6	18.8	12.6	54	55	47
5. Delhi	18.1	19.9	17.8	4.4	4.8	4.3	13.8	15.0	13.5	33	40	31
6. Gujarat	22.3	23.8	19.9	6.9	7.7	5.6	15.4	16.1	14.3	48	55	33
7. Haryana	22.7	23.8	20.1	6.6	7.1	5.7	16.0	16.7	14.5	51	54	41
8. Jammu & Kashmir	18.6	19.9	13.7	5.7	6.0	4.7	12.8	13.9	9.0	45	48	34
9. Jharkhand	25.6	27.1	19.2	7.0	7.4	5.3	18.6	19.7	13.9	44	46	30
10. Karnataka	19.5	20.6	17.6	7.2	8.3	5.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	41	47	31
11. Kerala	14.7	14.6	14.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	7.9	7.8	8.3	12	12	11
12. Madhya Pradesh	27.7	29.7	20.8	8.5	9.2	6.1	19.2	20.5	14.8	67	72	45
13. Maharashtra	17.6	18.1	16.9	6.7	7.6	5.5	10.9	10.6	11.4	31	37	22
14. Orissa	21.0	21.9	15.7	8.8	9.2	6.8	12.2	12.7	8.9	65	68	46
15. Punjab	17.0	17.7	15.8	7.0	7.8	5.8	9.9	9.9	10.1	38	42	31
16. Rajasthan	27.2	28.4	23.2	6.6	6.7	6.1	20.6	21.7	17.1	59	65	35
17. Tamil Nadu	16.3	16.5	16.0	7.6	8.5	6.6	8.6	8.0	9.4	28	30	26
18. Uttar Pradesh	28.7	29.7	24.7	8.2	8.6	6.5	20.5	21.1	18.3	63	66	47
19. West Bengal	17.2	19.1	12.1	6.2	6.1	6.4	11.0	13.0	5.7	33	34	27
Smaller States												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	21.1	22.6	14.9	6.1	7.0	2.5	15.0	15.6	12.4	32	35	14
2. Goa	13.5	13.0	13.9	6.7	8.2	5.8	6.8	4.8	8.1	11	11	10
3. Himachal Pradesh	17.2	17.8	11.7	7.2	7.4	4.9	10.0	10.4	6.8	45	46	28
4. Manipur	15.4	15.4	15.5	4.7	4.6	5.0	10.7	10.8	10.5	16	18	11
5. Meghalaya	24.4	26.4	15.0	8.1	8.6	5.7	16.3	17.9	9.4	59	61	40
6. Mizoram	17.6	21.7	13.2	4.5	5.0	4.1	13.0	16.7	9.2	36	45	19
7. Nagaland	17.2	17.4	16.3	3.6	3.7	3.1	13.6	13.7	13.2	26	27	23
8. Sikkim	18.1	18.4	16.0	5.7	6.0	3.9	12.3	12.4	12.1	34	36	21
9. Tripura	14.8	15.5	11.6	5.1	5.0	5.5	9.7	10.5	6.1	31	33	20
10. Uttarakhand	19.7	20.6	16.3	6.5	6.9	5.2	13.2	13.7	11.0	41	44	27
Union Territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.3	16.5	16.1	4.1	4.4	3.6	12.2	12.0	12.5	27	31	20
2. Chandigarh	15.9	22.1	15.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	12.0	18.2	11.4	25	25	25
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.0	26.5	28.8	4.8	5.2	3.7	22.1	21.3	25.2	37	41	24
4. Daman & Diu	19.2	19.6	18.6	5.1	5.5	4.4	14.2	14.1	14.2	24	21	30
5. Lakshadweep	15.0	15.5	14.6	5.8	5.4	6.3	9.2	10.1	8.3	25	22	28
6. Puducherry	16.5	17.1	16.2	7.0	7.4	6.8	9.5	9.7	9.4	22	28	19

Reference : Chapter-XIV, Para No.14.16

Note : Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-years period 2007-09.

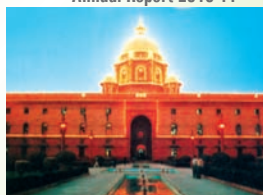


DETAILS OF VIGILANCE/DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES DURING THE YEAR 2010

Sl. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non- Gazetted	
		Cases	Officer	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 1.1.2010.	186	203	813	889
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 1.1.2010 to 31.12.2010.	81	84	1939	2023
3.*	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of upto 31.12.2010.	100	104	1933	2036
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 31.12.2010.(1+2-3)	167	183	819	876
5.*	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference to serial number-3):				
	(a) Dismissal	2	2	424	431
	(b) Removal	1	1	304	309
	(c) Compulsory retirement	2	2	92	94
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	12	9	117	121
	(e) Withholding of increment	2	2	346	362
	(f) Withholding of promotion	2	2	4	4
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	--	--	29	33
	(h) Censure	5	5	204	207
	(i) Warning	28	30	32	32
	(j) Displeasure	15	15	--	0
	(k) Exoneration	10	14	58	69
	(l) Transfer of cases	--	--	3	3
	(m) Proceedings dropped	9	9	62	62
	(n) Cut in pension	7	8	2	2
	(o) Resignation accepted	--	--	13	13
	(p) Confinement in Unit	--	--	97	97
	(q) Confinement in Q. Guard	1	1	145	167
	(r) Transferred Out	--	--	--	--
	(s) Kept in abeyance	6	6	9	7
	(t) Removal from Instt. Area	--	--	7	7
	(u) Proceedings dropped as per Court orders.	--	--	19	19
	*Total (a to u)	102	106	1967	2039

(Reference: Chapter XV, Para No.15.17)

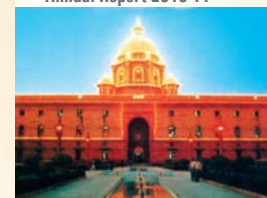
* Variation in Sl. No.3 and Sl. No.5 of Gazetted and Non-Gazetted cases column is due to the fact that number of persons involved and accordingly punishments awarded in one single case is more than one and therefore, has to be shown repeatedly in different punishment columns of Sl. No.5.



DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INSPECTION NOTES/PARAS AS ON 31.12.2010

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Paras outstanding as on 31.12.2009	Paras received during 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010	Paras settled during 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010	Paras outstanding at the end of 31.12.2010
1	Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper)	32	5	5	32
2	Department of Official Language	48	-	15	33
3	Registrar General of India	54	92	97	49
4	Border Security Force	538	191	394	335
5	Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	92	123	34	181
6	National Security Guard (NSG)	42	25	61	06
7	Central Industrial Security Force (C.I.S.F.)	196	124	53	267
8	Intelligence Bureau (I.B.)	94	42	63	73
9	SVP, National Police Academy, Hyderabad (N.P.A.)	15	15	10	20
10	Assam Rifles	60	23	43	40
11	Indo Tibetan Border Police (I.T.B.P.)	52	44	42	54
12	Bureau of Police Research & Development (B.P.R.& D.)	7	11	6	12
13	National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science	16	7	-	23
14	National Crime Record Bureau	32	6	4	34
15	Lakshadweep	279	92	47	324
16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1139	316	249	1206
17	Daman and Diu	74	112	15	171
18	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	109	19	36	92
19	Chandigarh	1341	397	270	1468
	Total	4220	1644	1444	4420

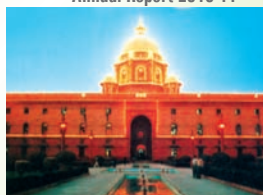
(Reference: Chapter XV, Para No.15.43)



**STATUS OF THE ATNs ON IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS INCLUDED
IN EARLIER ANNUAL REPORTS**

S. No.	Year	No. of Paras/PAC reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PA reports on which ATNs are pending.		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and audit awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1.	2008-09	1 (9.3 of Report No.CA 1 of 2008)	-	-	-
2.	2008-09	3 (6.2, 6.3 & 6.6 of Report No. CA 14 of 2008-09)	-	1 11.1	-

(Reference: Chapter XV, Para No.15.44)



OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBSERVATIONS/PARAS OF C&AG AND A.T.R. AS ON 31.12.2010

Most Recent and Important Audit Observations/Paras

I. IT AUDIT OF SELO SYSTEM OF CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE

A computerization plan for CRPF was conceived in 1997 with the aim of introducing Information Technology in the service in a comprehensive manner. The Ministry, therefore, awarded the work of development of integrated software named 'SELO' (Service and Loyalty) to M/s NIIT in March, 2000 to be implemented in a phased manner. The SELO system involved networking of 114 CRPF offices from the level of Director General to the Group Centre offices under Deputy Inspectors General situated at 64 different locations. The SELO software covers finance, personnel, inventory, operations and pay roll related functions/activities of CRPF.

Audit scrutiny disclosed that despite incurring an expenditure of ₹ 50.70 crore on the implementation of the SELO system of CRPF, end users are not utilizing most of the applications. CRPF does not have an IT policy or IT Steering Committee for implementation of the SELO system. Due to lack of requisite application controls in the software, the database had been rendered unreliable and incorrect. Inadequate logical access controls exposed the system to the risk of unauthorized access.

(Para No. 8.1 of Report No. 9 of 2010-11)

Transaction Audit Observations

II. NON-ESTABLISHMENT OF DISASTER RECOVERY SITE FOR COMPUTERIZED NATIONAL DATABASE OF CRIME RECORDS AT NIC

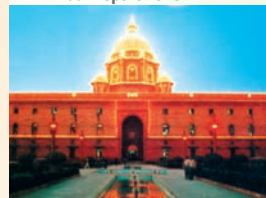
National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is responsible for maintaining secure, sharable, national database on crimes, criminals, property and also the data pertaining to motor vehicles. NCRB did not establish disaster recovery site to improve the accessibility and security of national database on crime records despite incurring an expenditure of ₹ 54.34 lakh. Meanwhile, the primary objective of maintaining business continuity in the event of break-down of the active site remained unfulfilled.

(Para No. 8.2 of Report No. 9 of 2010-11)

Transaction Audit Observations

(Reference: Chapter XV, Para No.15.44)

Annual Report 2010-11



**STATUS OF MOST RECENT AND IMPORTANT AUDIT PARAS PERTAINING
TO MHA AS ON 31.12.2010**

S. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject matter Ministries/ Deptt./ Division	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	8.1 of Report No. 9 of 2010-11	IT audit of SELO system of Central Reserve Police Force.	PM Division	Revised ATN has been sent to office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.
2.	8.2 of Report No. 9 of 2010-11	Non-establishment of Disaster Recovery site for computerized National database of Crime Records at NIC.	CS Division	Draft ATN has been sent to office of the DG(Audit) for vetting.
(Reference: Chapter XV, Para No.15.44)				

