



Annual Report

2013-14

Government of India
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



सत्यमेव जयते

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



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1.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has multifarious responsibilities, the important among them being - internal security, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories, management of Central Armed Police Forces, 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 internal security situation, issues appropriate advisories, shares intelligence inputs, 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 Armed Police Forces, internal security and law & order, insurgency, terrorism, Left Wing Extremism, activities of inimical foreign agencies, terrorist financing, rehabilitation,

grant of visas 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 of India and the Vice-President of India, notification of appointments/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;
- **Department of Border Management**, dealing with management of international borders, including coastal 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, the Department of States, the Department of Home, the Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs

and the 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 the 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 the Department of Official Language.

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 during the year (excluding the Department of Official Language) is at **Annexure-I**. The Organisational Chart has also been given at **Annexure-II**.

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

Administration Division

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

Border Management Division

1.7 The Division deals with matters relating to coordination and concerted action by the 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 the 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 the 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 The 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.

Foreigners Division

1.12 The Division deals with all matters relating to visa, Protected 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 & Narcotics Control Bureau and the 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 the State of Jammu & Kashmir and terrorism/militancy in that State. It is also responsible for implementation of the Prime Minister's Package for Jammu and Kashmir.

Judicial Division

1.18 The Division deals with all matters relating to the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C.) and also the Commission of Inquiry Act. It also handles matters relating to the State legislations which require the assent of the President of India under the Constitution, political pension to erstwhile rulers before independence and mercy petitions under Article 72 of the Constitution of India.

Naxal Management Division

1.19 The Division was created on 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 the 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 Division deals with all matters relating to Central Armed Police Forces, including their deployment.

Police Modernisation Division

1.23 The Division handles work relating to modernisation of State Police Forces, provisioning of various items for modernisation of Central Armed Police Forces, police reforms, etc.

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 and security of VIPs/vital installations.

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). It is also responsible for over-seeing the crime and law & order situation in the Union Territories.

OVERVIEW

2.1.1 Internal security situation in the country broadly concerns the following:-

- (i) Terrorism in the hinterland of the Country
- (ii) Jammu & Kashmir
- (iii) North Eastern States
- (iv) Left Wing Extremism affected States.

2.1.2 Terrorism in the hinterland remained largely under control in 2013. During the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, four (04) incidents of bomb blasts took place in Hyderabad (21.02.2013), Bengaluru (17.04.2013), Bodh Gaya (07.07.2013) and Patna (27.10.2013). There was no casualty in bomb blast incidents at Bengaluru and Bodh Gaya. However, 17 persons were killed in the Hyderabad serial bomb blast and 6 in the Patna bomb blast.

2.1.3 The State of Jammu and Kashmir comprises three geographically distinct regions viz. the plains of Jammu, the valley of Kashmir, and the plateau of Ladakh. J&K has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across-the border, for more than two decades. The level of terrorist violence and encounters in the hinterland of J&K are inextricably linked to the infiltration attempts from across the border. However, the security situation in J&K has witnessed continuous improvement since 2000, and the years 2012 and 2013 showed a significant decline in all the parameters of violence in the State.

2.1.4 The North Eastern Region, which comprises of eight States, viz., Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram,

Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim, presents an intricate cultural and ethnic mosaic with over 200 ethnic groups with distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identity. The NE Region covers 8% of the country's landmass and has 4% of the National population. 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 overall improvement during 2012 and 2013, except Meghalaya where casualties have gone up mostly due to extortion and kidnapping cases.

2.1.5 The declining trend in the quantum of Left Wing Extremist (LWE) violence as well as the resultant killings, which started in 2011 (1,760 incidents /611 killings) has continued in 2013 (1,136 incidents /397 killings). However, in the current year (upto 30.04.2014), there has been an increase in the LWE violence. During this period, 429 incidents and 137 deaths (89 civilians and 48 security personnel) have been reported as compared to 395 incidents and 122 deaths (85 civilians and 37 deaths) in the corresponding period of 2013. This indicates an increase of 8.6% in LWE incidents and 12.3% in resultant deaths compared to the corresponding period of 2013. In this regard, it is seen that the General Election related LWE violence has contributed significantly to the overall increase in LWE violence in the current year. However, LWE insurgency has to be seen from a long-term perspective since short-term fluctuations in violence profile is a recurring phenomenon.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

OVERVIEW

2.2.1 The Internal Security situation has shown distinct signs of improvement over the previous years. The level of infiltration from across the border and the resultant terrorist activities in the valley of Kashmir has registered a significant decline. The incidents of terrorist violence declined from 488 in 2010 to 340 in 2011 and from 220 in 2012 to 170 in 2013. The incidents of terrorist violence during 2014 (upto 31.03.2014) is 46.

TRENDS OF TERRORIST VIOLENCE IN J&K

Year	Incidents	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2005	1990	189	557	917
2006	1667	151	389	591
2007	1092	110	158	472
2008	708	75	91	339
2009	499	78	71	239
2010	488	69	47	232
2011	340	33	31	100
2012	220	15	15	72
2013	170	53	15	67
2014 (Upto 31. 03. 2014)	46	04	04	24
Total	7220	778	1378	3053

2.2.3 The above table shows that in the year 2013, there has been a perceptible decline of 22.72% in the number of terrorist incidents in comparison to the previous year. However, casualties of security forces (SF) personnel have increased by 253.33% in comparison to the last year. There is no change in casualties of civilians. About 67 terrorists were neutralized during the year 2013. Though the law and order situation during 2013 remained normal, the following major incidents of law and order and civil disturbances are noteworthy:

- (i) Spontaneous and wide-spread protests broke-out in the valley soon after the

Security Situation

2.2.2 The State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for almost two decades. Since the advent of militancy in J&K (in 1990), 13,880 Civilians and 4,879 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives (upto 31.03.2014). The statistical details of terrorist violence from the year 2005 are shown in the table given below:

news of execution of Afzal Guru on 09.02.2013 became public.

- (ii) There was a clash between the CAPF and civilians at PS Gool in District Ramban in J&K on 18.07.2013 in which 4 persons were killed and 41 injured which included the CAPF personnel.
- (iii) A communal clash broke out between Hindus and Muslims on 09.08.2013, in Kishtwar town of district Kishtwar which spread to nearby areas and in the parts of Jammu region; and

(iv) The death of civilian protestor in CRPF firing at Gagran, Shopian on 11.09.2013 evoked strong reactions from the separatists.

2.2.4 The security situation in the State of J&K has a direct linkage with the infiltration through international Border and LOC from across the border. The infiltration attempts made in J&K since 2005 are given as under:

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (01.01.2014 to 28.02.2014)
Total	597	573	535	342	485	489	247	264	277	09

2.2.5 The infiltration attempts have shown increase of 4.92% during the calendar year 2013 as compared to the previous year. However, the number of successful infiltration attempts has declined from 121 in 2012 to 97 in 2013.

2.2.6 The security situation in J&K is monitored and reviewed by the Chief Minister of J&K in the unified Headquarters/Command with senior representatives of the State Government, Army, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and other security agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs also monitors the security situation closely and continuously in tandem with the State Government and the Ministry of Defence.

2.2.7 The Union Government in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which inter-alia, includes strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along the International Border/Line of Control and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing improved technology, weapons and equipments for SFs, improved intelligence and operational coordination and synergized intelligence flow to check infiltration and proactive action against terrorists within the State. The Government has adopted various counter terrorism strategies to neutralize the efforts and capabilities of militants to disturb peace in the State. It has also encouraged policies

to mainstream the youth and discourage the local youth from joining the militancy.

2.2.8 The endeavor of the Government has been to:-

- (i) Proactively take suitable measures through all the SFs to safeguard the borders from cross-border terrorism and to contain militancy;
- (ii) Ensure that the democratic process is sustained and the primacy of civil administration restored to effectively tackle the socio-economic problem facing the people on account of the effects of prolonged militancy in the State; and
- (iii) Ensure sustained peace process and provide adequate opportunities to all sections of the people in the State who eschew violence to effectively represent their view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

2.2.9 To support the State Government in its initiatives, the Central Government has been making available, the Central Armed Police Forces as and when necessary, and has also been helping to strengthen the State Police. The Ministry of Home Affairs reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Government on a variety of security related measures. These include expenditure on carriage of Constabulary, material supplies, rent of accommodation, honorarium to Special Police Officers, Civic Action Programme, Air-lift charges, raising cost of India Reserve Battalions, transport, boarding

and lodging, alternate accommodation for security forces etc. It has reimbursed ₹4,447.57 crore from 1989 till 31.03.2014 under Security Related Expenditure (Police). During the current financial year till 31.03.2014, a sum of ₹286.80 crore has already been reimbursed to J&K State.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Central Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir

2.2.10 The Central Government has continuously been supporting and assisting the State Government in their efforts in bringing about all-round economic development and in providing avenues for gainful employment to the people, with focus on planned and balanced regional growth and development. Priority has been accorded to build economic and social infrastructure, in order to improve the productivity of the state besides improving the quality of life of the people.

Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP) for J&K

2.2.11 The Prime Minister during his visit to J&K in the month of November, 2014 had announced a Reconstruction Plan for J&K involving an outlay of approximately ₹24,000 crore, which broadly includes the Projects /

Schemes aimed at expanding the economic infrastructure and provision of basic services, thus imparting a thrust to the employment and income generation activities besides providing relief and rehabilitation to the 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 ₹36,418.47 crore. The allocation in the J&K State Plan for PMRP for 2013-14 is ₹600 crore.

2.2.12 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 67 Projects/Schemes of PMRP is being monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission regularly. Out of the aforesaid 67 Projects/Schemes, 34 Projects/Schemes have already been completed. Two projects viz. Pre-feasibility Report for Augmentation and Improvement of Water Supply for Greater Jammu and 'Construction of Health Centre Buildings across the State through External Assistance', have since been dropped from the list of PMRP projects. Out of the remaining 31 projects, 28 are at various stages of implementation and three projects are in preparatory stage.

2.2.13 Some of the major projects and their present status of progress is as follows:

S.No.	Project	Status
POWER SECTOR		
1.	Chutak Hydro Electric Project(HEP)	All four Units of Chutak Hydro Electric Project (HEP) have been commissioned.
2.	Nimoo-Bazgo HEP	Consequent upon successful commissioning of Unit-I, Unit-II and Unit-III, commercial operation of these Units and the station has started w.e.f. 10.10.2013.
3.	Uri II HEP	Unit-I and Unit-III were commissioned on 25.9.2013 and 27.9.2013 respectively and put on commercial operation w.e.f. 11.10.2013. Unit II was commissioned on 16.11.2013 and put on commercial operation w.e.f. 01.12.2013. Unit IV was commissioned on 02.02.2014 and put on commercial operation w.e.f. 01.03.2014.

4.	Electrification of all villages across the State	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) has electrified 3,103 villages and electricity connections to 66,558 Below Poverty Line households have been provided.
5.	Power transmission and distribution network strengthening works in Jammu & Kashmir region	Out of 73 schemes, 43 schemes (20 grid stations, 20 transmission lines and 3 bays) have been completed.
ROAD SECTOR		
1.	Narbal-Tangmarg road	Completed.
2.	Mughal road	The Road has been physically completed and being used by public. Road safety works are in progress.
3.	Batote-Kishtwar Road (NH 1B)	Work is under progress.
4.	Double-laning of Srinagar-Leh Road via Kargil (NH-ID)	
5.	Upgrading Srinagar-Uri-LOC Road	
OTHER SECTORS		
1.	Upgrading health facilities at Jammu Medical College at the level of AIIMS	Upgradation work of Medical College, Jammu has been completed.

Special Industry Initiative for J&K (SII J&K)

2.2.14 The Expert Group constituted by PMO under the Chairpersonship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council to formulate a Job plan for the youth of Jammu & Kashmir, recommended the Special Industry Initiative (SII) for J&K. This Scheme is aimed to provide the skills and enhance the employability of 40,000 graduates, post graduates, professional degree holders and three year engineering diploma holders over a period of five years. The programme is targeted at providing well-paid jobs to the trained manpower. The Scheme is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and the corporate sector in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Based on the revised norms approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), the detailed guidelines of the Scheme have been issued.

2.2.15 The Project Approval Committee (PAC) constituted for the purpose under the Udaan Scheme has approved the proposals of 47 Corporate houses to train more than 61,000 candidates over a period of 5 years. Upto 31.03.2014, around 7,919 candidates have already been short-listed by the corporates. Out of these about 4,318 candidates have joined training. The gap between the number of candidates selected and joined is attributed to the fact that many of them were selected by more than one corporate. The selected candidates represent a wide spectrum of their educational discipline from both the genders and from across the State. About 1,451 candidates have already completed their training and 942 of them have been offered job. Other Corporate houses are also in process of selection of the candidates and will commence their training shortly. A helpline with fulltime support has been activated since June 2013. A back-end structure has also been put in place with Nodal

Officer and student ambassador at each college to coordinate with corporate houses and to facilitate them in the implementation of the programme.

Special Task Forces for Jammu and Ladakh Regions

2.2.16 Two Special Task Forces (STFs) for Jammu and Ladakh regions were constituted in October, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission and Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission respectively for examining the development needs of the Jammu and Ladakh regions with particular reference to deficiencies in infrastructure and make suitable recommendations. The STFs made recommendation for short-term projects of a total cost of ₹497 crore and ₹416 crore for Jammu and Ladakh regions respectively. A provision of ₹250 crore and ₹300 crore was made for implementation of STF projects during the financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. These projects are under implementation by the State Government.

2.2.17 An allocation of ₹70.00 crore, ₹35.00 crore and ₹35.00 for Jammu, Leh and Kargil respectively was approved by Planning Commission in the State Plan for the year 2013-14. Work on most of the projects has started. An expenditure of ₹73.07 crore has been incurred during 2013-14 and a cumulative expenditure of ₹468.98 crore has been incurred on ongoing projects till March, 2014.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants

2.2.18 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 years 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.

2.2.19 There are 59,442 Kashmiri Migrant families of which 38,119 families are in Jammu, 19,338 families in Delhi and 1,985 families in other States/UTs. The Government of J&K is giving dry ration and cash relief of ₹1,650 per head subject to a maximum of ₹6,600 per family per month to 17,248 eligible families staying in Jammu region. The Government of NCT of Delhi is also giving cash relief of ₹1,650 per head subject to a maximum of ₹6,600 per family per month to 3,385 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.

2.2.20 In accordance with PM's announcement and recommendations of Inter Ministerial Team (IMT), construction of 5,242 two roomed tenements has been completed. All the flats have been allotted to the eligible migrants.

2.2.21 In order to facilitate the return of Kashmiri Migrants, the construction of 200 flats at Sheikhpura in Budgam District on an experimental basis has already been completed. These flats have been allotted on sharing basis to 31 local Kashmiri Migrant families who had not migrated from the Valley and also to migrants those who have joined in the Valley under employment component of PM's Package.

PM's Package for Kashmiri Migrants – 2008

2.2.22 In addition to the above measures, the Hon'ble PM 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.

2.2.23 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. Government of J&K has already created 3,000 supernumerary posts (central funding) for Kashmiri migrant unemployed youths. Already 1,446 migrant youths are serving in the Valley. The selection process was delayed due to some Court cases in the High Court of J&K. As informed by the State Government on 04.04.2014, the Services Selection Board has issued final selection list of 28 candidates of JEs, Draftsman. The Board has also held typing test of eligible candidates for the post of Jr. Assistants. The interviews of 111 class IV posts have also been held.

2.2.24 As per report dated 04.04.2014 received from the State Government, out of 505 transit accommodation units at Vessu, Baramulla, Pulwama and Kupwara, 469 units have already been completed. 36 units at

Vessu are yet to be completed. The completed units have been allotted to the employees on sharing basis who have joined employment under PM's Package.

2.2.25 The Government of India has reimbursed an amount of ₹151.87 crore during 2013-14 under SRE(R&R).

2.2.26 With the objective of providing assistance for psychological and economic rehabilitation of the victims of militancy, the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir had set up a Council in 1995 for the rehabilitation of widows, orphans, handicapped and old-aged persons who were adversely affected by the militancy. The Council has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act under the name of 'Council for Rehabilitation of Widows, Orphans, Handicapped and Old Persons (victims of militancy) in J&K'. The Government of India has also been providing assistance to the J&K Rehabilitation Council in the form of Corpus/ Grants from time to time under the Scheme. During the year 2013-14, 3598 widows, 1806 orphans, 2210 old persons and 1,087 handicapped persons have been covered. Details of funds released, physical and financial achievements made during the last three years is given below:-

₹ In lacs

	Pension for Widows			Pension to Old persons			Pension for Handicapped			Scholarship to orphans	
	Amt released by MHA	No. covered	Expn.	Amt released by MHA	No. covered	Expn.	Amt released by MHA	No. covered	Expn.	No. covered	Expn. *
2011-12	0	3589	105.23	0	2207	68.2	0	1024	26.65	1826	162.01
2012-13	178.84	3660	108.14	81.98	2400	69.02	31.01	997	26.11	1921	173.11
2013-14	114.84	3598	107.36	74.18	2210	66.24	28.15	1087	33.18	1806	129.12

* MHA released Corpus fund of ₹ 19.00 crore in 2008-09. Expenditure is being met from the interest earned on this amount.

People to People Contact across LoC (Confidence Building Measures)

2.2.27 The Government of India have initiated various measures to enhance and

strengthen the people to people contact between the people across the LoC and J&K. The measures include Cross LoC Travel and Cross LoC Trade. The salient features of these two initiatives are given below.

Cross LoC Travel

2.2.27.1 A 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 to these Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) from both sides of the LoC, the fortnightly bus services on both the routes were converted into a weekly service with effect from 08.09.2008 and 11.09.2008 respectively. The number of passengers (Indian and Pak Nationals) who made use of these services till 31.03.2014 on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes are 8,414 and 11,019 respectively.

2.2.27.2 During the meeting of Minister of External Affairs of India and Pakistan held on 08.09.2012, a number of decisions were taken to smoothen the travel across LoC. Further, this included expansion of Cross-LoC travel for the purpose of tourism and pilgrimage. The modalities are being worked out with Pakistan for implementation of the agreed measures.

Cross LoC Trade between J&K

2.2.27.3 During the meeting of the Prime Minister of India with the 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, the trade of 21 approved items on zero duty basis started on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes with effect from 21.10.2008. Till 31.03.2014, 24,764 trucks have crossed over to PoK and 19,361 trucks have crossed over to India's side through these two routes. The LoC trade on Poonch-Rawalakote axis has also commenced on 21.10.2008. Till 30.09.2013, 8184 trucks have crossed over to PoK and 6,441 trucks have crossed over to our side.

2.2.27.4 During the meeting of Minister of External Affairs of India and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan held on 08.09.2012, few more new initiatives have been taken to further smoothen the Cross LoC trade. These are upgradation of transportation links, exchange of business delegations etc. The modalities are being worked out for implementation of agreed measures.

Youth Exchange Programme

2.2.28 The Ministry of Home Affairs in coordination with various agencies including the State Government conducts Youth Exchange programme with a view to expose the youth of Jammu and Kashmir to the developmental and cultural activity taking place in other parts of the country. This year, Jammu and Kashmir State Rehabilitation Council identified mostly the children of militancy hit victims and weaker sections of the society in Jammu and Kashmir under the programme called "Watan Ko Jano". Under the programme, a group of educated youth in the age group of 15-20 years visited various parts of the country from 21.02.2013 to 04.03.2013 and all of them were given exposure of the diverse social and cultural heritages of the country. Similarly, 200 children from families affected by the militancy participated in another programme which was held from 27.12.2013 to 15.01.2014.

Jammu & Kashmir Update

2.2.29 "Jammu and Kashmir Update", a monthly news magazine, started in October 2009, is a unique initiative of this Ministry to showcase the positive side of developments taking place in the State. The magazine covers all the three regions of the State with focus on the achievements of people. The soft copy of the magazine is available on the website of this Ministry (<http://mha.gov.in>) and is also accessible through www.jammuandkashmirupdate.com.

Amarnath Yatra

2.2.30 This year, the Yatra commenced on 28.06.2013 and concluded on 21.08.2013. Adequate security arrangements as well as heavy deployment of Security Forces at base camps and en-route were made to ensure an incident free Yatra. MHA provided 90 coys of Central Armed Police Forces in aid and support of the State Government. During this year's, 50 days Yatra, a total of 3,53,969 pilgrims visited the Shrine as against 6,21,145 during the 39 days Yatra held in 2012.

2.2.31 Following factors influenced drop in the Yatra of 2013:

- (i) natural disaster which took place in Uttarakhand
- (ii) the apprehensions created in the public mind consequent to likely terrorist threat to the pilgrimage and,
- (iii) the enforcement of access control by the State Police which ensured that pilgrims

without valid Yatra permits were not allowed to embark on the tracks to the Holy Cave.

2.2.32 However, it had a positive impact in terms of the number of deaths of pilgrims due to medical reasons, dropping to 13 this year from 89 in the Yatra of 2012.

NORTH EAST

2.3.1 The North Eastern(NE) Region, which comprises eight States viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim, presents an intricate cultural and ethnic mosaic with over 200 ethnic groups with distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identity. The NE Region covers 8% of the country's landmass and has 4% of the National population. A total of 6,387 km (which represents 99% of the borders of this region) is international border with Bangladesh (2,700 km), Myanmar (1,643 km), China (1,345 km) and Bhutan (699 km).

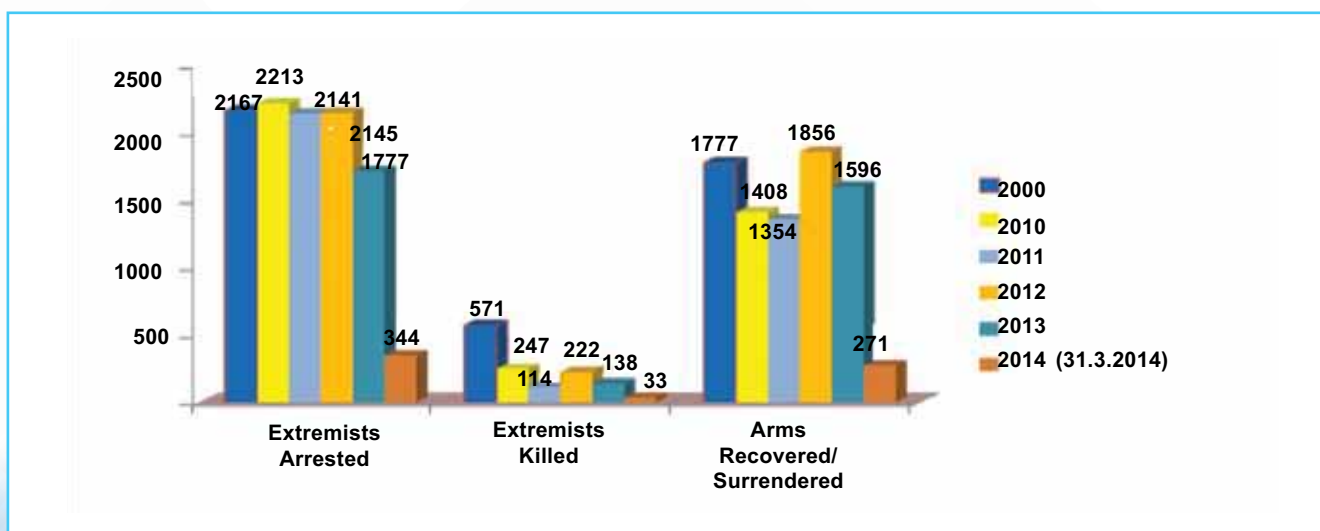
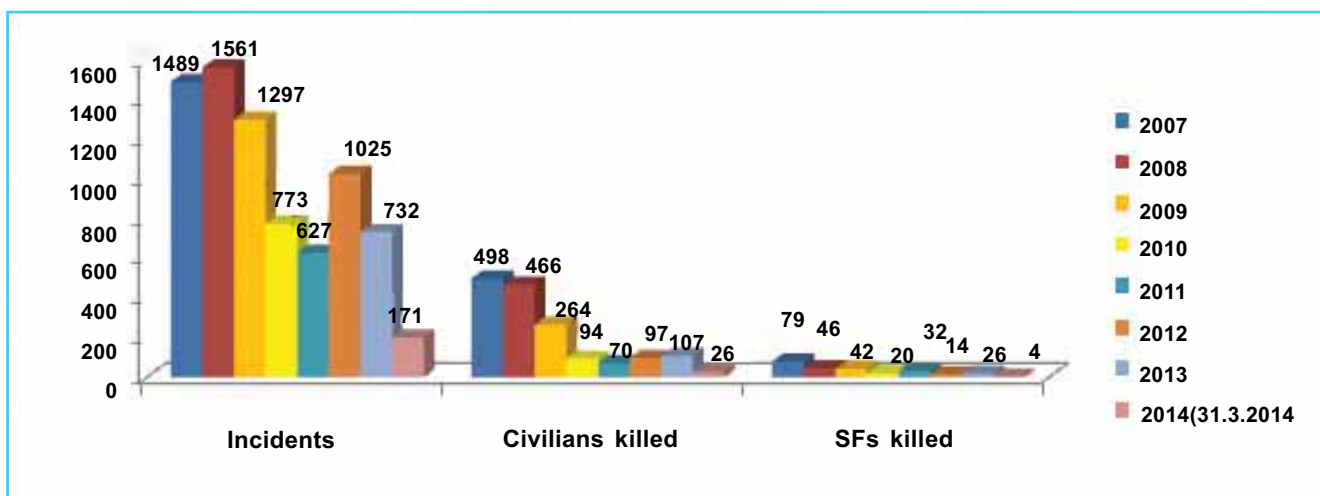


2.3.2 The security situation in some of the North Eastern States, which has remained complex for quite some time because of diverse demands advocated by various militant outfits,

has shown improvement in 2013 as compared to the previous 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 seven years is given below-

Security Situation in North Eastern Region during the period 2007 to 2014 (upto 31.03.2014)						
Years	Incidents	Extremist arrested	Extremist killed	Extremist surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed
2007	1489	1837	514	524	79	498
2008	1561	2566	640	1112	46	466
2009	1297	2162	571	1109	42	264
2010	773	2213	247	846	20	94
2011	627	2141	114	1122	32	70
2012	1025	2145	222	1195	14	97
2013	732	1712	138	640	18	107
2014(upto 31.03.2014)	200	421	38	71	04	36



Security Situation in North East

2.3.3 The States of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Meghalaya continue to account for the bulk of insurgency related incidents of violence in the North Eastern Region. Tripura, Mizoram and Sikkim remained peaceful. In Arunachal Pradesh, barring a few incidents, there was general atmosphere of peace. State-wise details of violence profile during the last seven years (as on 31.03.2014) in North Eastern Region are at **Annexure-III**.

2.3.4 The entire State of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and parts of Sikkim were “protected Areas” under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 issued under Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Some areas of Sikkim have also been declared “Restricted Areas” 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 Central Government or any officer authorized 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 the Ministry of Home Affairs. The entire area of the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland continues to be excluded from the Protected Area Regime notified under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 subject to certain conditions.

Arunachal Pradesh

2.3.5 In Arunachal Pradesh, barring a few incidents, there is general atmosphere of peace. The State of Arunachal Pradesh does not have any indigenous insurgent group. The State is infested with spill-over militant activities of Naga insurgents from Nagaland-based UG factions of National Socialist Council

of Nagaland (NSCN), {National Socialist Council of Nagaland/ Isak Muivah (NSCN/IM), National Socialist Council of Nagaland/ Khole (NSCN/KK) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Khaplang (NSCN/K)} in Tirap and Changlang districts, as also activities of Assam-based United Liberation Front of Assom (ULFA), besides National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB). Cadres of NDFB and ULFA also frequented the States (for shelter/transit) sharing borders with Assam and Myanmar. These outfits have been interfering in the political/economic process of the States, primarily for raising money through extortions. The NSCN factions have also been indulging in forced recruitment to their cadres.

2.3.6 Government is implementing an Action Plan for upgradation of police set up as well as for development of infrastructure projects in Tirap and Changlang Districts. Under this Action Plan, the activities viz. creation of new police stations and construction of new buildings for these newly created police stations, recruitment of police personnel and procurement of arms, ammunition and vehicles etc. have been undertaken. The Cabinet Committee on Security has approved ₹138.95 crore for above purpose out of which an amount of ₹52.65 crore has already been released to State Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

Assam

2.3.7 Barring a few incidents of violence in Assam, the security situation has improved since early 2010, with minor variation from year to year. The major militant outfits presently active in the State of Assam are United Liberation Front of Assom – (anti-talk faction), (ULFA-AT), National Democratic Front of Bodoland - (anti-talk faction), (NDFB-AT). ULFA and NDFB have been declared as unlawful associations under the provisions of Unlawful Activities

(Prevention) Act, 1967. Besides, Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) and Karbi Peoples Liberation Tigers (KPLT) are active in Karbi Anglong District of Assam.

2.3.8 Incidents of violence took place during election to the Panchayats (3rd Phase) on 12.02.2013 in Goalpara district when a large group of miscreants attacked polling personnel as well as the security forces at many places. 25 security personnel and 10 polling personnel got injured. The security forces had to resort to firing to control the violence at six places. This resulted in death of 14 persons. Other 7 persons died due to group clashes. In order to control the situation, Army and Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) were deployed in the area. State Government has constituted a one man Judicial Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice Shri P.C. Phukan to enquire into the incidents. Nine cases have been registered and 7 persons arrested.

2.3.9 Tripartite dialogue is presently underway with United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)-Pro-talk faction. Shri P.C. Halder, Interlocutor has been appointed for holding talks with this group. A tripartite meeting involving the representatives of Government of Assam and ULFA was held on 26.06.2013 under the Chairmanship of Sh. R.K. Singh, the then Union Home Secretary at New Delhi to review the progress made in talks with ULFA and also to discuss their demands. The ULFA delegation was led by Arabinda Rajkhowa (Chairman, ULFA). Among other issues, ULFA leaders requested that additional measures need to be taken for effective guarding of Indo-Bangladesh Border to check illegal infiltration from across the border. Union Home Secretary assured and stated that Government is committed to take all possible measures to control the illegal influx. He added that measures already

taken along international border have helped in curbing illegal infiltration from across the border. Union Home Secretary reviewed the progress made in talks with ULFA delegation. After detailed discussions, it was observed that talks are nearing solution and shortly a final conclusion would be arrived at.

2.3.10 A tripartite meeting involving the representatives of Central Government, Government of Assam and Ex-United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) was held on 09.07.2013 to review the implementation status of the various clauses of Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed with United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) on 25.11.2011, granting enhanced autonomy to the existing autonomous councils in Karbi Anglong with special package for speedier socio-economic development of the area. The UPDS dissolved itself in December, 2011.

2.3.11 A tripartite meeting was held on 10.07.2013 to review the implementation status of the various clauses of Memorandum of Settlement signed with Dima Haram Daogah(DHD/N) and DHD (Joel Garlosa) on 8.10.2012, granting enhanced autonomy for the North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council in Assam and also a special package for speedier socio-economic and educational development of the area. Both DHD(J) and DHD(N) have dissolved their organizations.

2.3.12 Tripartite talks are presently underway with National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB/Progressive & Ranjan Daimary). Shri P.C. Halder, Interlocutor has been appointed for holding talks with this group. Tripartite meetings were held with the representatives of the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Progressive) on 12.09.2013 and 20.02.2014 to discuss their demands. The meetings also reviewed the functioning of Suspension of Operation (SoO) arrangement and observance

of Agreed Ground Rules. SoO agreement with NDFB has been extended upto 30.09.2014. On 10.09.2013 and 23.10.2013, meetings of Joint Working Group with NDFB(RD) were held at Guwahati for finalization of agreed ground rules of SoO Agreement. Agreed Ground Rules of SoO Agreement with NDFB/RD group was signed on 29.11.2013 at Guwahati. As per SoO Agreement, the outfit will deposit all arms held by them with the Government.

2.3.13 The Adivasi groups, namely Adivasi Cobra Military of Assam (ACMA), Adivasi People's Army (APA), Santhali Tiger Force (STF), Birsa Commando Force (BCF) and All Adivasi National Liberation army (AANLA) and other four outfits of Kuki and Hmar in Assam surrendered their arms on 24.01.2012 before the Government and joined the peace process. Meeting to review the demands of these outfits was held on 31.11.2013 at Guwahati. Their demands are being implemented.

Manipur

2.3.14 Manipur continues to account for the bulk of incidents of violence in the North Eastern Region. Manipur is an insurgency-ridden state affected by activities of Meitei, Naga, Kuki, Zomi, Hmar and Muslim UG outfits. The Kuki/Zomi/Hmar UG outfits are currently under SoO Agreement with the Governments of India and Manipur. The violence by Naga UG outfits has been restricted mostly to extortion related incidents. A total of 19 UG outfits [under two umbrella groups i.e., United People's Front (UPF) and Kuki National Organization (KNO)] are currently under SoO Agreement with the Government of India and the Government of Manipur.

2.3.15 As a result of major initiatives, three Meitei insurgent groups in Manipur have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India and the State

Government of Manipur on 13.02.2013 for surrender of their cadres and leaders. The United Revolutionary Front (URF), comprising various factions of Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) and its military wing, Manipur Army (MA) have surrendered. The second group that signed MoU was KCP (Lamphel) comprising its three factions, namely KCP (Lamphel), KCP (City Meitei) and KCP (Taibanganba), also have laid down arms with 70 cadres. The third group to sign the MoU were two factions of KYKL(MDF) which also surrendered with arms. A total of 197 cadres of these groups laid down 138 arms of different kinds on 13.02.2013.

2.3.16 In a major development, United Peoples' Party of Kangleipak (UPPK) has signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 24.05.2013 and 80 cadres of the militant group joined the peace process and surrendered their arms.

2.3.17 United Tribal Liberation Army (UTLA/ S.K. Thadou Group) surrendered in Manipur with 34 cadres and 25 weapons on 17.07.2013.

2.3.18 A meeting was held in MHA on 08.08.2013 to discuss the demands of 4 (four) outfits namely Kuki Revolution Army (KRA), Kuki Liberation Organization (KLO), Hmar Peoples Convention Democratic (HPCD) and United Kukigam Defence Army (UKDA).

2.3.19 In the tripartite meeting held on 30.8.2013 at New Delhi, the Suspension of Operation (SoO) agreement with United People Front (UPF) and Kuki National Organization (KNO) has been extended for a further period of one year upto 21.08.2014.

2.3.20 155 UG cadres {Kuki Revolutionary Front (KRF)-53, Kuki National Liberation Front (KNLF)-50, Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP/Nongdrenkhomba)-44 and KangleiYawolKannaLup (KYKL)-08} surrendered alongwith 134 weapons and ammunitions in a

surrender ceremony held at 1st Manipur Rifles in District Imphal West on 09.09.2013.

2.3.21 Tripartite Talks between the Government of India, State Government of Manipur and United Naga Council (UNC) of Manipur was held on 6.2.2014. As demanded by UNC leadership, constitution of the Committee to consider their comprehensive demands is under process.

Meghalaya

2.3.22 Militant activities in Meghalaya are centred around the Garo Hills areas for the last two and half decades. The Garo Hills Region of Meghalaya comprises five districts, namely (i) West Garo Hills (ii) East Garo Hills (iii) South Garo Hills (iv) South West Garo Hills and (v) North Garo Hills. The adjoining West Khasi Hills Districts which has substantial Garo population is also affected by the Garo militancy. The various militant groups (active in the neighbouring States) like United Liberation Front of Assom (ULFA), National Front of Boroland (NDFB), National Socialist Council of Nagaland /Isac Muivah (NSCN/IM) etc. have been using the Garo Hills corridor for sneaking in and out of Bangladesh, taking advantage of the adverse geographical conditions and the remoteness of the area. The militant outfits of the neighbouring States have encouraged, trained and nurtured the Garo militant groups like the Achik National Volunteers Council (ANVC) and Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), ULFA, NDFB, UALA and NSCN/IM also have their 'Command Structure' in Garo Hills.

2.3.23 Tripartite talk with Garo militant group, Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) is underway. ANVC which has been in SoO agreement with Government since 23.06.2004 has joined the Tripartite meetings held at Shilling on 23.01.2014 and 28.03.2014. Shri P.C. Haldar

is the Interlocutor of the Government of India and SoO Agreement has been extended for another one year upto 31.03.2015. ANVC(B) the break-away outfit of ANVC also came on board to sign the final peace accord between Government of India, State Government of Meghalaya and ANVC. Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, in its meeting held on 28.02.2014, has approved the proposal for implementation of Agreed Text For Settlement (ATFS) signed between Government of India, Government of Meghalaya and ANVC.

Mizoram and Sikkim

2.3.24 Mizoram and Sikkim are free from terrorist activities and there are no terrorist affected areas in the states.

Nagaland

2.3.25 The violence in Nagaland has been mainly in the form of inter-factional clashes between different groups. The major insurgent groups operating in the State of Nagaland are the factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) which came into being in 1980 following the failure of the 1975 Shillong Accord. These insurgent groups are NSCN(IM) led by Isak Swu and Th. Muivah, NSCN(K) led by S.S. Khaplang, a Naga from Myanmar and a new faction formed in June, 2011, NSCN/KK led by Khole-Kitovi. Though various steps have been taken by the Government from time to time to control insurgency, the NSCN factions continue to indulge in factional violence and other violent/illegal activities affecting normal life in the State.

2.3.26 The Eastern Naga People 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 and Changlang) of Arunachal

Pradesh, with a special status within the Indian Union.

2.3.27 National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN/IM) and NSCN/K, the major outfits of Nagaland, are in ceasefire agreement with the Government of India. NSCN/K split into two outfits namely NSCN/K and NSCN/KK. Shri Ajit Lal, Chairman, JIC has been appointed Government of India's representative for Naga peace talks. SoO signed with the outfit is valid upto 27.04.2014.

Tripura

2.3.28 Violence by main UG outfits viz. National Liberation Front of Twipra/Biswamohan ((NLFT/B) and All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) is almost negligible with only the NLFT/B indulging in 3 incidents of violence including kidnapping of 10 persons in the year 2013. The law and order situation remained peaceful and well under control during the period from January, 2013 to March, 2014.

Steps taken by Government to deal with the situation

2.3.29 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 and lay down arms. As a result, Suspension of Operations Agreements and Memorandum of Understanding have been signed with a number of insurgent groups, who have shown willingness to give up violence and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the framework of the Constitution of India.

2.3.30 As a result of major initiatives taken by the Government of India in Assam, tripartite dialogues are presently underway with National Democratic Front of Bodoland

(NDFB/Progressive), NDFB(RD) and United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA). Shri P.C. Halder, Interlocutor has been appointed for holding talks with ULFA and the two factions of NDFB. A tripartite meeting was held with the representatives of the National Democratic Front of Boroland (Progressive) on 12.09.2013 to discuss their demands. The meeting also reviewed the functioning of Suspension of Operation (SoO) arrangement and observance of Agreed Ground Rules. SoO agreement with NDFB has been extended upto 30.09.2014. On 10.09.2013 and 23.10.2013, Meetings of joint Working Group with NDFB(RD) was held at Guwahati for finalization of agreed ground rules of SoO Agreement. Agreed Ground Rules of SoO agreement with NDFB/RD group was signed on 29.11.2013 at Guwahati. Tripartite Memorandum of Settlements (MoS) were signed with United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) and the factions of DHD on 25.11.2011 and 8.10.2012 respectively, granting enhanced autonomy to the existing autonomous councils with special package for speedier socio-economic development of the area. The UPDS dissolved itself in December, 2011. DHD(J) and DHD(N) have also dissolved their organizations. Besides, Adivasi groups, namely Adivasi Cobra Military of Assam (ACMA), Adivasi People's Army (APA), Santhali Tiger Force (STF), Birsa Commando Force (BCF) and All Adivasi National Liberation army (AANLA) and other four outfits of Kuki and Hmar in Assam surrendered their arms on 24.01.2012 before the Government and joined the peace process. Meeting to review the demands of these outfits was held on 30.11.2013 at Guwahati. Their demands are being implemented.

2.3.31 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 outfit concerned.

2.3.32 Central Government has deployed Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations. The Central Government also shares intelligence on continuous basis, gives financial assistance for strengthening of the local police Forces and Intelligence agencies under Police Modernization Scheme and provides assistance for strengthening various aspects of the security apparatus and Counter-Insurgency Operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE). The States are also given assistance for raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions.

2.3.33 To curb the illegal and unlawful activities like abduction, extortions, killings, recruitment and training of cadres and conducting explosions and attacking infrastructural installations etc. by militant/insurgent groups of North Eastern States, Ministry of Home Affairs issues notifications for banning these organizations under Unlawful Activities(Prevention) Act, 1967. The details of Unlawful Association/Banned Organization active in the North Eastern States are indicated at **Annexure-IV**.

2.3.34 The entire State of Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area), Nagaland and Assam, Tirap and Changlang and Longding districts of Arunachal Pradesh and 20 km belt in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya having common border with Assam have been declared as 'Disturbed Areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. The Government of Tripura has declared the areas under 25 Police Stations in full and part of

the areas under 7 Police Stations as 'Disturbed Area' under this Act.

2.3.35 On 26.02.2014, an Expert Committee headed by Shri G.K. Pillai, IAS (Retd.) former Union Home Secretary has been constituted to study/examine the demand for creation of a separate State of Bodoland. The Committee will consult all sections of the society on the viability of the creation of a separate State of Bodoland and submit its reports/recommendation to Ministry of Home Affairs within 9 months.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions (IR Battalions)

2.3.36 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 for Assam, 9 for Tripura, 9 for Manipur, 7 for Nagaland, 5 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, 4 for Meghalaya and 3 for Sikkim. Out of 51 sanctioned, 48 India Reserve Battalions have been raised till 31.03.2014 in NE States including Sikkim.

Scheme for Surrender-cum Rehabilitation of militants in North East

2.3.37 The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of militants in North East w.e.f. 1.4.1998. The scheme has since been revised. 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 a bank in the name of the 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

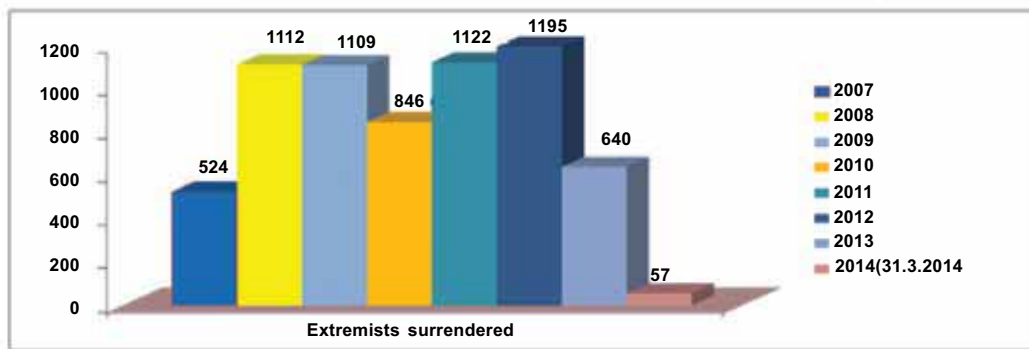
the surrenderee from the bank for self-employment;

- (ii) Stipend per month to each surrenderee for a period of one year has been increased from ₹2,000 to ₹3,500 w.e.f. 01.12.2009. State Government may consult Ministry of Home Affairs, in case support to beneficiaries is required beyond one year; and
- (iii) Provisions for vocational training to the

surrenderee for self-employment.

- (iv) In Manipur, a special scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation is being implemented w.e.f. 01.12.2012 wherein ₹2.5 lakh immediate grant and ₹4,000 monthly stipend for 3 years are given to surrendered militants.

2.3.38 The number of militants who have surrendered in the years 2007 to 2014 is as under:



Extremists surrendered in North East

REIMBURSEMENT OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE)

2.3.39 The Central Government is implementing a Non-Plan scheme for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States seriously affected by militancy/insurgency. The scheme is being implemented in all the States of the region except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under it, the reimbursement is made of the expenditure incurred by them on various items, including raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the CAPFs/Army deployed in the State, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence, 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. State wise details of assistance released to NE States under the SRE scheme during the last eight years are at **Annexure-V**.

MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCE (MPF)

2.3.40 The Ministry of Home Affairs is also assisting the State Governments for Modernization of State Police Forces. Under this Non-Plan scheme, assistance is being provided, inter-alia, for procurement of modern equipments for surveillance, communications, forensic science laboratories, 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 Modernization of State Police Forces since 2004-05 onwards is indicated at **Annexure-VI**.

Civic Action Programme in the North Eastern States

2.3.41 Since some of the North Eastern States are affected by insurgency and militancy, there is a constant need to deploy Army and other Central Paramilitary Forces in the region to combat insurgency. In order to take the local populace in confidence and boost the image of armed forces among the common people, Army and Central Paramilitary Forces conduct Civic Action Programme. Under this Programme, various welfare/developmental activities are undertaken like holding of medical camps, sanitation drives, sports meets, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school buildings, roads, bridges, etc. and running adult education centers, etc. Details of funds released have been given in **Annexure-VII**.

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

2.3.42 Due to attacks on minority Reang tribes by Mizo villagers, a number of Bru (Reang) families from Western Mizoram migrated to Northern Tripura from October 1997 onwards. The number of such Bru migrants who are sheltered in six relief camps set up in Kanchanpur District of Tripura is about 30,000 (5,000 families).

2.3.43 Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending grants-in-aid to Government of Tripura since 1997-98 for maintenance of Brus lodged in various relief camps for providing relief items like Rice, Ration, Cash dole etc. and

to Government of Mizoram for rehabilitation and repatriation of Bru migrants since 2004-05. While, a total grant-in-aid of approx. ₹38.90 crore has been released to the State Government of Mizoram till 31.03.2014 for rehabilitation/resettlement of Bru families, approximately ₹223 crore has been released to Government of Tripura for maintenance of Brus in various relief camps. MHA provides grants-in-aid to Government of Mizoram for assistance to Bru migrants on their repatriation from Tripura to Mizoram as per details below:

- (i) Housing assistance to each family: ₹38,500.
- (ii) Cash assistance to each family : ₹41,500.
- (iii) Free ration to each adult and minor member for one year.
- (iv) Reimbursement of transportation cost incurred by Government of Mizoram.
- (v) Blankets and utensils to each Bru family.

2.3.44 Due to persistent efforts of MHA and as a result of regular follow-up with the State Governments of Mizoram and Tripura, Government of Mizoram prepared a movement plan of 2,786 Mizoram Bru families from Tripura to Mizoram to be repatriated in phases, out of 4,730 families registered in electoral rolls identified eligible for repatriation in the first stage. The repatriation process started in November, 2010 / December, 2010 and about 940 Bru families (approx 5,000 people) were rehabilitated and resettled in Mizoram.

2.3.45 The repatriation process which started in November, 2010/ December, 2010 was stalled in May/June, 2011 due to protest by certain Mizo NGOs for rehabilitation of around 83 Mizo families reportedly displaced by some Brus of Mizoram staying in Tripura from Sakhan Hills of North Tripura, where they were originally settled. Now, the displaced Mizos of Sakhan Hills, North Tripura sought adequate rehabilitation package in the similar

manner as is being given to displaced Mizoram Brus. The matter of Sakhan Mizos has been amicably resolved by disbursing a rehabilitation package of ₹1.50 lakh (in July, 2012) to each of the 83 displaced Mizo families of Sakhan Hills of N. Tripura.

2.3.46 The State Governemnt of Mizoram prepared 4th phase of repatriation plan in which 669 Bru families were to be repatriated and resettled in Mizoram. Ministry of Home Affairs has released grants-in-aid of ₹7.87 crore in June, 2012 to facilitate repatriation / rehabilitation efforts of the Government of Mizoram. However, due to resistance and misinformation campaign of Mizoram Bru Displaced Peoples’ Forum (MBDPF) leaders, only 7-Bru families could be repatriated in the 4th phase. The State Government of Tripura was requested to convince the Bru community to go back to their native place in Mizoram and take action against those spreading fear and apprehensions among Bru community.

2.3.47 Government of Mizoram and Tripura have been impressed upon to fix up a new time-frame for early completion of Bru repatriation. As a result of regular follow-up, the 5th Batch of Bru repatriation commenced on 30.09.2013 in the form of controlled self-repatriation. A total of 103 families were repatriated by 11.10.2013 during the 5th Batch, making a total repatriation of about 1,040 Bru families as on 31.03.2014.

2.3.48 Year-wise details of expenditure/fund

released for Rehabilitation Schemes(Grant-in-aid) to Mizoram and Tripura for Bru Migrants, are give below:

(In crores)

No.	Years	For Tripura State	For Mizoram State
1.	2005-06	11.00	00.05
2.	2006-07	10.00	03.22
3.	2007-08	12.00	00.16
4.	2008-09	14.96	01.61
5.	2009-10	31.60	05.00
6.	2010-11	12.50	12.40
7.	2011-12	29.35	Nil
8.	2012-13	18.63	11.39
9.	2013-14	10.46	1.21 (for rental compensation)

Helicopter Service in the North East

2.3.49 In order to provide connectivity to remote areas as also for providing air connectivity to these areas with rest of India, helicopter services are in operation in the six States i.e., Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Mizoram under non-plan scheme with subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs. The subsidy portion is limited to 75% of operational cost after adjusting recovery from passengers. For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours for each helicopter has been fixed.

2.3.50 The competent authority has given sanction for operation of helicopter services in the six States as per details given below:-

Helicopter on wet lease by State Govts.	Type of Helicopter	No. of flying hours sanctioned per annum
Tripura	Dauphin Double Engine	480
Arunachal Pradesh	1st MI-172	960
	2nd MI-172	1200
	Bell-412 Double Engine	1300

Sikkim	Bell-406 Single Engine/Double Engine	1200
Meghalaya	Dauphin Double Engine	720
Nagaland	Dauphin/Bell Double Engine	480
Mizoram	Dauphin Double Engine	960

2.3.51 For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours has been fixed for the helicopter service operating in various States as detailed above. However, the State Governments are permitted to operate helicopter services in excess of the ceiling of flying hours. After adjusting subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs, the balance cost of operating helicopter services is met by concerned State Governments.

2.3.52 In addition to above helicopter services, Ministry of Home Affairs operates one twin engine helicopter based at Guwahati for use by VIPs and senior officers of Central Government for visiting North Eastern States. MHA bears the cost of this service.

2.3.53 Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Helicopter Service in NE States-
(In crores)

No.	Years	Expenditure/ Fund released
1.	2005-06	20.00
2.	2006-07	17.54
3.	2007-08	23.41
4.	2008-09	25.00
5.	2009-10	34.99
6.	2010-11	44.99
7.	2011-12	59.18
8.	2012-13	25.00
9.	2013-14	37.49

Advertisement and publicity

2.3.54 Keeping in view the peculiar problems of the North East, viz. militancy, infiltration, and perceived feeling of alienation, Ministry of Home Affairs implements a Plan scheme of Advertisement and Publicity in North Eastern

States with a view to highlight the activities being undertaken by the Government for peace in the region and also with a view to convey that "Peace pays". Keeping in view these objectives a monthly North East Newsletter highlighting the Government Schemes and other developmental activities in the North East is published by NE Division in English, Assamese, Manipuri and Bengali languages. Under this scheme, various other initiatives are also taken including the visits of youths of NE States to rest of India and vice versa under the aegis of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathana (NYKS), journalist visits to NE States, broadcast of radio jingles etc. The NE Newsletters are available on the Website <http://mha.nic.in>. In the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14, an amount of ₹6.00 crore and ₹2.00 crore respectively have been spent under this scheme.

LEFT WING EXTREMISTS (LWE) INSURGENCY

Overview

2.4.1 Although vestiges of Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Insurgency have been prevalent in certain parts of India for a few decades now, the problem assumed serious proportions during the last decade or so after the formation of CPI(Moist) Party in 2004 consequent to the merger of prominent naxal factions. In terms of geographical spread, the worst affected States are Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Bihar. The LWE problem also exists in certain pockets in the States of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The Front Organizations of

LWE are active in 20 States of India. The CPI (Maoist) continues to remain the most dominant and violent LWE group, accounting

for more than 80% of the violence and the killings. The State-wise break up of violence profile of LWE insurgency is given in the following table:-

State-wise data of naxal violence from 2009 to 2014 (up to 31.03.2014)

State	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014 (upto 31.03.2014)	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	66	18	100	24	54	9	67	13	36	11	12 (11)	4 (4)
Bihar	232	72	307	97	316	63	166	44	177	69	51 (46)	10 (16)
Chhattisgarh	529	290	625	343	465	204	370	109	355	111	95 (60)	37 (18)
Jharkhand	742	208	501	157	517	182	480	163	387	152	79 (119)	19 (52)
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	7	1	8	0	11	0	01	00	1 (1)	00 (00)
Maharashtra	154	93	94	45	109	54	134	41	71	19	19 (19)	06 (02)
Odisha	266	67	218	79	192	53	171	45	101	35	21 (18)	06 (03)
Uttar Pradesh	8	2	6	1	1	0	2	0	00	00	00 (00)	00 (00)
West Bengal	255	158	350	258	92	45	6	0	01	00	00 (00)	00 (00)
Others	5	0	5	0	6	1	8	0	07	00	0 (1)	00 (00)
TOTAL	2258	908	2213	1005	1760	611	1415	415	1136	397	278 (275)	82 (95)

Note: The bracketed figures in the last two columns indicate the position during the corresponding period of 2013.

Ban on CPI (Maoist)

2.4.2 The CPI (Maoist), which is the major Left Wing Extremist organization responsible for most incidents of violence/killings, has been included in the Schedule of Terrorist Organizations, along with all its formations

and front organizations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

The Government's Strategy to Combat LWE

2.4.3 The Government's strategy is to deal with the Left Wing Extremist (LWE) insurgency in a holistic manner through interventions in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights and entitlement of local communities and promoting good governance. To deal

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 is necessary. Accordingly, the focus of the Government is to address security, development and governance deficits in the LWE affected areas. In view of this, the Government has identified 106 Districts in 9 States for special and focused attention.

2.4.4 The policy of the Government is to firmly deal with the LWE insurgency by primarily facilitating capacity building of the State Governments concerned in the above areas. Accordingly, the Government is implementing schemes related to improving the security environment viz., the Security Related Expenditure Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme, the Scheme of Construction of Fortified Police Stations, etc. These schemes are in addition to deployment of Central Armed Police Forces to fill the security vacuum in certain areas. Simultaneously, focused attention is also paid to development and governance issues particularly at the cutting edge level. In this context, the funds allocated to the States under various Central Schemes like the Backward Regions Grant Fund, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojna, National Rural Health Mission, Ashram Schools, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojna and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan etc. acquire special significance. The implementation of these schemes is closely monitored by the State Governments as well as the Central Government. In addition, the Government is implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP), which is now renamed as "Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected Districts" to address development deficit in public infrastructure and services in 88 selected Districts. The Government is also implementing an ambitious Road

Development Plan in 34 worst LWE affected districts of India through the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, especially the provisions pertaining to allotment of title deeds to individuals and communities is also an area of priority.

The Specific schemes / measures undertaken by the Central Government

2.4.5 '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. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and coordinates and supplements their efforts in several ways to deal with the LWE problem. These include providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization 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 (SSI) in Left Wing Extremism affected States; providing helicopters for anti-naxal operations; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organizations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; in Community Policing and Civic Action programmes. Also, the Central Government provides funds for development work through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries. The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of State Government to tackle the Maoist menace in a concerted manner.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S INTERVENTIONS

Security Related Measures

Deployment of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

2.4.6 90 Battalions of the CAPFs are deployed for assisting the State Police in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This number is likely to increase further. In addition, 04 Battalions of CAPFs have been earmarked for deployment in Chhattisgarh for security arrangements in Rowghat area.

Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) Battalions

2.4.7 Ten Battalions of Specialised Force trained and equipped for counter-insurgency and jungle-warfare operations, named as Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA), have been raised as a part of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) during the period 2008-09 to 2010-11. 09 Battalions out of the 10 CoBRA Battalions have been deployed in the LWE affected States.

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme

2.4.8 Under SRE Scheme, the Central Government reimburses to security related expenditure of 106 districts in 9 LWE affected States relating to ex-gratia payment to the family of civilian/security forces killed in LWE violence, insurance of police personnel, training and operational needs of security forces, compensation to Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the concerned State Government, community

policing, security related infrastructure for village defence committees and publicity material. During the current year 2013-14, an amount of ₹207.08 crore has been released to the 9 LWE affected States under this Scheme.

Fortified Police Stations

2.4.9 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a scheme to assist the State Governments in construction/strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations @ ₹2.00 crore each in Left Wing Extremist affected districts on 80:20 (Centre share: State share) basis. Under the scheme, ₹489.65 crore has been released during the year 2010-11 to 2013-14. In the current year 2013-14, ₹119.65 crore has been released so far.

Scheme for Special Infrastructure

2.4.10 The Scheme for Special Infrastructure (SIS) in Left Wing Extremism affected States was approved in the 11th Plan with 100% funding by the Central Government. Under this Scheme, the funds were released to all 9 LWE affected States to cater to the critical infrastructure gaps, which cannot be covered under any other existing schemes. These relate to requirement of mobility for the police/ security forces by upgrading existing roads/tracks in inaccessible areas, providing secure camping grounds and helipads in strategic locations in remote and interior areas, measures to enhance security in respect of police stations/ outposts located in vulnerable areas etc. A total of ₹445.82 crore was released to the 9 LWE affected States under the Scheme upto 31.12.2012, i.e. ₹100 crore in 2008-09, ₹30 crore in 2009-10, ₹130 crore in 2010-11 and ₹185.82 crore in 2011-12) during 11th Plan. Continuation of SIS during the 12th Plan period was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 02.04.2013 with the following major changes:

- i) A new objective of funding training infrastructure, residential infrastructure, weaponry, vehicles and any other related items pertaining to the upgradation and filling critical gaps for Special Forces of LWE affected States has been added. This is meant to upgrade the Special Forces of LWE affected States on the successful pattern of the Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh.
- ii) The funding pattern has been changed from 100% funding by the Central Government to 75 (Central Government share): 25 (State Government share) pattern.

2.4.10.1 The focus of funding during 12th Plan Period will be on the aforesaid new objective relating to upgradation/critical gap filling of Special Forces. The focus of funding will be on the 4 worst affected States viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha with lesser quantum of funding for Andhra Pradesh. The total approved cost of the Scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan Period is ₹373 crore {Central Share ₹280 crore & States share ₹93 crore}. During the year 2013-14, a total of ₹74.13 crore has been released to the States. Details of funds released under the scheme are as given below:

Sl. No	States	Funds Released (₹ In Lakhs)					
		Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	Year 2012-13	Year 2013-14
1	Andhra Pradesh	589.00	340.00	1751.18	2377.16	Nil	999.00
2	Bihar	1605.00	370.00	1739.40	3465.71	Nil	1505.70
3	Chhattisgarh	2750.00	390.00	2033.76	3040.53	Nil	1634.09
4	Jharkhand	2380.00	585.00	2008.10	3561.35	Nil	1652.33
5	Madhya Pradesh	293.00	-	232.07	747.73	Nil	-
6	Maharashtra	339.92	290.00	879.42	434.25	Nil	-
7	Odisha	1177.00	420.00	2035.64	4047.27	Nil	1622.25
8	Uttar Pradesh	866.00	265.00	1121.83	440.84	Nil	-
9	West Bengal	-	340.00	1198.60	467.17	Nil	-
	Total	9999.92	3000.00	13000.00	18582.01	Nil	7413.37

India Reserve Battalions

2.4.11 The Left Wing Extremism affected States have been sanctioned India Reserve (IR) battalions mainly to strengthen security apparatus as well as to enable the States to provide gainful employment to youth, particularly in the naxal affected areas. 37 India Reserve (IR) battalions were sanctioned to 9 LWE affected States, out of which 35 have been raised. The unraised IR Bns, one each in Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand have been converted into Specialized India Reserve Battalions (SIRBs). In addition, Government has sanctioned raising of 09 new SIRBs in the LWE States of Bihar (01), Chhattisgarh (02), Jharkhand (01), Madhya Pradesh (01), Odisha (03) and West Bengal (01).

Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools

2.4.12.1 During the 11th Plan period, a scheme was approved to set up 21 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools in the States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and West Bengal. In these Schools, police personnel will be trained for combating with terrorism/LWE. Under this Scheme, this Ministry will

provide funds mainly for establishment of CIAT School, recurring expenditure thereon and for equipment upgradation. The land for these schools is to be provided by the concerned State Governments. They would also provide administrative support for running the CIAT Schools. All the 21 CIAT Schools are functional. Out of 21 CIAT Schools, 15 CIAT Schools fall under the LWE affected states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal. The state-wise details of the CIAT schools are given below:

Sl. No.	State	No. of CIAT Schools
i.	Assam	03
ii.	Bihar	03
iii.	Chhattisgarh	04
iv.	Jharkhand	04
v.	Odisha	03
vi.	Tripura	01
vii.	West Bengal	01
viii.	Manipur	01
ix.	Nagaland	01
	Total	21

2.4.12.2 In the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹7.50 crore has been released to the LWE affected States of Chhattisgarh (₹2.00 crore), Odisha (₹2.00 crore), Jharkhand (₹2.00 crore) & Maharashtra (₹1.50 crore). In this scheme, the Government has approved to set up 04 new CIAT schools, one each in Jammu Kashmir, Maharashtra, Seemandhra and Telengana.

(B) Development Related Measures:

2.4.13.1 **Monitoring of Implementation of Flagship Programmes:** The Planning Commission through a Management Information System (MIS) (<http://pcserver.nic.in/lwe>) has been monitoring implementation of Flagship Programmes in focused districts affected

by LWE and also reviewing the progress of implementation through Video Conferencing of the following Schemes:-

- (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.

2.4.13.2 The Planning Commission began the implementation of Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward districts in the year 2010-11 to provide public infrastructure and services. The Scheme initially covered 60 LWE affected/contiguous districts. The coverage of the Scheme was since extended to a total of 82 districts in 9 LWE affected States. The Government has approved the continuation of IAP as "Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected districts" on 01.08.2013 with the coverage of 88 districts comprising 82 districts covered earlier under IAP and 6 additional districts (4 from Chhattisgarh and 2 from Maharashtra). Each district will be allocated ₹30 crore per year for 2013-14 and 2014-15 and funds for this will not be diverted from the BRGF. The local Member(s) of

Parliament will be consulted while finalizing the projects/works under the scheme. A total of ₹6,970 crore has been released so far under the Scheme to the districts concerned against which expenditure of ₹6,333.35 crore has been reported as on 01.04.2014. Out of a total number of 1,36,990 projects taken up, 1,02,632 have been completed as on 01.04.2014.

2.4.13.3 An Empowered Group of Officers under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Planning Commission 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.

2.4.13.4 The Government has approved a Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) on 26.02.2009 for providing adequate connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts. The RRP-I envisages development of 5,477 kms of roads at a cost of ₹7,300 crore. Out of this, a total of 2,840 kms have been completed and an expenditure of ₹3,609 crore incurred as on 01.03.2014. Works under RRP-I are likely to be completed by March, 2015.

2.4.13.5 Under the Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the norms for maximum length of bridges has been relaxed from 50 mts to 75 mts and the population norm of 500 for habitations coverage under PMGSY has been relaxed to 250 for IAP Districts. Also the minimum tender package amount under PMGSY has been reduced to ₹50 lakhs.

2.4.13.6 Provision of funds on a 100% grant basis (against a 50:50 ratio has been approved for LWE affected districts) for establishment

of hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls and boys as well as Ashram Schools in Tribals sub-plan areas.

2.4.13.7 The Ministry of Environment and Forests has given general approval under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land in LWE affected areas from 1.00 ha to 5.00 ha for activities like schools, dispensaries/hospitals, electrical and telecommunication lines, drinking water, water/ rain water harvesting structures, minor irrigation canal, non-conventional sources of energy, skill upgradation/vocational training center, power sub-stations, all categories of roads and quarrying of materials used in constructions of public roads, communication posts; and police establishments like police stations/ outposts/ border outposts/ watch towers in sensitive area and laying of optical fiber cables, telephone lines and drinking water supply lines.

2.4.13.8 The Ministry of Environment and Forests have also decided that no compensatory afforestation in lieu of the forest land diverted in accordance with the above said general approval shall be insisted upon.

2.4.13.9 Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the ceiling of per unit cost of IAY house has been increased from ₹48,500 to ₹75,000 for LWE affected districts.

2.4.13.10 Effective Implementation of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been emphasized time and again with the State Governments concerned. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs have issued comprehensive guidelines to State/UT Governments on 12.07.2012 for expeditious recognition of forest rights under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and have also amended the Scheduled Tribes and

other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 on 06.09.2012 to strengthen the same.

2.4.13.11 The stipulation of 80% utilization of funds for further release of funds under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) has been revised to 60% utilization of funds. Changes have been made to ensure quick release of funds from State to the local bodies under BRGF. Also District Planning Committee has been given power to approve District Plans under BRGF and the High Powered Committee (HPC) will act as oversight Committee and issue broad guidelines.

Civic Action Programme

2.4.14 Under this Scheme financial grant is sanctioned to Central Armed Police Force (CAPFs) to undertake Civic Action Programme (CAP) in the LWE affected States. This is a successful scheme which aims to build bridges between the local population and security forces. Under CAP, efforts are made to project the human face of security forces so that they can win the hearts and minds of the people. During the year 2012-13 an amount of ₹16.35 crore was released to CAPFs for carrying out Civic Action Programme in LWE affected areas. During the financial year 2013-14 ₹17.37 crore has been allocated under CAP, out of which ₹15.78 crore has been released to CAPFs upto 31.03.2014.

2.4.14.1 The activities undertaken by Security Forces under Civic Action Programme relate to the following:

- (i) "Organizing health, medical, dental and veterinary camps, provisioning of medical equipment and stores etc. to the existing hospitals/nursing homes and for medical camps organised by CAPFs, distribution of medicines to patients and bearing cost

of lab tests, distribution of mosquito-nets in malaria endemic areas and mobilisation of very sick patients/pregnant women to the nearest health centre/ medical facility for treatment."

- (ii) Human Resources Development to include imparting of vocational training, (Skill development including pre-recruitment training) organized career counseling, coaching etc., providing study material for school children.
- (iii) Making available good quality seeds, fertilizer, fruit bearing plants by promoting cooperative framing/plantation and assistance in developing cooperative farms for piggery, goat rearing, poultry etc. to the villagers.
- (iv) Sanitation and Hygiene through Extension Services and social education.
- (v) Installation of hand pumps and providing water tanks for easy availability of drinking water.
- (vi) Development of sources of non-conventional energy including provision of solar lamps etc.
- (vii) Development of handicraft and cottage industries.
- (viii) Assistance during Natural Calamities, providing partial assistance for repair of roof etc. of the very poor, old handicapped persons affected by wind/rain, floods etc.
- (ix) Water harvesting structures.
- (x) Developing sports facilities and making available sports items to children and youth and conducting sports tournaments.
- (xi) Providing transistors.
- (xii) Providing clothes and blankets to the poor, children, old and handicapped people.
- (xiii) Screening of films related to India's freedom movement; great leaders of

India; culture of different regions of India; history of India; secularism; social evils-dowry, child marriage; sports; basic health care/sanitation; farming- use of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc; (feature films related to the above subject).

- (xiv) Providing aluminum utensils, knives etc. to poor families.

Media Plan

2.4.15 It is essential for the Government to have an effective Media Plan to convey Government's point of view to the people by addressing it on the security and development fronts. The media has proved to be a potent instrument in creating awareness among the target population about the socio-economic developmental schemes of the Government, their rights and justice entitlements. The media has helped to highlight LWE activities to make people aware how LWE violence is preventing implementation of the schemes, policies and initiatives of the Government. Under the Media Plan activities like broadcasting audio spots over All India Radio, presenting programmes on development issues through the Song & Drama Division, organizing the Tribal Youth Exchange Programmes through the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) etc have been carried out. A media guideline has been framed with the approval of the Home Minister. During the year 2013-14, ₹5.00 crore has been allocated out of which ₹5.00 crore was incurred for broadcasting of jingles through AIR, production of short films through Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity (DAVP) and for organizing 6th Tribal Youth Exchange Programme at five places.

Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy

2.4.16 The Government of India has issued a revised guideline for 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme of Left Wing Extremists

in the affected States,' which is effective from 1.4.2013. The rehabilitation package in the revised policy, inter-alia, includes an immediate grant of ₹2.5 lakhs for higher ranked LWE cadres and ₹1.5 lakhs for middle / lower rank LWE cadres surrenderee to be kept in their name as fixed deposit which may be withdrawn after completion of 3 years subject to good behaviour. They will also be imparted training in a trade/ vocation of their liking and shall be paid a monthly stipend of ₹4000 for three years. In addition, incentives for surrender of weapons/ ammunition are also provided under the Scheme. The Government of India will provide 100% reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the LWE affected States on rehabilitation of surrenderees in this policy under the SRE Scheme.

2.4.17 The following meetings/reviews/workshops etc. were held during the year:

- (i) Issues related to Left Wing Extremism were discussed in a separate session of Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security on 05.06.2013.
- (ii) A two-days training workshop was organized on 25.07.2013 and 26.07.2013 for the Superintendents of Police of the worst Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts and also for the officers of the Central Armed Police Forces of equivalent rank on various facets of combating LWE.
- (iii) A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary (NM) on 04.09.2013 to review the LWE situation in the country with the Nodal Officers of the LWE affected States and the Central Armed Police Forces.
- (iv) To review the LWE situation in 9 LWE affected States, a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister on 25.09.2013 with the Chief Secretaries and the Directors General

of Police of the LWE affected States as well as the CAPFs.

- (v) A meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Home Minister on 18.10.2013 in Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi to discuss the LWE problem.

Conclusion

2.4.18 It is the belief of Government of India that through a combination of development and security related interventions, the LWE problem can be successfully tackled. However, it is clear that the Maoists do not want root causes like development deficit and empowerment of local communities addressed in a meaningful manner and resort to destruction of school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, Government infrastructure, communication facilities etc in a major way. They wish to keep the population in their areas of influence marginalized to perpetuate their outdated ideology. Consequently, the process of development has been set back by decades in many parts of the country under LWE influence. This needs to be recognised by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the Maoists to eschew violence, join the mainstream and recognise the fact that the socio-economic and political dynamics and aspirations of 21st Century India are far different from the Maoist world-view. The Government is optimistic of eradicating the LWE problem through the strategic vision articulated above. It is worth mentioning that due to the measures initiated by the Government, LWE violence has significantly declined in 2011 and 2012 and the declining trend has continued in 2013 also. However, the year 2014 has witnessed major strikes by the Moists in the State of Chhattisgarh. The situation in the State of Chhattisgarh in a cause of concern. However, the Government of India is committed to firmly

tackle the moists insurgency with all resources at its disposal.

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

2.4.19 The Government of India is implementing a scheme for the sustenance and maintenance of the families of the civilian victims of terrorist, communal and LWE violence titled "Central Assistance to the Civilian Victims of Terrorist/Communal/LWE Violence". Under this scheme, an amount of ₹3 lakhs is given to the victims/Next of Kin (NoK) of the victim subject to the condition that no employment has been provided to any of the family members of the victims by the State Government. This amount of ₹3 lakhs is given in the shape of fixed deposit for a period of 3 years, the quarterly interest of which is credited to the savings Account of the beneficiary. After 3 years, the principal amount of ₹3 lakhs is credited to the Savings Account of the beneficiary. 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.

2.4.20 The guidelines of Central Scheme for Assistance were revised in June, 2012. As per the revised guidelines, the payment of assistance to the victims/NoK of the victims of terrorist violence shall be paid by the District Magistrate / Deputy Commissioner immediately and thereafter, the State Government may submit the proposal to the Ministry of Home Affairs(MHA) for re-imbusement on half-yearly basis (by 31st December and 30th June). The Central Government will make payment of 70% of the re-imbusement immediately and the balance 30% after receipt of audit verification report from the Internal Audit Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2.4.21 During the year 2013-14 (till 31.03.2014), ₹6,30,000 has been released by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The State Governments were reminded on 14.11.2013 to send proposals for reimbursement of assistance which they have provided to the families of the victims of Terrorist, Communal and LWE violence. A meeting was held on 05.02.2014 to discuss issues involved in the implementation of the new guidelines of the Central Scheme for assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist/ Communal / LWE violence which was issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 29.06.2012. The meeting was attended by representative of 14 States. The States were again reminded to send proposals for reimbursement of assistance under the scheme.

Arms and Ammunition

2.4.22 Ministry of Home Affairs advocates a policy of arms control. Accordingly, to help law abiding citizens, legislators, public servant and sports persons to possess arms in deserving cases and for pursuing of sports, this Ministry also ensures a streamlined procedure for issue of arms license to be observed by every licensing authority mentioned in the Arms Rule, 1962.

MEASURES TAKEN TO STRENGTHEN THE INTERNAL SECURITY APPARATUS

2.5.1 In the year 2013-14, the Ministry of Home Affairs continued to consolidate the initiatives taken, in the previous year, to strengthen and upgrade the national security apparatus, as well as, initiated new measures to meet the grave challenges posed by terrorism. These include further strengthening of National Investigation Agency (NIA), enhancing the connectivity of the Multi Agency Centre (MAC)- Subsidiary Multi Agency Centre

(SMAC) network and establishment of dedicated Combating Financing Terrorism (CFT) Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with the matters relating to policy issues of Terrorism Financing and Fake Indian Currency Notes(FICN). Upto 31.03.2014, 370 locations have been connected under MAC-SMAC connectivity scheme.

Establishment of National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)

2.5.2 The Government has set up National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs with a mandate to link data bases for collecting 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 conceived to be a framework which will leverage information technology to access, collate, analyse, co-relate, predict and provide speedy dissemination of Security related intelligence.

2.5.3 NATGRID is headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The Planning Commission has approved it as a Central Plan Scheme. Cabinet Committee on Security approved the Detailed Project Report for NATGRID for an amount of ₹1002.97 crore for implementation of Foundation, Horizon-I and some elements of Horizon-II of the NATGRID Project. The DPR for construction of infrastructure of NATGRID has been approved by Expenditure Finance Committee. The Human Resource Report has been approved by Ministry of Finance. CCS, in its meeting held on 13.03.2014, granted extension to the project till 30.06.2016, for implementation of foundation, Horizon-I and same elements of Horizon-II. Work on the foundation and first horizon of NATGRID is in progress.

National Investigation Agency (NIA)

2.5.4 The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted under the NIA Act of 2008 as a Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency. In pursuance of its mandate, the NIA collects, collates and analyses counter terrorism investigation and shares inputs with the sister intelligence agencies and law enforcement units both at Central and State Government level. The NIA is functioning with its headquarters at New Delhi and Branch Offices at Hyderabad, Guwahati, Mumbai, Lucknow and Kochi. Presently, the sanctioned strength of NIA is 735. So far 38 NIA Special Courts have been notified in 35 States/UTs and 80 special public prosecutors/public prosecutors have been appointed. As on 31.03.2014, a total 82 cases have been registered by the NIA. Out of total 82 cases, chargesheets have been filed in 41 cases and 08 cases have resulted in conviction of 27 accused persons.

Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Cell

2.5.5 A dedicated, Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell) is functioning in the Ministry of Home Affairs, to deal with the matters relating to policy issues of Combating Terrorist Financing and Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN). 49 Accounts have been frozen as being suspected Terrorist Financing Accounts.

2.5.6 A FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst the different Security Agencies of States/ Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Currency within the country.

2.5.7 Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an inter-Government Organisation with its adquarter at Paris, has been mandated to develop policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. It had made certain recommendations which were intended to be implemented at the National level through legislation and other legally binding measures. The legislative framework dealing with terrorist activities and money laundering for all member countries is being continually reviewed by FATF. The FATF has in its June 2013 plenary at Oslo, Norway, appreciated the recent amendments undertaken by India in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 with regard to the provision relating to terrorist financing. As a result thereof, India has become free from the regular follow up process of the FATF.

2.5.8 A workshop for the Senior Police Officers of State/Union Territories and Central Intelligence/Investigating Agencies was organized by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 17.04.2013 to sensitize them about the Terror Financing regime including legal framework for countering the menace most effectively.



Workshop on Terror Financing on 17-04-2013



2.5.9 The 6th Bay of Bengal initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Sub group level meeting on combating the Financing the terrorism was organized by the Ministry of

Home Affairs from 05.02.2014 to 07.02.2014 in New Delhi. The enhanced regional cooperation in combating counterfeit currency notes linked to terrorist financing was the theme of the discussion.



6th BIMSTEC Meeting, New Delhi, February 2014

2.5.10 Consequent upon declaring the production or smuggling of circulation of high quality counterfeit Indian Currency as a "Terrorist Act", the Investigation of High Quality Counterfeit Currency Offences Rules, 2013 have been notified on 29.09.2013 as the guiding principles for the Law Enforcement Agencies for investigation of such cases under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2012.

2.5.11 Considering the recommendations of RBI and other stakeholders, the Third Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 which defines the security features of High Quality Counterfeit Indian Currency Notes has been amended by expanding the list of security features.

Visit of Judicial Commission from Pakistan

2.5.12 As per the agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, a Judicial Commission for Pakistan visited India on 14.03.2012 to 21.03.2012 and recorded the evidence/Statements of four witnesses in the Courts of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Mumbai with respect of Mumbai Terror Attack of 26.11.2008. During the hearing at the ATS Court Rawalpindi, with respect to seven accused arrested in Pakistan in the said terror attack case, the Judge observed that the said Commission was not allowed to cross examine the witnesses and thus disallowed the evidence so collected. Pakistan authorities requested for a re-visit of the Judicial Commission of Pakistan to India for cross-examination of the witnesses.

2.5.12.1 Thereafter, as per the revised "Confirmation of Arrangements" agreed between India and Pakistan, allowing cross examination and re-examination of four Prosecution Witnesses, the second visit of Judicial

Commission took place during 23.09.2013 to 25.09.2013. The proceedings of the Judicial Commission were executed successfully in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Mumbai. Now the proceedings of the Judicial Commission can be used by the Prosecution side of Pakistan in the ATC, Court Rawalpindi against the seven accused arrested in Mumbai Terror attack case.

Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security

2.5.13 The Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security was held on 05.06.2013 at New Delhi. The Prime Minister inaugurated the Conference. Action Taken Report on the key action points arising from the last Chief Ministers' Conference held on 16.04.2012 was reviewed. The Conference discussed Internal Security situation in the country, Professionalization of Investigation, Modernisation of State Police Forces, Strengthening of Intelligence Wings, National Counter Terrorism Center, Reforms and Modernisation of Prisons, Communal Harmony, Border Management, Coastal Security, Crimes against women and measures taken by States to combat them, Police training, Left Wing Extremism etc.

Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA)

2.6.1 An Agreement has been signed between the Government of India, Government of West Bengal and Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) on 18.07.2011 for setting up of an autonomous body called Gorkha Territorial Administration (GTA) which will administer the region to accelerate the socio-economic, infrastructural, educational, cultural and linguistic development of the people of this region. With the formation of GTA on 03.08.2012, the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Act of 1988 has been repealed by the State Government.

2.6.2 In terms of clause 14 of the agreement, the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal will provide all possible assistance to the GTA for the overall development of the region. The Government of India will provide financial assistance of ₹200 crore per annum for 3 years for projects to develop the socio-economic infrastructure in GTA over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of West Bengal. In this connection, ₹65 crore has been released to GTA for the financial year 2012-13 and ₹100 crore has been released during the year 2013-14.

SECURITY

Security of Very Important Persons (VIPs)

2.7.1 The threat to VIPs on account of their public status in social and public life continues to exist which generates serious concerns for its likely impact on national governance. The threat from terrorist/ militant groups has continued to increase over time making it imperative to provide adequate security to VIPs and other high dignitaries. As the threat to security of VIPs is an ever-increasing phenomenon, the security review is done 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, thereby ensuring maintenance of public order and peace in the country.

2.7.2 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. 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) for VIP security duties.

2.7.3 The Group of Ministers (GoM), in May 2001, had recommended that a Special Security Group (SSG) should be created in the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for VIP security. Accordingly, SSG Unit in CISF came into existence on 17.11.2006. The CISF is accordingly training its personnel for the purposes of physical protection of the highly threatened dignitaries/ individuals, evacuation of the Protected Persons and for providing static as well as mobile security to the Protected Persons and a Special Security Group (SSG) has been created in CISF.

Airport Security/Metro Security

2.7.4 The security of aviation sector has been particularly emphasized in recent times after the September 11, 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.

2.7.5 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 issued to further strengthen the security at all civil airports in the country as per the prevailing threat perception from time to time.

2.7.6 As regards security for Metro Railways in the country, the Railway Police Force provides security to Kolkata Metro, along with Kolkata Police. Security for Delhi Metro is provided by CISF and is reviewed from time to time.

Security of Vital Installations

2.7.7 The security of Vital Installations in the country is primarily a concern of

the relevant Ministry/Department/State Government. However the Ministry of Home Affairs advises them on security requirement 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 promptly shared with the State Governments /Union Territory/ Administrations/Ministries concerned.

2.7.8 Based on the threat perception and sensitivity, the Central Intelligence Agencies categorize such plants/installations into A, B and C category for adequate security measures. Periodic security review of these installations

is also carried out to further strengthen and update the security aspects.

Security of religious shrines/places

2.7.9 The security of religious shrines/places in the country is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. 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 and specifically in cases where any specific threat inputs are received in respect of such shrines/Places.





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 land borders with the neighbouring countries is as under:

Name of the country	Length of the border (in km)
Bangladesh	4,096.7
China	3,488
Pakistan	3,323
Nepal	1,751
Myanmar	1,643
Bhutan	699
Afghanistan	106
Total	15,106.7

3.2 Securing the country's borders against interests hostile to the country and putting in place the 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 vital to the national security, presents many challenges and includes coordination and concerted action by the administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country to secure the frontiers and sub serve its best interests.

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 the management of the international land & coastal borders, strengthening of border policing & guarding, creation of infrastructure like roads, fencing & flood lighting along the borders and implementation of the 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 construction of the fence, floodlighting and roads along the Indo-Pakistan and the Indo-Bangladesh borders, construction of roads along the Indo-China and the Indo- Nepal borders, development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at various locations on the international borders of the country and measures taken to strengthen Coastal Security. 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 the border management.

VIGIL ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

Fencing and Floodlighting of Borders

3.5 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 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 and jungles. The area is heavily populated and is cultivated right upto the border.

3.7 The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and the checking of illegal cross border activities and illegal migration from Bangladesh in to India have been major challenges. In order to prevent



Fencing and road constructed along Indo-Bangladesh Border

illegal migration and illegal activities including anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border roads and fencing with floodlights in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border sanctioned for fencing is 3,359.59 km; out of which about 2,823.046 km of fencing has so far been completed up to 31.03.2014. There have been some problems in the construction of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying areas, population residing within 150

yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases and protests by the border population, which has led to delay in completion of the project. The balance fencing works were not sanctioned due to topographical constraints i.e. riverine / low-laying/hilly etc.

3.8 In addition, 3,697.47 km of border patrol roads have also been constructed out of the sanctioned length of about 4,407.11 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
West Bengal	507.00	507.00	964.00	729.15	1471.00	1236.15
Assam	152.31	149.29	76.72	74.94	229.03	224.23
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	264.17	148.60	462.23	346.66
Tripura	-	-	848.00	782.46	848.00	782.46
Mizoram	-	-	349.33	233.54	349.33	233.54
Total	857.37	854.35	2502.22	1968.69	3359.59	2823.04

Border Roads

(Length in km)

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
West Bengal	1770.00	1616.57	0.00	0.00	1770.00	1616.57
Assam	186.33	176.50	102.42	83.56	288.75	260.06
Meghalaya	211.29	211.29	320.00	169.04	531.29	380.33
Tripura	545.37	480.51	637.00	512.27	1182.37	992.78
Mizoram	153.40	153.06	481.30	294.67	634.70	447.73
Total	2866.39	2637.93	1540.72	1059.54	4407.11	3697.47

Floodlighting

3.9 277 km. of floodlighting has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. In order to carry forward this initiative, the Government has decided to undertake the work

of installation of floodlights in the States of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura along 2,840 km of the Indo-Bangladesh border at an estimated cost of ₹1,327 crore. The work has been assigned to the Central

Public Works Department (CPWD), Engineering Project India Limited (EPIL) and National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC). The

progress of floodlighting work as on 31.03.2014 along Indo-Bangladesh border is as follows:

(Length in km)

Name of State	Sanctioned	Completed	Balance
West Bengal	1134.13	809.00	325.13
Assam	208.74	114.40	94.34
Meghalaya	443.00	159.20	283.80
Tripura	718.47	642.26	76.21
Mizoram	335.66	38.20	297.46
Total	2840.00	1763.06	1076.94

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

3.10 Substantial parts of the fence constructed under the Phase-I in the States of West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya have been damaged due to adverse climatic conditions, repeated submergence, etc. Accordingly, the Government of India has sanctioned a project (Phase-III) for erection of 861 km fence in order to replace the entire fence constructed under Phase-I at an estimated cost of ₹884 crore. The fencing under Phase-I was constructed to the extent of 854.35 km. However, due to change in the alignment, the length has increased upto 861 km.

3.11 This work has been assigned to CPWD, National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) and National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC). So far, 793.64 km of fencing has been replaced and the remaining

work of replacement of fence along the length of 67.36 km is held up due to litigation, public protest, etc.

Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB)

3.12 India shares 3,323 km [including the 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 of infiltration by the terrorists and smuggling of the arms, ammunition and contraband, the LoC being the most active and live portion of the border.

3.13 The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on this border as on 31.03.2014 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	461.00	462.45*	---
Rajasthan	1037	1056.63	1048.27*	---
Jammu International Border	210	186.00	186.00	---
Gujarat	508	340.00	261.78	78.22
Total	2308	2043.63	1958.50	85.13

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

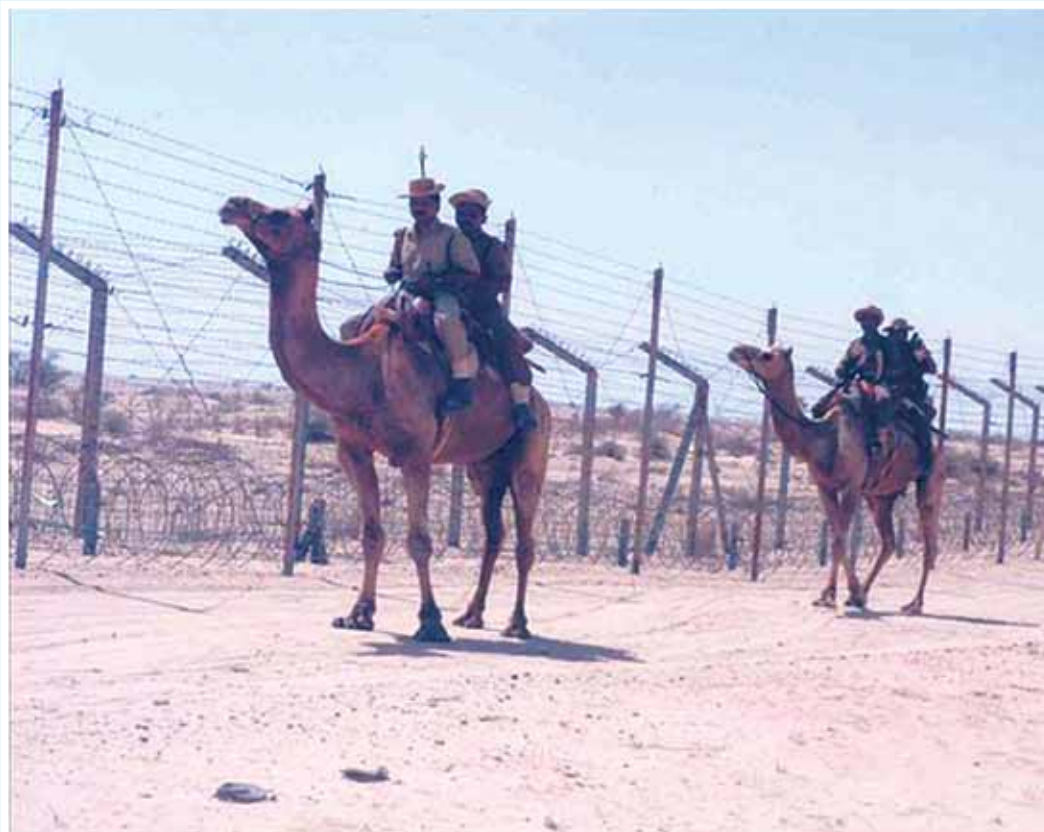
Floodlighting

(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	460.72	460.72	---
Rajasthan	1037	1022.80	1022.80	---
Jammu International Border	210	186.00	176.40	9.60
Gujarat	508	340.00	293.00	47.00
TOTAL	2308	2009.52	1952.92	56.60

3.14 It is evident from the above details that border fencing and floodlighting works along the entire stretch of Indo-Pakistan border

has been completed except for a small part of pending work in Gujarat sector of Indo-Pak border.



Fencing along Indo-Pakistan border



Floodlighting along Indo-Pakistan border

3.15 There has been time overrun in completing the project due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including the devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rains and consequential floods in 2003 and 2006. The small part of work of fencing and floodlighting is held up in Gujarat Sector due to water logging in the area. The cost of the project has also increased considerably due to price escalation, increase in the scope of work, up-gradation of specifications of roads, electrical works, etc. A pilot project for construction of roads, fence, and installation of floodlights along the length of 1 km in water logged area by using improved technology has been sanctioned by the Ministry on 24.03.2014.

3.16 The Government has approved the extension of time for the completion of the fencing and floodlighting project as well as the

revised cost amounting to ₹1,201 crore against the original sanction of ₹380 crore.

ADDITIONAL BORDER OUT POSTS (BOPs) ALONG INDO-BANGLADESH AND INDO-PAKISTAN BORDERS

3.17 In order to reduce the distance between the existing border outposts (BOPs) on the Indo-Bangladesh border (802) and the India-Pakistan border (609) for an effective border management, a proposal for the construction of additional 509 BOPs (383 along the Indo-Bangladesh border and 126 along the Indo-Pakistan border) at an estimated cost of ₹1,832.50 crore was approved by the Government on 16.02.2009. Construction of these additional BOPs will provide all the necessary infrastructure for the accommodation, logistic support and the combat functions of the BSF troops deployed on the

Indo-Bangladesh and the Indo-Pakistan borders. The project was targeted to be completed by 2013-14. However, the same has spilled over.

3.18 The work of construction of all 509 BOPs has been allocated to three construction agencies viz. Engineering Projects India Limited (EPIL) (66), National Project Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC) (188) and Central Public Works Department (CPWD) (255). Construction activity in respect of 93 Border Out Posts (BOPs) (58 along Indo Bangladesh Border (IBB) and 35 along Indo Pakistan Border (IPB)) has been completed and the work in other 147 BOPs is in progress. For the remaining BOPs, land acquisition process is in progress and work will commence soon after the acquisition of land.

3.19 In addition to the newly sanctioned BOPs as mentioned above, 70 BOPs were sanctioned in the year, 2000 under the composite scheme for Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border. CPWD and National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) have been entrusted with the task of constructing 46 and 24 BOPs respectively. 54 BOPs have already been constructed and construction work is in progress in another 03 BOPs, whereas work has not started for remaining 15 BOPs due to inundated land area.

MANAGEMENT OF INDO-MYANMAR BORDER

3.20 India shares 1,643 km long border with Myanmar. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram are the States, which share the border with Myanmar. Assam Rifles is guarding the Indo-Myanmar border.

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

3.21 India and Myanmar share an unfenced border of 1,643 km adjoining the North-

Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh (520 km), Nagaland (215 km), Manipur (398 km) and Mizoram (510 km) and permit a Free Movement Regime upto 16 km across the border. This makes the International Border extremely porous. The border runs along the hilly and inhospitable terrain which grossly lacks the basic infrastructure and provides adequate cover to the illegal activities of various Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs).

3.22 In order to check the problem of increased militant activities in the Indo-Myanmar border area, the Government of India has initiated a work to fence the area between Boundary Pillar No. 79 to 81 on the Indo-Myanmar Border (approx. 10 km) and given administrative approval of ₹30.96 crore for the same. In order to start the fencing work, land has been acquired and all the necessary clearances have been obtained from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Government has released funds of ₹16.38 crore to the Border Road Organisation, the executing agency and fencing work on the stretch of 4.079 km has been completed.

Construction of roads along India-China border

3.23 To redress the situation arising out of lack of infrastructure along the Indo-China border, the Government has decided to undertake construction of 73 roads of operational significance along the Indo-China border in Phase I. Out of these, 46 roads are General Service roads being constructed by the Ministry of Defence and the remaining 27 roads measuring 804 km at an estimated cost of ₹1,937 crore, are being funded by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the effective movement of Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), the border guarding force for Indo-China border. These roads are being

constructed along the Indo-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

3.24 The work of construction of these 27 ITBP roads has been assigned to the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) (15 roads), CPWD (8 roads), NPCC (2 roads) and Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HPPWD) (2 roads). As on 31.03.2014, construction work of 3 roads have been completed and work is in progress on 24 roads. Formation cutting for 576.50 km and surfacing work of 264.00 km has been completed on these roads.

Management of Indo-Nepal Border

3.25 India and Nepal share an open border of 1,751 kms which includes borders with States of Uttarakhand (275 kms), Uttar Pradesh (551 kms), Bihar (726 kms), West Bengal (100 kms) and Sikkim (99 kms). In order to check misuse of open border by terrorists and criminals for illegal and anti-national activities and also to improve the security along this border, 31 Battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force (BGF) and 466 BOPs have been established upto 31.03.2014.

3.26 To facilitate bilateral dialogue on matters of mutual concern regarding border management, Governments of India and Nepal have decided to constitute an institutionalized mechanism in the form of Home Secretary-level talks and Joint Working Group at the level of Joint Secretaries. In addition, there is a mechanism of Border District Coordination Committees at the level of district officials of the two countries. These mechanisms serve as platforms for discussing the issues of mutual concern such as containing the cross-border

crimes, smuggling, situations arising out of terrorist activities, at the national and regional/local levels.

3.27 In order to meet the operational requirements of the BGF (SSB), the Government has approved construction and up-gradation of 1,377 km (tentative initial length as approved by CCS) of strategic roads along the Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand (173 km), Uttar Pradesh (640 km) and Bihar (564 km) at an estimated cost of ₹3,853 crore.

3.28 The High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) has approved the proposal for the up-gradation/construction of 552.30 km of roads in Bihar which is the final required length. The work on the entire stretch has been awarded and the construction of roads has commenced.

3.29 Further, the Government has approved a proposal of the Government of Uttarakhand for the upgradation of Kakrali Gate-Thulighat road over a length of 12 km. The work has been awarded to the contractor. 1.5 km of earth work has been completed and 9 culverts out of 12 have been constructed. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in respect of 135 km roads, (which is the final required length) in the State of Uttarakhand, is under consideration by the Technical Committee (TC) for approval.

3.30 As regards Indo-Nepal border roads in Uttar Pradesh, the Government has approved proposal of construction of 248.23 km of roads and the construction work has commenced. A total of 17.5 km of earthwork and 23 Nos. of culverts have been completed upto 31.3.2014. In addition to this, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for construction of 324 km (which is the final remaining required length) of roads is under consideration of the Technical Committee.

Management of Indo-Bhutan Border

3.31 To improve the security environment along this border measuring 669 km, 14 battalions of SSB have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force. SSB has established 150 BOPs along the Indo-Bhutan border in the States of Sikkim (6), West Bengal (50), Assam (69) and Arunachal Pradesh (25).

3.32 A bilateral mechanism in the shape of a Secretary level India-Bhutan Group on Border Management and Security exists. This mechanism has proved to be very useful in assessing threat perception of the two countries from the groups attempting to take advantage of this open border and in discussing ways of improving the security environment along the border areas.

3.33 The Government of India has approved the construction of 313 km. of border roads along the Indo-Bhutan border at a cost of ₹1,259 crore. The construction work of these roads is to be completed over a period of five years commencing from 01.04.2011. The construction work will be executed by the Assam State Public Works Department. DPRs for construction of 61.80 Km of roads received from the Government of Assam have been approved by TC on 31.01.2012 and by HLEC on 11.04.2012. The construction work on these

roads is held up due to State Government of Assam's reluctance to bear the cost of land acquisition and other statutory expenses.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3.34 The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as part of a comprehensive approach to the border management. The aim of BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in the remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders and to saturate the border areas with the entire essential infrastructure through convergence of the Central/ State/ BADP / Local schemes and participatory approach, and to promote a sense of security and well being among the border population. The programme covers 375 border blocks in 103 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.



Construction of Road under Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

Guidelines of BADP

3.35 The 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 the States having hilly/desert/Kutchh areas. The funds are additive to the 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.

3.36 The Schemes under this programme are prepared by the 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. BGFs can also suggest schemes under BADP but the expenditure on such schemes should not exceed 10% of the total allocation in a particular year. Capacity building, skill development and employment generation in the border areas are amongst some of the focused objectives of the programme. State Governments have been asked to include such schemes with at least 5% of the amount of their allocation in the Annual Action Plan of the BADP. The funds under BADP are to be used for schemes in the identified border blocks only.

3.37.1 In order to ensure more qualitative implementation of the BADP and to ensure

implementation of schemes in those villages which are located closer to the border, the emphasis has been given in the guidelines on specific socio-economic and infrastructure development of villages falling between '0 to 10 km' from the border. The villages have been arranged on the basis of their location in an order from the zero line to 10 km. 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. Block plan and village 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 up at all. The village plans should be integrated with the District plan for proper and sustainable development of the remote villages. The selection of projects is, therefore, expected to be more organized and responsive to local area needs.

3.37.2 In the 12th Plan, the emphasis is on convergence of other on-going schemes and adopting bottom-up area planning approach, so as to augment the resources and to upgrade the infrastructure and socio-economic services. The review and monitoring of the BADP is being done at the District and State levels as well as in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Periodical visits of the officers from the States and Government of India are being taken.



Construction of Pontoon Bridge under the Border Area Development Programme

Empowered Committee

3.38 The policy matters relating to the scope of the programme, prioritization of geographical limits of areas in the States within which schemes will be taken up, allocation of funds

to States and modalities for proper execution of the programme are being laid down by an Empowered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Border Management) in the Ministry of Home Affairs.



Construction of Bridge over Bura Nallah, Block:- Kalpa, District: Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh)



Construction of Bridge over Baspa River at Batseri, Block:- Kalpa, District: Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh)



Construction of Rain Shelter on International Land Border under Border Area Development Programme

Fund flow under BADP

3.39.1 An allocation of ₹1,003.22 crore was made during financial year 2011-12 & ₹990.00 crore during 2012-13. During 2013-14, budget allocation of ₹990.00 crore has been made

for BADP which is at par with the previous year's allocation. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 and allocation during 2013-14 are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Name of the State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Reason for lesser/higher release
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
Arunachal Pradesh	15433.00	15433.00	12451.35	12451.35	9277.00	6594.05	Non furnishing of UCs of the year 2011-12
Assam	1980.01	1980.01	1032.74	1032.74	3480.00	-	Non furnishing of UCs of the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12
Bihar	5577.00	5577.00	6664.00	6664.00	6084.00	6084.00	-
Gujarat	3616.82	3616.82	4505.00	4505.00	4505.00	4505.00	-
Himachal Pradesh	2000.00	2000.00	2320.00	2320.00	2100.00	2100.00	-
Jammu & Kashmir	12462.40	12462.40	13394.00	13394.00	12800.00	15800.00	Additional amount released out of savings.
Manipur	2000.00	2000.00	1929.48	1929.48	2200.00	2200.00	-
Meghalaya	3140.00	3140.00	2989.25	2989.25	2100.00	2897.00	Additional amount released out of savings.

Name of the State	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Reason for lesser/ higher release
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
Mizoram	3839.73	3839.73	4017.00	4017.00	4017.00	5446.94	Additional amount released out of savings and reserved amount for rehabilitation of villages displaced due to erection of barbed wire fencing.
Nagaland	2015.00	2015.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	3000.00	Additional amount released out of savings.
Punjab	3292.00	3292.00	4069.88	4069.88	3526.00	3217.76	Non submission of full Action Plan and UCs of the year 2011-12
Rajasthan	11509.00	11509.00	13973.00	13973.00	13773.00	13773.00	-
Sikkim	2085.00	2085.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2400.00	Additional amount released out of savings.
Tripura	9635.00	9635.00	4825.00	4825.00	4825.00	4825.00	-
Uttar Pradesh	4876.00	4876.00	4982.00	4982.00	4982.00	5293.59	Additional amount released out of savings.
Uttarakhand	3298.00	3298.00	3365.00	3365.00	3565.00	4651.16	Additional amount released out of the reserved amount for disaster affected schemes.
West Bengal	13563.04	13563.04	14482.30	14482.30	15835.00	16212.50	Additional amount released out of savings.
	100322.00	100322.00	99000.00	99000.00	97069.00	99000.00	
	Kept reserve for unforeseen works				1931.00	-	
	Grand Total				99000.00	99000.00	

Induction of Management Information System of BADP

3.39.2 A software for Management Information System (MIS) on BADP has been developed and hosted on the website of the Ministry. All the activities, including financial releases, monitoring and e-filing will be through MIS. This will lead to e-office implementation and speedier communication with the states.

COASTAL SECURITY

India's Coastline

3.40 India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km bordering the mainland and the islands with Bay of Bengal in the East, the Indian Ocean on the South and the Arabian Sea on the West. There are nine States viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal and four Union Territories viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands situated on the coast. The

length of the coast-line of the States and UTs including islands is given below:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length (in km)
1	Gujarat	1214.70
2	Maharashtra	652.60
3	Goa	101.00
4	Karnataka	208.00
5	Kerala	569.70
6	Tamil Nadu	906.90
7	Andhra Pradesh	973.70
8	Odisha	476.70
9	West Bengal	157.50
10	Daman & Diu	42.50
11	Lakshadweep	132.00
12	Puducherry	47.60
13	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1962.00
	Total	7516.60

Maritime and Coastal Security Set-up

3.41 The jurisdiction of Coastal Police extends upto 12 nautical miles in the sea (territorial waters) and that of the Indian Coast Guard extends from the baseline to the limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), i.e., from 0 to 200 nautical miles in the sea. The area beyond 200 nautical miles (High Seas) falls within the jurisdiction of Indian Navy. A three tier Coastal security ring all along the coast is thus provided by the Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy.

3.42 The Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for the overall maritime security, which includes both the coastal and offshore security.

3.43 The Indian Coast Guard has been mandated to secure India's interests in all its maritime zones under the Coast Guard Act,

1978. The Indian Coast Guard has also been additionally designated as the authority responsible for the coastal security in the territorial waters including the areas to be patrolled by the Coastal Police.

3.44 The Director General Coast Guard has been designated as Commander Coastal Command and is responsible for the overall coordination between the Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal security.

3.45 The Coast Guard has been nominated to function as the Lead Intelligence Agency for the coasts to provide functional arrangements for coordination and sharing of intelligence among various agencies operating on the coasts.

Coastal Security Scheme

3.46 The Coastal Security Scheme is to strengthen the infrastructure of Marine Police Force for patrolling and surveillance of the coastal areas, particularly the shallow ones close to the coasts.

3.47 The Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I) which was based on the Perspective Plans prepared by the coastal States/UTs, was implemented from 2005-06 with an initial outlay of ₹551 crore, (₹400 crore non-recurring and ₹151 crore recurring) over a period of 5 years. Subsequently, the Scheme was extended by 1 year upto March, 2011 with an additional non-recurring outlay of ₹95 crore, thereby taking the final outlay to ₹646 crore. Under the Scheme, coastal States/UTs were provided with 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 interceptor boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motor cycles. The Coast Guard stations function as hubs and the coastal police stations as spokes. The implementation of the Scheme has been completed. Garden

Reach Shipping & Engineering Limited (GRSE), Kolkata provides AMC/repair services to 88 interceptor boats provided to the States/UTs on the Eastern Coast and Goa Shipyard Limited provides AMC/repair service to 116 interceptor boats supplied to the Western Coastal States/UTs.

3.48 The Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) has been formulated in the context of a fast changing coastal security scenario subsequent to the Mumbai incidents on 26/11 and followed by a vulnerability/gap analysis carried out by the coastal States and UTs which projected

additional requirements for strengthening the coastal security infrastructure. Currently, Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme is under implementation w.e.f. 01.04.2011 for a period of 5 years with an outlay of ₹1,580 crore. Under the 2nd Phase, the coastal States/UTs are to be provided with 131 Marine Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Police Operation Centres, 150 boats (12 Tons), 10 boats (5 Tons), 20 boats (19 mtr.), 35 Rigid Inflatable Boats, 10 large vessels for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles. The State-wise details of various components are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Costal Police Stations	Boats		Number of jetties	Four-wheelers	Motor-Cycles	Marine Police operational Centres	Large Vessels
			12 Ton	Others					
1	Gujarat	12	21	10 (5 Ton)	5	12	24	-	-
2	Maharashtra	7	14	-	3	7	14	-	-
3	Goa	4	4	-	2	4	8	-	-
4	Karnataka	4	12	-	2	4	8	-	-
5	Kerala	10	20	-	4	10	20	-	-
6	Tamil Nadu	30	--	20 (19 mtr)	12	30	60	-	-
7	AP	15	30	-	7	15	30	-	-
8	Orissa	13	26	-	5	13	26	-	-
9	West Bengal	8	7	-	4	8	16	-	-
10	Daman & Diu	2	4	-	2	2	4	-	-
11	Lakshadweep	3	6	12#	2	3	6	-	-
12	Pondicherry	3	6	-	2	3	6	-	-
13	A&N Islands	20	-	23#	10	20	20	10	10
	Total	131	150	65	60	131	242	10	10

RIB (Rigid Inflatable Boats)

A lump sum assistance of ₹15 lakh per coastal Police Station is also given for surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture.

3.49 Under the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I & Phase-II), manpower is to be provided by the concerned coastal State/UT.

The Government of India provides assistance for training. The ab-initio training of marine police personnel by the Coast Guard was started in July, 2006. The training is conducted at 10 Coast Guard District Head Quarters for marine police ranks of ASI, Head Constable and below. Such trainings consist of 3 weeks

orientation modules and 1 week of On Job Training (OJT) module. As on 31.03.2014, 3,385 police personnel have been trained by the Indian Coast Guard.

IMPLEMENTATION OF COASTAL SECURITY SCHEME (PHASE-II)

3.50 The implementation of the Coastal Security (Phase-II) Scheme is as under:

3.50.1 COASTAL POLICE STATIONS (CPSs)

STATE/ UT	No. of Sanctioned Coastal Police Station (No.)	Operationalization of Coastal Police Stations (No.)	Land / Site identified (No.)	Land acquisition process started (No.)	Land acquired /in possession (No.)	Start of Construction work
GUJARAT	12	12	12	4	8	-
MAHARASHTRA	7	6	7	2	5	-
GOA	4	3	4	3	1	-
KARNATAKA	4	4	4	1	3	3
KERALA	10	8	10	6	4	4
TAMIL NADU	30	0	30	3	27	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	15	15	15	2	13	2
ODISHA	13	0	13	2	11	3
WEST BENGAL	8	8	8	0	8	1
DAMAN & DIU	2	0	2	0	2	-
PUDUCHERRY	3	3	3	0	3	-
LAKSHADWEEP	3	3	3	1	2	-
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	20	20	20	0	20	-
Total	131	82	131	24	107	15

States have been advised to operationalise the CPSs in rented buildings, pending construction of CPSs and to notify jurisdiction of each CPS so as to completely cover the coastline.

3.50.2 JETTIES

STATE/ UT	No. of Sanctioned Jetties	Identification of Land / Site (No.)	Land acquisition process started (No.)	Land acquired / in possession (No.)	Jetties Construction started (No.)
GUJARAT	5	5	-	-	-
MAHARASHTRA	3	3	2	1	-

STATE/ UT	No. of Sanctioned Jetties	Identification of Land / Site (No.)	Land acquisition process started (No.)	Land acquired / in possession (No.)	Jetties Construction started (No.)
GOA	2	2		-	-
KARNATAKA	2	2	1	1	-
KERALA	4	4	4	-	-
TAMIL NADU	12	12	-	6	-
ANDHRA PRADESH	7	7	-	-	-
ODISHA	5	2	-	-	-
WEST BENGAL	4	4	2	-	-
DAMAN & DIU	2	2	-	2	1
PONDICHERRY	2	2	2	-	-
LAKSHADWEEP	2	2	2	-	-
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	10	10	-	-	-
Total	60	57	13	10	1
States/UTs have been advised to strategically locate jetties adjacent to existing fishing harbours, wherever feasible					

10 large vessels are being procured by the Ministry of Home Affairs only for the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. As regards procurement of boats, MHA is evaluating the technical bids

and thereafter, financial bids will be invited for procurement of boats. The Andaman & Nicobar Administration has taken up the initiative to set up the Marine Police Operational Centres.

3.50.3 VEHICLES

STATE/ UT	Four Wheelers (In Nos.)		Two Wheelers (In Nos.)	
	Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Purchased
GUJARAT	12	12	24	24
MAHARASHTRA	7	7	14	-
GOA	4	-	8	-
KARNATAKA	4	4	8	8
KERALA	10	-	20	-
TAMIL NADU	30	-	60	-

STATE/ UT	Four Wheelers (In Nos.)		Two Wheelers (In Nos.)	
	Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Purchased
ANDHRA PRADESH	15	15	30	30
ODISHA	13	-	26	-
WEST BENGAL	8	-	16	-
DAMAN & DIU	2	-	4	-
PONDICHERRY	3	3	6	6
LAKSHADWEEP	3	3	6	6
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	20	20	20	-
Total	131	64	242	74

Reimbursement of POL charges

3.51 The POL expenses for the boats supplied under the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I) have been reimbursed from the recurring outlay @ ₹5 lakh per month for 12 Ton boat and ₹4 lakh per month for a 5 Ton boat.

3.52 As on 31.03.2014, a total of ₹122.56 crore has been released to the coastal States/UTs.

Overall coordination between Central and State Agencies for coastal security

3.53 The Coast Guard has been specifically tasked to evolve Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in close consultation with all the stakeholders, so as to develop coordination and assist in unhindered flow of information amongst the agencies.

3.54 The coastal security exercises are conducted by the Coast Guard with the coastal States/UTs bi-annually and SOPs are validated during the conduct of these exercises. Post-exercises, meetings chaired by the Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of coastal States

are organised which are attended by all the stake-holders. Lessons learnt are deliberated and communicated to all stake-holders. Since 2009, a total of 92 coastal security exercises have been conducted by the Coast Guard till 31.03.2014.

3.55 Joint Coastal Patrol (JCP) with marine police and Customs have been institutionalised and are being undertaken especially in Gujarat area. Further, based on intelligence inputs, Coastal Security operations are also being conducted. Since 2009, a total of 103 coastal security operations have been conducted till 31.03.2014.

3.56 In addition, Indian Coast Guard has been undertaking community interaction programmes for the fishermen to bring in awareness about safety issues at sea. The community interaction programmes are also conducted to sensitize the fishing community on the prevailing security situation and develop them to be the “Eyes and Ears” for intelligence gathering. Since 2009, a total of 2,483 community interaction programmes have been conducted upto 31.03.2014.

Mechanisms for addressing coastal security issues

3.57 With a view to ensuring timely implementation of various decisions taken by the Government in respect of coastal security of the country, a 'National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against Threats from the Sea' under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary with Chief of Naval Staff, Foreign Secretary, Defence Secretary, Home Secretary, Secretary (Border Management), Secretaries of the Ministries of Shipping, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries and Revenue; Deputy NSA-cum-Secretary, National Security Council Secretariat, Secretary(R), Cabinet Secretariat, Director (IB), DG, Indian Coast Guard, Ministry of Defence, Chief Secretaries (Administration), Coastal States/UTs and Chairman (CBEC), Ministry of Finance has been constituted by the Government. The last meeting of the Committee was held on 06.09.2013. The various decisions taken in the meeting are being closely followed up for implementation.

3.58 A Steering Committee for review of coastal security has been constituted in the Ministry under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (BM), which held its last meeting on 07.03.2014. The coastal States/UT Governments are represented in this Committee and provide feedback on the status of implementation of the Coastal Security Scheme.

Other initiatives taken to improve coastal security

3.59 Coastal security exercises like 'Sagar Kavach' coordinated by the Indian Coast Guard along with the Coastal States/UTs and Customs are held every 6 months to improve the preparedness of the coastal States/UTs and other concerned agencies. Such exercises have

been very useful in creating synergy. Modalities have been worked out to disseminate the shortcomings and lessons learnt in each exercise for the benefit of all stakeholders. During such exercises, meetings are regularly held with the fishermen to sensitise them about various aspects of the coastal security. Post 26/11, 91 security exercises have been conducted upto 31.03.2014.

3.60 Ministry of Defence has also created four Joint Operation Centers (JOC) at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Port Blair which are jointly manned and operated by the Navy and Coast Guard with inputs from the concerned Central and State agencies.

3.61 As per Indian Ports Act, 1908, the responsibility of developing a major port is of the Central Government and that of the minor ports, is of the concerned State Government. Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is providing security in all the major Ports. As non-major ports fall under the jurisdiction of State Governments, the Security of non Major Ports is the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

3.62 The recruitment process for 1,000 personnel under Sagar Prahari Bal (SPB) has already been undertaken. The actual positioning of the personnel is aligned with the induction of Fast Interceptor Crafts (FICs). Upto 31.03.2014, 17 officers and 341 sailors have been inducted.

3.63 It is proposed to establish two Marine Police Training Institutes (MPTIs), one each on the East Coast and the West Coast. For establishing MPTI, land with water-front along with connectivity to big town/city is to be provided free of cost by the Coastal States/UTs. A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Border Management) which includes Members from

BPR&D, Navy and Coast Guard for inspecting the sites offered by the Coastal States/UTs. In the case of West Coast, Gujarat and Maharashtra have offered the requisite land. In the case of East Coast, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered the necessary land. An appropriate decision would be taken by the Government on the location of the Institutes after due consideration of various aspects of Coastal Security Training requirements.

National Population Register (NPR) / Fishermen ID Cards

3.64 There are two types of cards, viz. NPR ID Cards issued by the Registrar General of India (RGI) for Coastal village population and Fishermen Cards issued to the Fishermen by the Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries, Government of India. The RGI has captured biometric details of 67,50,719 persons of 18 years of age and above, and distributed 65,72,523 NPR ID cards as on 31.03.2014. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has produced and delivered 11,25,273 fishermen ID cards upto 31.03.2014. RGI Cards are for the entire coastal population whereas the cards issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries are for the fishermen only.

Registration of Vessels/Boats

3.65 It was decided in June, 2009 to have a uniform registration of fishing vessels of less than 20 metres overall length. The uniform registration is done under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 by the States/UTs. A total of 1,91,559 fishing vessels have been registered under the new online registration system upto 31.03.2014.

3.66 An amendment in the Merchant Shipping Act to delegate powers to the State Fisheries

Department to register fishing vessels/ boats greater than 20 meters is under consideration in the Ministry of Shipping.

Tracking System (transponders) for Boats

3.67 For boats less than 20 meters, RFID (Radio Frequency Identification Device) and MSS (Mobile Satellite Services) is being planned, after pilot study by Navy.

3.68 The Ministry of Shipping is also conducting a pilot study on fitting Automatic Identification System (Proprietary Transponder) [AIS(P)] on the fishing vessels of less than 20 meters.

3.69 The Director General, Shipping has issued two circulars dated 06.01.2009 and 07.05.2009 to the Ship Owners, Ship Managers, Shipping Agents, Ship Masters Ship builders etc to ensure installation of Automatic Identification System (AIS) Type B transponders in all types of vessels including fishing vessels of above 20 metres length.

Constitution of State Maritime Boards (SMBs)

3.70 As per the India Ports Act 1908, the Ministry of Shipping is responsible for the Security of Major Ports, whereas the State Governments/State Maritime Boards are responsible for the security of non-major ports. To manage control and administer the minor ports, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, have constituted SMBs in 1982, 1996 and 1997 respectively. Puducherry has constituted Maritime Security Committee and Daman & Diu has constituted Maritime Advisory Committee. The Governments of Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and UTs of A&N Islands and Lakshadweep have been advised to constitute SMBs at the earliest. As there is neither minor nor private port in the State of West Bengal,

the Government of West Bengal is of the view that there is no need for setting up of SMB. All the sailing vessels above 20 meters length are mandatorily required to be fitted with AIS equipment. If the same is not fitted, then the Registrations of such vessels on an Annual Basis will not be done.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS (ICPs)

3.71 Good border management is mandated by India's security concerns and, therefore, it is necessary to install systems which address these concerns while also facilitating the trade and commerce. There are several designated entry and exit points on the international border of the country through which cross border movement of persons, goods and traffic takes place.

3.72 Existing infrastructure available with the Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at these points on our land borders is generally inadequate. All regulatory and support facilities like warehouses, parking lots, banks, hotels etc are also either inadequate or absent. Even when these are located in close proximity, there is no single agency responsible for a coordinated functioning of various government authorities/service providers.

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

Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)

3.74 The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) has been established on 01.03.2012 under the LPAI Act, 2010 with the mandate to establish, develop and manage the ICPs. The LPAI functions as an autonomous agency under the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) with representation from the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Department of Revenue and other stakeholders. It also associates the concerned State Governments and BGFs in its work.

3.75 The Government had approved setting 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.



Passenger terminal at Integrated Check Post, Attari.



ICP Agartala Inaugurated by Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister

The status of the 13 ICPs as on 31.03.2014 is as under:

- a) ICP at Attari has been completed and operationalized w.e.f. 13.04.2012
- b) ICP at Agartala has also been completed and inaugurated by the Home Minister on 17.11.2013.
- c) The other ICPs, namely, Petrapole, Raxaul, Jogbani and Moreh are in various stages of construction.
- d) In respect of ICP at Dawki, land is being acquired for construction.
- e) Land has been acquired in the case of Rupaidiha (Uttar Pradesh) the land is being acquired for Sunauli (Uttar Pradesh). Further, the selection of land is under process for finalization in case of Hili and Chandrabandha in West

Bengal, Kwarpuchiah in Mizoram, and Sutarkhandi in Assam.

Facilities provided at the ICPs

3.76 The ICPs are envisaged to provide all the facilities required for the 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 at the ICPs are as under:

- i) Passenger terminal building
- ii) Internet facility
- iii) Cargo inspection sheds
- iv) Quarantine laboratory
- v) Banks
- vi) DFMD/HHMD

- vii) Isolation Bay
- viii) Cafeteria
- ix) Currency exchange
- x) Cargo process building
- xi) Warehouse/Cold storage
- xii) Clearing agents
- xiii) Scanners
- xiv) CCTV/PA System
- xv) Parking
- xvi) Other public utilities

Border Haats

3.77 During the visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India in January, 2010, India and Bangladesh decided to establish border haats on pilot basis at selected places. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Border Haats &

Border Trade on India-Bangladesh border was signed on 23.10.2010 between the two countries.

3.78 Two border haats have already been set up at the following places:

1. Kalaichar (Meghalaya, India) – Balamari (Kurigram, Bangladesh).
2. Dolora (Sunamganj, Bangladesh) – Balat (Meghalaya, India).

3.79 The Government of India in consultation with respective State Governments and Government of Bangladesh has initiated a process of establishing border haats in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram. BSF has identified 66 locations for establishing Border Haats along Indo-Bangladesh Border (West Bengal-35, Assam-4, Meghalaya-22, Tripura-5).



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 becomes extremely important. Article 263 of the Constitution of India envisages establishment of an institutional mechanism to facilitate coordination of policies and their implementation.

INTER-STATE COUNCIL (ISC)

4.2 In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations, the Inter-State Council (ISC) was set up in 1990 through a Presidential Order dated 28.05.1990.

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 Council was last reconstituted on 23.09.2013.

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 The Inter-State Council has held 10 meetings so far (upto 31.03.2014). In its first 8 meetings, the Council had focused its attention on the 247 recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations, and had taken a view on all the recommendations. Out of 247 recommendations, 180 have been implemented, 65 have not been accepted by the Inter-State Council/Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned and only 2 recommendations are still at different stages of implementation in consultation with stakeholders.

4.7 The Council has also considered other public policy and governance issues; namely:

- (a) Contract Labour and Contract Appointments;
- (b) Blue Print of an Action Plan on Good Governance;

- (c) Disaster Management – Preparedness of States to cope up 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.

4.8 The Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council was constituted in the year 1996 for continuous consultation and processing of matters for consideration of the Council. The Standing Committee was last reconstituted on 23.09.2013. Hon'ble Home Minister is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, which has six Union Cabinet Ministers and nine Chief Ministers as members. So far, 10 meetings of the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council have taken place (as on 31.03.2014).

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 the following studies on public policy and governance issues:

- (i) Compensation to resource bearing States in respect of minerals including coal, hydropower, 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 viz. Department of Posts, Ministry of Railways and Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Defence Research Development Organization, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Ministry of Youth Affairs, and from some of the State Governments viz. Tamil Nadu, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and these have been examined by the Council Secretariat. Some of these issues which have been considered for placing them before the Inter-State Council are:

- (i) Utilization of computerized Postal Network by Centre/States/PSUs.
- (ii) Railway Affecting Works' (Ministry of Railways) – There are a large number of works being carried out in the States such as irrigation schemes, water supply tanks or reservoirs, canals embankment, river embankments and other works or operation which might alter or impede the natural course of flood flow or cause an increase in the volume of such flow. Such works are called 'Railway Affecting Works'. Railway Affecting works are owned and controlled by a multiplicity of Agencies such as Public Works, Irrigation & Revenue Departments of State Governments. In a number of cases, no statutory obligation was placed on the owners for adequate maintenance of such works, the failure of which was likely to adversely affect the safety of Railway lines situated downstream.
- (iii) Reduction in the size of the Council of Ministers in the States consequent upon the acceptance of the recommendations made by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission in their 15th Report (Para 2.3.2.12) titled 'State and District Administration'.

- (iv) Appointment of persons of high standing, intellectual ability and reputation in State Public Service Commission as Chairman and Members and prescribing of limit on the strength of the membership of the State Public Service Commission, recommendation made by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission.
- (v) Formation of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committee (CSPCC) in each State.

4.12 Inter-State Council Secretariat on behalf of the Government of India had entered into a Framework Agreement with Forum of Federations, Ottawa, Canada in 2005. The Framework Agreement has since been renewed for a period of 3 years beyond 2011. The objective of this agreement is to create an international partnership that would support the Forum and the partner governments in improving governance and strengthening democracy by promoting dialogue on the practices, principles and possibilities of federalism.

Commission on Centre-State Relations (CCSR)

4.13 The Commission on Centre-State Relations under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, submitted its Report to the Government on 31.03.2010. The Report has been circulated amongst stakeholders including State Governments / UT Administrations and Union Ministries/ Departments concerned for their considered views on the recommendations of the Commission.

4.14 Comments from 73 Union Ministries/ Departments and 25 State Governments/UT Administrations have been received as on 31.03.2014 and are being examined by the Inter-State Council Secretariat.

ZONAL COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

Role and Functions

4.15 The Zonal Councils, five in number, are statutory bodies which have been set up under the States Re-organization 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

4.16 The Zonal Councils have met 110 times till 31.03.2014 since their inception. 45 meetings of Standing Committees have also been held.

4.17 Deliberations of the meetings of Zonal Councils/Standing Committees have led to important initiatives in regard to Internal Security, Coastal Security, Mega City Policing, Sharing of information on crime & criminals by the concerned States, Prison Reforms, Introduction of metro in National Capital Region

(NCR), Conversion of public transport vehicles in NCR to CNG, signing of reciprocal transport agreement by concerned States for free movement of vehicles across NCR, resolution of the socio-economic problems like trafficking in women and children, strengthening the preparedness of disaster management, implementation of Right to Information Act, implementation of National Employment Guarantee Bill, Good Governance, issues relating to fisheries/security to fishermen, problem of coastal erosion, Communal Harmony, Police Administration, Border Area Development Programme, safety on National Highways, problem/issues relating to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, allotment of land to CRPF for establishment of battalion camping sites etc.

4.18 During the current year, the meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council was held on 17.04.2013 at Kolkata under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister. The meeting was attended by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, H.E. Governor of Jharkhand, Minister for Finance and Public Enterprises, Odisha and Minister of Water Resources, Bihar, other Ministers and senior officers from the State Governments and Central Ministries concerned.

4.19 The Council discussed various important issues, such as, internal security, communal harmony, safety on the national highways, use and distribution of coal and other natural resources, allotment of land for CRPF to establish battalion camping site, matters related to police administration, Border Area Development Programme, strengthening of vigilance establishments within the States to deal with corruption, issues relating to

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, etc. Implementation of the recommendations is being followed up.

4.20 In addition, the meeting of Standing Committee of Northern Zonal Council was also held on 10.05.2013 (under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Rajasthan) at Jaipur to review the progress of implementation of decisions taken in the last meeting of the Northern Zonal Council and finalize the agenda for the next meeting of the Northern Zonal Council.

4.21 The Standing Committee discussed several important issues like amendment in the Water Pollution Act, 1974, the Air Pollution Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, need of reforms in the Agricultural Produce Markets Act, control over the prices of fertilizers, procurement of agro-produce on Minimum Support Price, relining of Indira Gandhi and Sirhind Feeder, development of Khushkheda-Bhiwadi-Neemrana region under DMIC Project, Grassroots Innovation Augmentation Network-North (GIAN-North), Preparation of State Strategic Statistical Plans (SSSPs), diversion of forest land under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 for Koldam Hydro Power Project, etc.

4.22 After detailed deliberations, the Standing Committee also resolved several issues like, field trials of Genetically Modified (GM) Crops, enhancing capacity of Head Regulator of Indira Gandhi Feeder at Harike, strengthening of vigilance establishments within States to deal with corruption, setting up of Central Sector Project Coordination Committee (CSPCC) by the States etc., at its level and finalized a list of issues for discussion at the next meeting of the Northern Zonal Council.

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, the 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.

Crime Trend Analysis

5.2 There has been a mixed crime trend during the last five years (2008-2012). 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).

5.3 A total of 23,87,188 IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2012 as against 23,25,575 in 2011, thus recording an increase of 2.3% in 2012. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms decreased from 35.3% in 2008 to 31.8% in 2009. However, it increased to 33.0%, 37.2% and 39.5% in 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively, thus showing a mixed trend during the five-year period 2008-2012.

Crime Rate

5.4 Crime Rate is defined as the number of crimes per 1,00,000 population. It is generally taken as a realistic indicator of crime since it takes into account the size of population of the place.

5.5 The crime rate showed an increasing trend during 2008-2009 (increasing to 570.8 in 2009 from 515.0 in 2008). But the rate of crime showed a decreasing trend during 2009-2012 from 570.8 in 2009 to 497.9 in 2012.

CRIMES AGAINST BODY

5.6 Crimes against body comprising murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, kidnapping and abduction, hurt and causing death due to negligence in the year 2012 stood at 5,60,699 accounting for 23.5% of the total IPC crimes during the year. Crimes against body showed an increase of 6.6% during 2012 over 2011.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

5.7 A total of 4,65,055 crimes against property comprising dacoity, preparation and assembly for dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft were recorded during the year 2012 as compared to 4,65,184 crimes during 2011, showing decrease of 0.03%. The share of these crimes out of the total IPC crimes at the National level was 19.5% during the year.

CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

5.8 A total of 86,469 crimes against public order comprising of riots and arson were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 77,564 crimes in 2011, showing an increase of 11.5%.

CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS (SLL)

5.9 A total of 36,54,371 cases under various Special and Local Laws were reported during the year 2012 as against 39,27,154 cases during 2011, showing a decrease of 6.9% in 2012.

CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES**Incidents of Crime Against Scheduled Castes during 2008-2012**

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2012 over 2011
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Murder	626	624	570	673	651	-3.3
2	Rape	1,457	1,346	1,349	1,557	1,576	1.2
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	482	512	511	616	490	-20.5
4	Dacoity	51	44	42	36	27	-25.0
5	Robbery	85	70	75	54	40	-25.9
6	Arson	225	195	150	169	214	26.6
7	Hurt	4,216	4,410	4,376	4,247	3,855	-9.2
8	Protection of Civil Rights Act	248	168	143	67	62	-7.5
9	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	11,602	11,143	10,513	11,342	12,576	10.9
10	Others	14,623	15,082	14,983	14,958	14,164	-5.3
	Total	33,615	33,594	32,712	33,719	33,655	-0.2

5.10 **Crime incidence:** It may be seen from the above that the year 2012 has witnessed a decrease in crime against Scheduled Castes, as 33,719 cases reported in the year 2011, have decreased to 33,655 cases in the year 2012. This decrease was observed in all the heads except those of under rape, arson and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. The cases of rape, arson and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities)

Act in the year 2012 have increased by 1.2%, 26.6% and 10.9% respectively over the year 2011. On the other hand, murder, kidnapping & abduction, dacoity, robbery, hurt and cases under the 'Protection of Civil Rights' Act have shown a decrease of 3.3%, 20.5%, 25.0%, 25.9%, 9.2% and 7.5% respectively during the year 2012 over the year 2011. Uttar Pradesh has accounted for 18.4% (6,202 cases) of the total

33,655 cases reported in the country followed by Rajasthan (16.5%) (5,559 Cases), Bihar (14.3%) (4821 Cases) and Andhra Pradesh (9.1%) (3,057 Cases).

5.11 Crime Rate: The rate of crime against the Scheduled Castes was observed as 16.7 during the year 2012.

CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES

Incidents of Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2008-2012

Sl. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2012 over 2011
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Murder	128	118	142	143	156	9.1
2.	Rape	585	583	654	772	729	-5.6
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	93	82	84	137	103	-24.8
4.	Dacoity	14	3	7	7	5	-28.6
5.	Robbery	18	24	5	9	15	66.7
6.	Arson	49	29	39	24	26	8.3
7.	Hurt	873	787	941	803	816	1.6
8.	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	6	2	5	7	2	-71.4
9.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	1,022	944	1,169	1,154	1,311	13.6
10.	Others	2,794	2,853	2,839	2,700	2,759	2.2
	Total	5,582	5,425	5,885	5,756	5,922	2.9

5.12 Crime incidence: It may be seen from the above that a total of 5,922 cases against the Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during the year 2012 as compared to 5,756 cases in the year 2011 showing an increase of 2.9% in 2012 over 2011. This increase was observed under heads 'murder', 'robbery' 'arson', 'hurt' and 'SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act'. The details are presented in the Table above. Rajasthan has reported 22.8% (1,351 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh 20.6% (1,218 cases) of the total 5,922 cases reported in the country during the year 2012. However

the crime rate was highest in Kerala at 25.6 as compared to only 5.7 at the National level.

5.13 Crime Rate: The rate of crime against the Scheduled Tribes was observed as 5.7 during the year 2012.

Measures Taken for Combating Crimes Against SCs/STs

5.14 A detailed advisory, dated 01.04.2010 was sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations advising them to undertake

a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and effective control of crimes committed against them in the country. The advisory is also available on the Ministry of Home Affairs' website, www.mha.nic.in. Some of the specific steps suggested in the advisory are:

- i. Vigorous and conscientious steps to implement 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, need to be taken by the Government.
- ii. Government must ensure proper enforcement of law and monitor the prosecution of the offenders. 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 preparations should be made to face any such eventuality.
- iii. The administration and the 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 should be taken up 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 Centres/ Academies at all levels. Special training to police personnel in effective implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 should be imparted.
- v. The Police officials should be directed to apply the appropriate sections of law under the above mentioned Acts and no dilution in using appropriate Sections of law should be tolerated.
- 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 to deal with them with sensitivity.
- vii. For improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, the concerned Department 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 the safety 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 the society and help bring to light, the cases of atrocities against SCs/STs and also to assist the police in the investigation of crimes against them.
- x. There should be not delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs.
 - xi. Ensure proper supervision at appropriate level of investigation of cases of crimes against SCs/STs from the recording of FIRs 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 the District Superintendent of Police in a monthly meeting with the Investigating Officers to guide and expedite investigation and 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 communities.
 - xvi. Delay in the 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 the Sessions Judge and attended by the District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and the 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 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 these Acts 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, the police must take prompt and stringent action. In such incidents of extreme violation of human rights, exemplary punishment should be awarded to the accused following the due process of law expeditiously.

5.15 The Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had convened a meeting to discuss an effective implementation of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 on 17.04.2011 at New Delhi. The meeting was attended by Chief Ministers and Administrators of some States/UTs, Home Ministers and Minister in charge of Social Justice of many States/UTs and other representatives. In the meeting, the following steps were proposed to be undertaken:

- States / UTs need to be more proactive in effective implementation through various measures enumerated in the Advisory issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on crimes against SCs/STs.
- Governmental machinery to be made more responsive and sensitive towards the crimes against SCs/STs through various training programmes and sensitization
- Involvement of all NGOs, Social Organisations and other organizations working in the field to alleviate the sufferings of SCs/STs

5.16 Governments have taken, inter-alia, the following steps to combat 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. Towards this end, 195 Special Courts have been set up in 9 different States.
- 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 Committees under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up.

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

5.17 Women are also victims of many 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'. Crimes 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 – 369 and 371 – 373 IPC)
- (iii) Homicides for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Insult to the modesty of Women (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of girls from Foreign Country (up to 21 years of age) Sec. 366-B IPC)

(B) The crimes under the Special and 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) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
 (iv) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.

5.18 Incidence of Crimes Against Women during 2008-2012

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2012 over 2011
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
1.	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	21,467	21,397	22,172	24,206	24,923	3.0
2.	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 to 373 IPC)	22,939	25,741	29,795	35,565	38,262	7.6
3.	Dowry Death (Sec. 302/304 IPC)	8,172	8,383	8,391	8,618	8,233	-4.5
4.	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (Sec.498-A IPC)	81,344	89,546	94,041	99,135	1,06,527	7.5
5.	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)	40,413	38,711	40,613	42,968	45,351	5.5
6.	Insult to the modesty of Women (Sec. 509 IPC)	12,214	11,009	9,961	8,570	9,173	7.0
7.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country (Sec. 366-B IPC)	67	48	36	80	59	-26.3
8.	Sati Prevention Act, 1987	1	0	0	0	0	--
9.	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	2,659	2,474	2,499	2,436	2,563	5.0
10.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	1,025	845	895	453	141	-68.9
11.	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961	5,555	5,650	5,182	6,619	9,038	36.5
	Total	1,95,856	2,03,804	2,13,585	2,28,650	2,44,270	6.8

5.19 It may be seen from the above table that the crimes against women during the year 2012 have increased by 6.8% over the year 2011 and by 24.7% over the year 2008. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 95.2% of the total crimes and the rest 4.8% were SLL crimes against women. The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 8.9% in the year 2008 to 10.2% during the year 2012.

5.20 **Crime Rate:** The rate of crime committed against women was 41.7 in 2012.

Administrative Measures for Combating Crimes Against Women

5.21 The measures for combating the crime against women are detailed below:

- (i) On 02.04.2013 Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, come into force which has amended various sections of the Indian

Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.

- (ii) The Ministry of Home Affairs convened a Conference of Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police on crimes against Women and atrocities against SCs/ STs in New Delhi on 04.01.2013. The representatives deliberated on the various measures of crime prevention, women safety, changes in law, organization, investigation processes and expeditious trials to improve safety and security of women and children.
- (iii) Another meeting with representatives of all States/UTs was held on 21.02.2014 to discuss various aspects of crimes against women.
- (iv) The Ministry of Home Affairs is overseeing the notification and implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) in the States/UTs. 21 States and all 7 UTs have already notified the Victim Compensation Scheme, while the remaining States are in the process of notifying it.
- (v) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on 22.04.2013 whereby the States/UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%.
- (vi) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another advisory on 10.05.2013

regarding registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR.

- (vii) Most of the States/UTs have set up 'All Women Police stations' at the district level and 'Mahila/children help desk' at the police station level.

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

NIRBHAYA FUND

5.23.1 A corpus fund called 'Nirbhaya Fund' has been set up by the Government of India in 2013 for supporting initiatives by the Government and NGOs working towards protecting the dignity and ensuring safety of women in India. The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Women and Child Development, along with several other concerned Ministries, have worked out the details of the structure, scope and the application of this Fund.

5.23.2 In pursuance of the aforesaid announcement, an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform is envisaged which will support a Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking which will receive the call and dispatch a Global Positioning System (GPS) fitted Police vehicle to the spot. This will help to improve the efficiency in responding to distress calls made by women and provide speedy assistance. The distress/emergency alarms generated by landlines/mobiles and more specifically those generated by women through

mobile phone applications or individual devices pioneered by the Department of Information Technology (DIT) would be tracked. The proposed system is to be implemented in the 113 cities identified by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, which includes 53 cities having a population of more than million and the headquarters of the State/UT as well as headquarters of 41 highly crime prone districts.

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

Incidents of Crime against Children during 2008-2012

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2012 over 2011
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
1.	Murder	1,296	1,488	1,408	1,451	1,597	10.1
2.	Infanticide	140	63	100	63	81	28.6
3.	Rape	5,446	5,368	5,484	7,112	8,541	20.1
4.	Kidnapping & Abduction	7,650	8,945	10,670	15,284	18,266	19.5
5.	Foeticide	73	123	111	132	210	59.1
6.	Abetment of Suicide	29	46	56	61	144	136.1
7.	Exposure & Abandonment	864	857	725	700	821	17.3
8.	Procuration of Minor Girls	224	237	679	862	809	-6.1
9.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	30	32	78	27	15	-44.4
10.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	49	57	130	113	108	-4.4
11.	Other Crimes (including Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006)	6,699	6,985	7,253	7,293	7,580	3.9
	Total	22,500	24,201	26,694	33,098	38,172	15.3

5.24 **Crime incidence:** As may be seen from the above table, a total of 38,172 cases of crimes against children were reported in the country during 2012, as compared to 33,098 cases during 2011, depicting an increase of 15.3%. Among the IPC crimes, number of cases under procuration of minor girls decreased from 862 in 2011 to 809 in 2012, registering a decrease of 6.1% over 2011. The cases of kidnapping & abduction have increased by 19.5% during

5.23.3 The project involves a one time implementation cost of ₹204.25 crore, recurring expenditure (operational cost for 5 years) of ₹102.12 crore and expenses for the Central Monitoring and Evaluation Project Management Unit of approx ₹15.32 crore (total ₹321.69 crore).

the year (from 15,284 in 2011 to 18,266 in 2012). Uttar Pradesh (6,033), Madhya Pradesh (5,168), Delhi (4,462), Maharashtra (3,456) and Bihar (2,894) have accounted for 15.8%, 13.5%, 11.7%, 9.5% and 7.6% of total crimes respectively against children at the national level.

5.25 **Crime Rate:** The crime rate was observed as 8.9 during 2012.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES TAKEN BY THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS ON CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

5.26 The measures taken in respect of the crimes against children are as under:-

- Advisory on mandatory filing of FIR in case of missing children and immediate follow-up action thereon was issued to all States / UTs on 25.06.2013 in accordance with the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgment on Bachpan Bachao Andolan vs UoI.
- Advisory on major provisions of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 requesting the States/ UTs to implement them in toto was issued on 28.05.2013.
- Advisory on Preventing & Combating Cyber Crime against Children dated 04.01.2012 was issued, wherein States/UTs were advised to specifically combat the crimes in the form of cyber stalking, cyber bullying, child pornography and exposure to sexually explicit material etc.
- Advisory on crime against children dated 14.07.2010 to all State Governments and UT Administrations was issued wherein States/UTs have been advised to take all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. It has also been advised that the 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. States/UTs have been advised to take following specific measures
 - i. Increase the number of beat constables;

- ii. Increase the number of police help booths/kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
- iii. Increase police patrolling, especially during nights;
- iv. Posting police officers especially women, fully equipped with policing infrastructure in crime-prone areas in adequate number.

MISSING CHILDREN

5.27 The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another detailed advisory on 31.01.2012 on missing children and the measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children. States/UTs have been advised to prevent children from becoming victims of any heinous or organized crimes such as rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc. States/UT were also advised on various measures needed to prevent trafficking and to trace the missing children. These include: computerization of records, DNA profiling, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc. to facilitate the tracing of missing children.

5.28 The Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs is developing a National Portal for tracking of 'Missing' and 'Found' children. The project envisages creating an exclusive website for tracking of 'Missing' and 'Found' children. It is designed to have two parts as 'Missing' and 'Found' sections where every details like physical attributes, place of missing/ recovery, special identification marks etc. will be stored in a data base. Special software along with a search engine is being developed and this can match the parameters within its data base to facilitate identification of recovered children. This can be visited at www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in.

TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS

Incidents of Human Trafficking during 2008-2012

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage variation in 2012 over 2011
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
1.	Procuration of Minor Girls (Sec. 366-A IPC)	224	237	679	862	809	-6.1
2.	Importation of Girls (Sec.366-B IPC)	67	48	36	80	59	-26.3
3.	Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec.372 IPC)	49	57	130	113	108	-4.4
4.	Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec.373 IPC)	30	32	78	27	15	-44.4
5.	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956	2,659	2,474	2,499	2,435	2,563	5.3
Total		3,029	2,848	3,422	3,517	3,554	1.1

5.29 As may be seen from the table below, the total number of cases registered under

these heads of human trafficking have shown a mixed trend during the last 5 years.

IPC Crimes, SLL Crimes and Crimes under Human

Trafficking during 2008-2012

Sl.No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Total SLL Crimes	Cases under Human Trafficking	Rate of Crime under Human Trafficking
1.	2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	3,029	0.3
2.	2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	2,848	0.2
3.	2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	3,422	0.3
4.	2011	23,25,575	39,27,154	3,517	0.3
5.	2012	23,87,188	36,54,371	3,554	0.3

5.30 **Trend Analysis:** Incidents of human trafficking registered under various heads have shown a declining trend from 2008 to 2009, but in 2010 to 2012, it has shown an increasing trend. A total of 3,554 cases under different heads of human trafficking were reported during the year 2012 as compared to 3,517 during the year 2011, indicating an increase of 1.1% in 2012 as compared to 2011. Cases of buying of girls for prostitution showed a decline of 44.4% in 2012 as compared to 2011. Incidence under the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act

showed an increase of 5.3% during the same period. West Bengal reported 549 out of 3,554 cases of human trafficking during 2012. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala reported 528, 506, 403, 412 and 220 respectively of such cases during the year 2012.

5.31 **Crime Rate:** The rate of crimes under human trafficking was 0.2 in 2009 and 0.3 each in 2008, 2010, 2011 and 2012. Thus, a mixed trend in rate of crime is observed during 2008-2012.

Anti Trafficking Cell

5.32 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/UTs Administrations, identifying problem areas and analyzing causes for their being source/transit/destination areas, monitoring the action taken by the State Governments/UTs Administrations for combating the crimes and organizing the coordination meetings with the nodal Police Officers of the States/UTs. Since 2007, 17 coordination meetings have been held with the Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking Units of all States/UTs. These review meetings have been instrumental in according priority to the crime of human trafficking at the ground level and for an effective Inter-State coordination. This year, three coordination meetings were held on 03.07.2013, 19.09.2013 and 20.02.2014 with the Nodal Police Officers of the States/UTs.

Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs)

5.33 The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a comprehensive scheme of “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. The Ministry of Home Affairs released funds amounting to ₹8.72 crore to all the State Governments for establishment of 115 AHTUs for the year 2010-11. All the AHTUs have been made operational. Besides, 93 additional AHTUs have been set up by various States/UTs with their own funds. A sum of ₹8.338 crore has also been released

for the year 2011-12 for establishment of 110 more AHTUs out of which 80 AHTUs have been made operational.

Training and Capacity Building Programmes

5.34 **Judicial Colloquiums:** Judicial Colloquiums are being held throughout the country to sensitise the Magistrates and Judges as to how women and children experience the process of law relating to trafficking, to enable the Magistrates and Judges to take proactive decisions and exercise discretion as provided under the law that will be most beneficial and just to the victim but most stringent to the trafficker, to focus on the procedures for speedier disposal of trafficking cases and for taking stringent punitive action against the traffickers. So far, 8 Judicial Colloquiums have been held. Judicial Colloquiums at Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar were held between September, 2012 and March, 2014. Because of these Judicial Colloquiums, effective prosecution and convictions are happening in the cases relating to Human Trafficking. Judicial Officers like District Judges, Sr. Civil Judges and Civil Judges and Police Officers are nominated to attend the Judicial Colloquium. Around 100-150 Judicial Officers attend Judicial Colloquium.



Judicial Colloquium at State Judicial Academy, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

Study Tour for SAARC Member States in India

5.35 During the 5th meeting of the Regional Task Force held in Paro, Bhutan from 11.04.2013 to 12.04.2013, India offered to organize a study tour for the SAARC Member States to learn from the experiences of the Integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units established in various districts of the country. The said study tour was organized in India from 18.11.2013 to 22.11.2013 where representatives of Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan participated.

Advisory/Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to the State Governments on Human Trafficking

5.36 The Government of India issued the following exhaustive and consolidated advisories enumerating various steps for improving effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking and increasing the responsiveness of the law enforcement machineries from time to time to all States/UTs:

- (i) Advisory for preventing crime of human trafficking dated 09.09.2009.
- (ii) Advisory on crime against children dated 14.07.2010.
- (iii) Advisory on missing children dated 31.01.2012.
- (iv) Advisory on Preventing and Combating cyber crime against children dated 04.01.2012.
- (v) Advisory on Human Trafficking as Organised Crime dated 30.04.2012.
- (vi) Advisory on Preventing and combating human trafficking in India-dealing with foreign nationals dated 01.05.2012

5.36.1 These advisories are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website (www.mha.nic.in). A compendium of these advisories

has been prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs and circulated during various meeting/conferences and Judicial Colloquiums on Human Trafficking as resource material.

5.37 In addition, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to handle trafficking of children for child labour and measures to be taken for rescue of trafficked child labour and action against the traffickers/employers was issued on 12.08.2013. The main points of the SOP are:

- (i) The AHTU shall take all necessary steps to investigate all the cases relating to trafficked persons with special emphasis on organized crime and to target the economics of crime syndicates through sealing, attachment and confiscation of property etc.
- (ii) The rescue team should be multi-disciplinary and should comprise representative of Police or Labour, SDM or his representative, NGO/complainant, lady police/volunteer, and member of child welfare committee.
- (iii) The repatriation of the child should be a prime objective in the investigation to ensure that the child goes back to safety.
- (iv) The statement of victim should be recorded under Section 164 of CrPC and charge sheet be filed soon after investigation.
- (v) There should also be an inquiry for home verification under the Juvenile Justice Act before the repatriation and the Child Welfare Committee in the home district shall be responsible for the well being of the child.
- (vi) The Labour Department should initiate proceeding for an immediate recovery of the fine of ₹20,000 and the said amount shall go to the Rehabilitation

Cum Welfare Society of Child Labour in the native district of the child for his/her socio-economic and educational rehabilitation.

- (vii) The Department of Labour shall also initiate proceeding for the recovery of the back wages of the child as per the Minimum Wage Act, 1948.

Fifth Meeting of Regional Task Force

5.38 The Fifth meeting of the Regional Task Force was held at Paro, Bhutan from 11.04.2013 to 12.04.2013 to implement the SAARC Conventions relating to Trafficking in Women and Children and Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia. During the meeting, India presented a detailed report on the various measures taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and offered to organize a study tour for the SAARC Member States in India to experience the Integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units.



5th Regional Task Force Meeting at Paro, Bhutan.

5.39 A Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking (stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in) has been launched on 20.02.2014 which will be

a vital IT tool for sharing of information across all stakeholders, States/UTs and civil society organizations for an effective implementation of Anti-Human trafficking measures, more so relating to its criminal aspect and promoting best practices in this area. This Web Portal will also enhance cooperation between law enforcement agencies, and the concerned Government departments as well. One of the major advantages of this Web Portal is that the nodal officers of all States and UTs are inter connected with each other and will be given a login ID through which they can access this web portal and upload real time statistics and success stories and other case studies. This will help in tracking large number of cases having the inter-state ramifications. The portal will also act as one stop information repository on issues relating to trafficking. Details of trafficked persons will be uploaded on the web portal and other relevant contents regarding Anti Human Trafficking has also been uploaded for the convenience of the user. It will also provide an important link to National Portal on Missing Children, 'Track Child' which is operational in many States.



Launching of Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking

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 the State Policy further require the State to ensure 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 of India. 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 or through negligence on their part, to prevent violation of human rights.

6.4 During the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, 1,24,971 cases were registered for consideration and the Commission disposed of 1,10,647 cases including those brought forward from the previous years. The Commission also transferred 7,907 cases to the State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) for disposal as per the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 {as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006}. During the said period, the Commission recommended payment of interim relief amounting to ₹16,90,81,172 in 517 cases.

Investigation of Cases

6.5 During the period 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, the Investigation Division of the NHRC was directed to conduct spot investigations in 60 cases of alleged violations of Civil, Political, Social and Cultural Rights. Enquiries have been completed in 51 cases and 09 cases are in progress.

6.6 During the period 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, the Investigation Division of the NHRC has dealt with a total of 6,834 cases, including 4,450 cases of deaths in Judicial custody, 448 cases of deaths in Police custody and 1,936 fact finding cases. The Division has also dealt with 186 cases of police encounter deaths.

Complaints received from J&K against personnel of Security Forces, regarding violation of Human Rights

6.7 The Government attaches highest importance to human rights issue. It has

repeatedly expressed its commitment to protection of Human Rights (HR) and prevention of HR 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.

6.8 Every reported case of alleged human rights violations is taken serious note of, investigations are made promptly in a transparent manner and taken to their logical conclusion. A suitable punitive action is taken against those found guilty. Since January, 1994 till 31.03.2014, out of 1,437 complaints of Human rights excesses received against the personnel of Army and Central Para Military Forces, 1,413 have been investigated, 1,334 of them found false, and in 80 cases where the complaints were found genuine, personnel responsible were punished.

Statutory Full Commission

6.9 As per Section 3(3) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the Chairpersons of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and the National Commission for Women are deemed to be Members of the Commission for the purpose of discharge of functions specified in clauses (b) to (j) of Section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and the programmes and projects taken in the discharge of these functions. These functions are assigned to the Statutory Full Commission which is the Commission (i.e.. NHRC) with its own Chairperson and 04 members plus the deemed members.

6.10 The meetings of the Statutory Full Commission are convened on quarterly basis i.e. on the last Friday of first month of every

quarter by the Commission. However, depending upon the number of items and seriousness of the issues to be placed before the Commission, the frequency could be changed as deemed necessary by the Chairperson, NHRC. The last meeting of the Statutory Full Commission was held on 04.02.2014.

State Human Rights Commissions

6.11 Section 21 of the Protection of the Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 provides for constitution of State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) in the States as well. The existence and functioning of a Human Rights Commission in the State goes a long way in the 'better' protection of human rights. It is now an accepted proposition that good governance and human rights go hand in hand.

6.12 As per the information received from the State Governments, as on 31.03.2014, 24 States have set up State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Goa, West Bengal and Meghalaya.

6.13 The National Human Rights Commission is pursuing the establishment of State Human Rights Commissions 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.

6.14 On the basis of the recommendations of the meeting held earlier on 17.08.2010, a

Committee was constituted in the NHRC with Justice Shri G.P. Mathur, Member, NHRC as Chairman and Chairperson, Karnataka SHRC and Chairperson, Bihar SHRC as Members to look into the issue of evolving a basic structure, minimum manpower and financial requirements of SHRCs to enable them to discharge their functions assigned under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and to develop guidelines for complaint disposal by the SHRCs.

6.15 In the last meeting of the NHRC with the State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) held on 27.07.2012, the agenda items discussed included financial, functional and administrative autonomy of SHRCs, complaint disposal by SHRCs, staffing pattern, financial assistance from NHRC for Human Rights Training Programmes, organizing seminars and workshops, sittings of the Commission in States, amendments to the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, Complaint Management System (CMS) and Strengthening of District Human Rights Courts.

International Cooperation

6.16 NHRC is a member of the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and a Founder Member of the Asia Pacific Forum (APF) of National Human Rights Institutions. During the year, the Commission participated in the following meetings/ workshops/seminars:-

- (i) A delegation from NHRC, India, comprising the Chairperson and the Member attended the ICC-26 Annual General Meeting and Commonwealth Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (CFNHRI) 2013 Biennial Meeting held at Geneva on 06.05.2013 to 10.05.2013.
- (ii) Secretary General, NHRC attended the Asia Pacific Forum Senior Executive Officer Roundtable meeting at Sydney, Australia on 24.06.2013 to 25.06.2013.
- (iii) A delegation from NHRC, India, comprising the Chairperson, the Member and the Under Secretary attended 18th Annual Meeting and Biennial Conference of the Asia Pacific Forum (APF) held at Doha, Qatar on 01.10.2013 to 03.10.2013.
- (iv) The Chairperson, NHRC participated as a Guest Expert in the Fourth Regional Forum on the Prevention of Genocide in Phnom Penh, Cambodia from 28.02.2013 to 01.03.2013.
- (v) The Secretary General, NHRC attended the 57th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) at UN Headquarters in New York from 03.03.2013 to 08.03.2013.
- (vi) The Chairperson, NHRC, India was honoured as Distinguished Guest to present a paper in the working session on "Human Rights and Terrorism" in the "International Conference of Jurists" held on 24.06.2013 to 25.06.2013 at London, UK.
- (vii) The Director General (Investigation), NHRC participated in 20th Annual Meeting of Special Procedures of Human Rights Council in Vienna, Austria from 24.06.2013 to 28.06.2013.
- (viii) As a part of the follow up action on the MoU signed by the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) with the NHRC and the National Institution Building Project (NIBP) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Afghanistan, the two officers of NHRC attended a training on 'Complaint Registration procedure, usage of technology for Complaint Registration

and Investigative techniques and methods' from 27.09.2013 to 13.10.2013 at Kabul, Afghanistan.

- (ix) The Chairperson, NHRC visited Jakarta, Indonesia and attended the Launch Ceremony for the Global Appeal 2014 to end Stigma and Discrimination against People affected by Leprosy from 27.01.2014 to 28.01.2014.
- (x) The Chairperson, the Member and the Secretary General, NHRC visited Geneva and participated in the Annual Meeting of Commonwealth Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (CFNHRI) 2014 and 27th Annual General Meeting of International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) held from 11.03.2014 to 14.03.2014.

Interaction with foreign delegates in the Commission

6.17 A six member delegation headed by Mr. Ogmundur Jonasson, Iceland's Minister of Interior, Justice and Transport visited the Commission on 19.02.2013 and held discussion on "Protection and Enhancement of Human Rights Through the Courts: Indian and Icelandic Experience".

6.18 A two member delegation of Nepal visited NHRC, India from 04.03.2013 to 08.03.2013 on a study and exposure visit to gain skills and knowledge on working of the NHRC. The main focus of the programme was NHRC India's "Complaint Handling Management System and Investigation processes".

6.19 A five member delegation of Afghanistan visited NHRC from 11.03.2013 to 22.03.2013.

6.20 Ms. Rashida Manjoo, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women visited the Commission on 30.04.2013 to discuss

the issues on "Violence against women: its causes and consequences".

6.21 A 10 member Bangladesh delegation visited the NHRC on 01.05.2013 to discuss the Commission's work on protection of the Human Rights of women and children.

6.22 Mr. Toghrul Aliyev, Third Secretary (Economic Affairs), Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan visited the Commission on 01.08.2013 to discuss the functioning of the NHRC.

6.23 Mr. Dominik Bartsch, Chief of Mission, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR), New Delhi visited Commission on 16.08.2013 to discuss the Commission's stand on the Status of Refugees.

6.24 Mr. Deepak Obhrai, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and for International Human Rights, Canada accompanied by Mr. Jim Nickel, Deputy High Commissioner for Canada and Mr. Paul Hong, Senior Policy Advisor visited NHRC on 19.11.2013 to discuss the international Human Rights issues.

6.25 A two member delegation from Malaysian Human Rights Commission (SUHAKAM) visited the Commission from 16.12.2013 to 20.12.2013 for study to gain skills and knowledge in Online Complaints Management Database and in advocating to the Government of India to include Human Rights Education into the School curriculum throughout India.

6.26 Prof. Heiner Bielefeldt, UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief visited NHRC on 20.02.2014 to discuss the issues entrusted for coordinating for the interface during the visit of the Special Rapporteur in India.

6.27 Ms. Sabina Lauber, Human Rights Officer for Asia Pacific Section, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

(OHCHR) visited NHRC on 24.02.2014 to discuss the NHRIs work with the Universal Periodic Review process in India as part of looking best practices in the region.

6.28 A 25 member delegation of Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) visited NHRC on 26.02.2014 for mutual exchange and sharing experiences.

CORE GROUP OF NGOS

6.29 In line with Section 12 (i) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the Commission 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 Core Group of NGOs in the Commission has been reconstituted on 16.09.2011 with 11 members. The last meeting of the Core Group of NGOs was held in the Commission on 22.03.2013. The issues discussed at the meeting included the situation of children living with their mothers in prison, legal aid/ support to weaker sections and women in particular, follow up on the National Conference on Human Rights Education organized by the National Human Rights Commission in December 2012, challenges faced by Human Rights defenders and setting up of human rights courts in India.

Camp Sittings/Open Hearing of the Commission

6.30 The National Human Rights Commission has been holding Camp Commission sittings in the States to ensure speedy disposal of cases targeting towards better protection and promotion of human rights.

6.31 The meeting provides a good opportunity to the Commission as well as the State

Government to understand the points of view of each other. It also provides the Commission an occasion to take stock of the action taken by the State on important issues. During the Camp Sittings the Commission discusses the pending important cases and human rights issues relating to the State with the Chief Secretary, DGP, DMs, SSPs, SPs and concerned officers. The Commission also hears the important pending cases in the Full Commission, Divisional Bench-I and II and Single Bench. The pending important human rights issues of bonded labour, child labour, mental health, juvenile justice, old age pension, human rights awareness programme, etc are discussed in the meeting with the State authorities. There is also an interaction meeting with the local NGOs and press, print and electronic media for the press briefing. In the year the Commission held Camp Sittings at Raipur (Chhattisgarh) on 11.04.2013, Imphal (Manipur) on 23.10.2013 to 25.10.2013 and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) from 15.01.2014 to 17.01.2014.

6.32 Recently, the Commission has also started organizing open hearings on atrocities on Scheduled Castes in various States of the country. So far the Commission has held such Open Hearings at Bhubaneswar (Odisha) from 09.04.2012 to 12.04.2012, Ahmedabad (Gujarat) on 14.05.2012 to 15.05.2012, Madurai/Chennai from 07.08.2012 to 09.08.2012, Jaipur (Rajasthan) from 13.09.2012 to 14.09.2012, Nagpur (Maharashtra) from 28.01.2013 to 31.01.2013 and Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) from 26.11.2013 to 27.11.2013. The open hearing at Meerut (Uttar Pradesh) was taken up by the Commission in Delhi on 13.12.2013.

Mental Health

6.33 As a part of the larger mandate of promotion and protection of human rights of each and every citizen of the country, the

Commission has been making efforts to reach out to those sections of the population that have hitherto remained naturally or socially excluded. The Commission is mandated under section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 to visit mental institutions under the control of the State Government, where persons have been detained or lodged for the purposes of treatment, reformation or protection, for the 'study of the living conditions of the inmates thereof and make recommendations thereon to the Government'. Besides discharging this specific responsibility, the Commission, right from its inception, has been giving special attention to the human rights of the mentally-ill patients because of their vulnerability and need for special protection. Accordingly, the Special Rapporteurs, NHRC, visited the following places:

- (i) The Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health & Neurological Sciences (MIMHANS), Lawmali, Shillong on 27.05.2013 by Shri Anil Pradhan, Special Rapporteur, NHRC.
- (ii) The Ranchi Institute of Neuro-Psychiatry and Allied sciences (RINPAS), Jharkhand, on 02.03.2013 by Smt. S. Jalaja, Special Rapporteur, NHRC.
- (iii) The Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmadabad from 27.05.2013 to 28.05.2013 by Shri Ajay Kumar, Special Rapporteur, NHRC.
- (iv) The Pavlov Hospital, Kolkata on 03.04.2013 by Shri Damodar Sarang, Special Rapporteur, NHRC.
- (v) The Psychiatric Centre, Jaipur from 08.09.2013 to 12.09.2013 by Shri Ajay Kumar, Special Rapporteur.

Human Rights Education

6.34 The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is mandated to promote human rights literacy and awareness vide Section 12(h) of

the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Since its inception in October 1993, the Commission has been of the view that human rights education need to percolate down to every citizen in the country. In this process, the Commission thought that one of the ways by which this objective could be best achieved is to incorporate it within regular education, as this would lead to younger generation imbibing human rights culture as a natural process.

6.35 In order to bring about uniformity in imparting Human Rights Education (HRE) throughout the country in schools, colleges and universities, the Commission convened a one-day National Conference on Human Rights Education on 14.12.2012 at New Delhi. The important Recommendations emanating from the Conference were sent to the Chief Ministers of the States and Administrators of the UTs for implementation so as to promote Human Rights Education in the States/UTs. So far, the Commission has received response from 9 States and 4 Union Territories viz. Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Delhi. All these States/UTs have assured required action in this regard.

CORE GROUP ON HEALTH

6.36 The NHRC has adopted a pro-active role with regard to the issue of right to health 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.

6.37 In order to consider the issues concerning public health and human rights, a core Advisory Group on health was re-constituted on 13.05.2002. The Commission has consistently

been impressing upon the State functionaries that they are duty bound to do their utmost in order to help the people fully realize these rights. It has continuously held meetings, initiated discussions and made recommendations on the key factors that affect the right to health. The last meeting of the Core Group of Health was held on 20.06.2013 in the Commission.

6.38 As suggested by the Core Group, a two day National Conference on “Health Care as Human Rights” was organized by the Commission on 05.11.2013 to 06.11.2013. The Conference deliberated on issues like (i) Availability, Accessibility, Quality and Affordability of Health Care Services in India-Need for Universal Health Care, (ii) Woman and Child Health-Important Issues, (iii) Clean Drinking Water, Hygiene and Sanitation, and (iv) Occupational Health and Safety. On the basis of the deliberations in the conference, several useful recommendations had emerged which were forwarded to various stakeholders for promoting and protecting the right to health of people in the country especially those belonging to economically weaker sections of society.

CORE GROUP ON DISABILITY

6.39 To protect the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities, the Commission reconstituted the Core Group on Disability. The Members of the Core Group meet regularly to discuss, recommend and suggest modifications/amendments therein to meet the objectives for the protection of Rights of the Persons with Disabilities. The last meeting of the Core Group was held on 20.08.2013 in the Commission.

Research Proposals

6.40 The Commission has approved the following research project proposals:

- (i) “Tribal Rights and Impact of Panan Hydro-

Electric Project (HEP) and Teesta IV Hydel Power Projects in Sikkim” received from the Environment and Development (ENDEV), Society for Environment and Development, Kolkata.

- (ii) Governance Challenges for the Implementation of Workers’ Rights in Hazardous Industries: A Study of Alang-Sosiya Ship-Breaking Yard, Bhavnagar, Gujarat submitted by Dr. Geetanjay Sahu, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

Training Programme

6.41 The NHRC has mandate to protect and promote human rights. Section 12 (h) of the Act also envisages that NHRC shall spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means. The NHRC has been involved in spreading human rights awareness among functionaries of Government, especially police, besides students, NGOs and members of general public.

6.42 The Training Division of the NHRC is spreading Human Rights literacy through training programmes on Human Rights through collaboration with Administrative Training Institutes, Police Training Institutions, SHRCs, University and Colleges and through credible NGOs. Apart from these, a one month Internship Programme twice in a year, i.e. Summer & Winter is being organized by the NHRC within its premises for the university/college students of different States of the country. Besides, the short-term Internship Programme for the students interested in the field of Human Rights are also organised throughout the year except May-June and December-January.

6.43 From 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, 108 NHRC sponsored training programmes on

Human Rights and related issues have been conducted by 78 institutions. Apart from this, a summer internship programme 2013 has also been held by the Training Division of the NHRC. Besides, a large number of students were given the opportunity of short term internship with the NHRC during this period. Several delegations of students from university/colleges, trainees/officers from other institutions also visited the NHRC and they were briefed on the working of the Commission and on Human Rights Issues during their visit in the NHRC.

Publications of NHRC

6.44 The Publications Section of the Commission plays a pivotal role to create awareness amongst the people regarding their human rights. In order to fulfil these requirements, the Commission has, since its establishment, published the literature for a cross-section of the people including students, researchers, scholars, human rights activists and the public at large. The commission has printed the following publications from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014:-

- (i) Annual Report for the year 2011-2012 - In English & Hindi
- (ii) Printing of NHRC book, titled: - English Journal of the NHRC. Vol. 12, 2013 – in English.
- (iii) Printing of NHRC book, titled: Hindi Journal – Mahavadahikar – Nai Dishayein, Vol. 10, 2013.
- (iv) Printing of NHRC book in three volumes, titled:
 - (a) Living Conditions and Human Rights of Inmates: Status in 18 Prisons of the 4 States” in Southern Region (Volume-I)- in English,
 - (b) Living Conditions and Human Rights of Inmates: Status in 20 Prisons of

- the 8 States and UT of Chandigarh in Northern Region (Volume-II) – in English and
- (c) Living Conditions and Human Rights of Inmates: Status in 14 Prisons of the 5 States in North-Eastern Region(Volume-III) – in English.
- (v) Reprinting of booklet, titled: Guidelines for Police Personnel on various Human Rights Issues: - in Hindi & English.
- (vi) Reprinting of one booklet of Know Your Rights series, titled: Bonded Labour – in English.
- (vii) Printing of NHRC priced book, titled: Report on implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (PWD) – Some Glimpses – in English.
- (viii) Printing of NHRC book in two Parts, titled:
 - (a) Starvation, Malnutrition and Malnutrition Related Deaths of Children in 15 Tribal District of Maharashtra – Report of an enquiry conducted by Dr. Lakshmindhar Mishra, IAS (Retd), Former Special Rapporteur, NHRC in June- October, 2007 (Conceptual, Definitional, Legal & Administrative Issues) (Part-I) – in English, and
 - (b) Starvation, Malnutrition and Malnutrition Related Deaths of Children in 15 Tribal District of Maharashtra - Report of an enquiry conducted by Dr. Lakshmidhar Mishra IAS (Retd), Former Special Rapporteur, NHRC In June- October, 2007 (Field Impressions) (Part- II) – in English.
- (ix) Printing of NHRC Wall Calendar for the year-2014 on various human Rights themes.

Bonded and Child Labour

6.45 In pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court date 11.11.1997 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 3922 of 1985, the Commission continues to monitor the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. From 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, the Commission had organized workshop at Indore, Madhya Pradesh under the chairmanship of Justice Shri B.C. Patel, Member, NHRC on 15.02.2013. This workshop was conducted in coordination with the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The objective of the workshop was to sensitize the District Magistrates, Superintendents of Police, Member of Vigilance Committee and officers of the State Labour Department the process of identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers and various provisions relating to BLSA and other related laws.

6.46 The Commission continues to receive six monthly information in a prescribed format on identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. During the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, 10 States/UTs viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Odisha, Uttrakhand, Chandigarh, Punjab and Damam & Diu have submitted the requisite

information to the Commission. Most of the States have furnished NIL information with respect to existence of bonded labourers.

6.47 A meeting of the Core Group on Bonded Labour was held on 25.03.2014 under the chairmanship of Justice D. Murugesan, Hon'ble Member, NHRC to discuss possible amendments to the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Rules, 1976.

Custodial Justice

6.48 Under the provisions of Section 12(c) of Protection of Human Right Act, 1993, of Commission in order to study the living conditions of the inmates, can visit any jail or other institution under the control of the State Government where persons are detained or lodged for the purpose of treatment, reformation or protection. Special Rapporteurs appointed by the Commission undertake visits to various jail in the country and the visit reports are forwarded to the concerned authorities with appropriate suggestions/recommendations for compliance.

6.49 During the period under the review, the following jail visits were undertaken by the Commission:-

Sl. No.	Name of Jail/ Institutions	Date(s) of Visit
(i)	Sub Jail, Solan, Himachal Pradesh	29.04. 2013
(ii)	Central Jail, Himachal Pradesh	30.04. 2013
(iii)	Central Jail Agra, Uttar Pradesh	02.05.2013 to 03.05.2013
(iv)	Sub Jail, Dimapur, Nagaland	11.06.2013
(v)	Central Jail Dimapur, Nagaland	11.06.2013
(vi)	District Jail, Kanker (Bastar)	11.06.2013 to 13.06.2013
(vii)	District Jail, Kohima, Nagaland	12.06.2013
(viii)	District Jail Kankar, Chattisgarh	12.06.2013
(ix)	Central Jail of Amritsar & Gurdaspur and District jail of Hoshiarpur, Punjab	25.06.2013 to 27.06.2013
(x)	Female Jail, Agartala, Tripura	15.07.2013

Sl. No.	Name of Jail/ Institutions	Date(s) of Visit
(xi)	Central Prison, Mumbai	26.07.2013 to 27.07.2013
(xii)	Central Jail, Agartala, Tripura	29.07.2013
(xiii)	Manipur Central Jail, Imphal	27.08.2013
(xiv)	Manipur Central Jail Sajiwa.	29.08.2013
(xv)	Central Jail, Jamshedpur	12.09.2013
(xvi)	District Jail, Singhbhum	11.09.2013
(xvii)	Sub Jail, Khunti	10.09.2013
(xviii)	Balaghat District Jail (Madhya Pradesh)	24.09.2013
(xix)	District Jail, Bhandara (Maharashtra)	26.09.2013
(xx)	Central Jail, Jolly, Itanagar	30.09.2013
(xxi)	Central Jail, Patna & Gaya and District Jails Jamui & Jahanabad, Bihar	28.01.2013 to 02.02.2013
(xxii)	Aquada Central Prison, Goa and Sub Jail & Judicial Lock-ups in Sada Vaso	10.10.2013 to 12.10.2013
xxiii)	Central Jail, Jamshedpur, District Jail, Singhbhum and Sub Jail, Khunti	10.11.2013 to 12.11.2013
(xxiv)	Central Jail, Bhopal, Central Jail, Indore, District Jail, Indore and District, Jail Harda and Shymla Hills Police Station, Bhopal District, Maheswar Police Station, Khargao District and Rawjee Bazar Police Station, Indore District	11.12.2013 to 21.12.2013
(xxv)	Central Jail, Muzzafarnagar, Central Jail, Motihari and District Jail Bettiaha	26.12.2013 to 28.12.2013
(xxvi)	Godhra Sub- Jail, District Panchmahal, Gujarat and Chalveda in Goghumba Taluka of Panchmahal District	08.01.2014
(xxvii)	Bilaspur Central Jail and Naughat Police Station, Hirri Police Station, Ratanpur Police Station and Adarsh Kotwali Police Station, Bilaspur	17.02.2014 to 20.02.2014
(xxviii)	Central Jail, Aizwal, Mizoram	12.02.2014

HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS AND FACILITATING ASSESSMENT & ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME IN SELECTED 28 DISTRICTS OF INDIA

6.50 During the period under review i.e.

01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, the following three districts were visited by the NHRC as a part of the human rights awareness and facilitating assessment and enforcement of human rights programme out of the identified 28 districts in the country.

S. No.	District	State	Dates of the visit
1.	Wayanad	Kerala	26.03.2013
2.	Bidar	Karnataka	24.09.2013 to 28.09.2013
3.	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	17.11.2013 to 20.11.2013

6.51 The main objective was to monitor the implementation of flagship programmes of the Government of India and other welfare schemes implemented by the State Governments like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme etc at district level. The aim of these programmes was to spread awareness among the people on focused human rights issues like food security, education, custodial justice, health, hygiene and sanitation etc by undertaking field visits to the Schools, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers, Hospitals, Police Stations, Prisons, Panchanyats, Ration Shops functioning under Public Distribution System, various Departments working for the empowerment of Children, Women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other vulnerable section of the society. The Commission has so far conducted such awareness programmes in 17(seventeen) districts including revisits to Wayanad and Chamba districts.

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

6.52 During the year 2013, 823 communal incidents took place in the country in which 133 persons lost their lives and 2,269 persons were injured. During the corresponding period in 2012, there were 668 incidents in the country in which 94 persons were killed and 2,117 persons injured. During the first quarter of 2014 (January to March, 2014), 162 communal incidents were reported in the country in which 17 people lost their lives and 490 persons were injured whereas during the corresponding

period in 2013, 167 communal incidents were reported in which 17 people lost their lives and 601 persons were injured.

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

6.53 A Bill titled ‘The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005’ was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 05.12.2005 to address all aspects of the issues of Communal Violence in a uniform manner throughout the country. Notices were given in March, 2007, December, 2008, February, 2009 and in February, 2010 in the Rajya Sabha for moving the official amendments and for consideration and passing of the Bill. However, the Bill could not be taken up for consideration on these occasions. Subsequently, a new Bill titled “The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2014” was prepared and the said Bill was approved by the Cabinet. However, the House after discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 05.02.2014, deferred its introduction. The “Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005”, which was pending in the Rajya Sabha was withdrawn on 05.02.2014.

National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH)

6.54 The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, promotes communal harmony, fraternity and national integration amongst the diverse segments of our society. 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 care, education, rehabilitation and/or vocational training and promoting communal harmony and national integration through various kinds of activities under its different projects. Since its inception, NFCH has extended financial assistance of ₹54.30 crore for rehabilitation of about 11,381 children upto 31.03.2014 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 / UTs for holding programmes to promote communal harmony & national integration.

6.55 NFCH organizes the Communal Harmony Campaign Week from 19th to 25th November every year to coincide with the Quami Ekta week. On this occasion, an appeal is made to the general public, State Governments / Union Territory Administrations, Ministries/ Departments, Central Paramilitary Forces, Schools, Colleges, Universities, Civil Society Organizations, 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 understanding and action 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. During the year 2013-14, the publicity material was sent to about 1,00,000 units for the Communal Harmony Campaign Week. During observance of Communal Harmony Campaign Week and

for pinning of Flag on the persons of VVIPs, i.e. President of India, Vice President of India, Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha 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

6.56 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 from 2013 consists of an amount of ₹5 lakh in the individual and Rs. 10 lakh in the organization category. The National Communal Harmony Awards function was held on 20.09.2013 at Vigyan Bhavan. The President of India conferred the Awards to recipients for the years 2011 and 2012. Shri Khamliana from Mizoram and Shri Abdul Bari from Odisha jointly received the National Communal Harmony Award for 2011 in the Individual category. Shri Virendar Mohan Trehan, President of the Foundation for Amity and National Solidarity, New Delhi received the Award for 2012 in the Organization category. The function was also graced by the Vice-President of India, the Prime Minister and other dignitaries. The Home Minister and the Chairman, Governing Council, NFCH hosted the function. The Jury under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Vice-President of India met on 22.01.2014 for selection of the National Communal Harmony Award for 2013. The Jury selected the Centre for Study of Society & Secularism, Mumbai in Organization and Dr. Mohinder Singh, New Delhi and Dr. N. Radhakrishnan, Kerala jointly in Individual categories for the Awards. The Award (s) for the year 2013 were announced on 26.01.2014.

National Integration Council (NIC)

6.57 The 16th Meeting of the National Integration Council (NIC) was held on 23.09.2013 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The NIC is comprised of Union Ministers, all Chief Ministers, Leaders of Opposition (Lok /Rajya Sabha), Leaders of National Political Parties, Leaders of Regional Political Parties, National Commissions, Media Persons, Representatives of Business, Eminent Public Figures and Women's Representatives. A Resolution was passed in the Meeting to condemn violence, take all measures to strengthen harmonious relationship between all communities, to resolve differences and disputes among the people within the framework of law, to condemn atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to condemn sexual abuse and to ensure that all women enjoy the fruits of freedom to pursue their social and economic development with equal opportunities, and to safeguard their right of movement in the public space at any time of the day or night.

Sankalp Divas and Qaumi Ekta Week

6.58 Instructions were issued to all Ministries/ State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for observance of Sankalp Diwas on 31.10.2013 and Qaumi Ekta Week during 19.11.2013 to 25.11.2013.

Activities of Religious Fundamentalist Organizations

6.59 The activities of all religious fundamentalist organizations or groups, having a bearing on peace, communal harmony, and security of the country are under constant watch of Law Enforcement Agencies and appropriate action is taken wherever necessary.

6.60 The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) has been declared as an unlawful

association under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967) vide notification No. S.O. 299 (E) dated 01.02.2014 which came into effect from that date. The Central Government vide notification No. S.O. 578 (E) dated 27.03.2014 constituted the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal, consisting of Hon'ble Justice Suresh Kait, Judge of the High Court of Delhi for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there was sufficient cause for declaring the said association as unlawful.

Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Issue

6.61 The Lucknow Bench of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad pronounced the Final Judgment, Order and Decree on 30.09.2010 in O.O.S No.4/1989 (Regular Suit No. 12 of 1961) and O.O.S No. 5/1989 (Regular Suit No. 236 of 1989) concerning title of disputed property/premises commonly known as Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid at Ayodhya. As per the majority Judgment of the High Court 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, all the three parties have been declared to have one third share each of the disputed property/premises for using and managing the same for worshipping.

6.62 Shri Mohammad Siddiq @ Hafiz Mohammad Siddiq etc. and some other parties have filed Civil Appeals No. 10866-67 of 2010 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the said Final Judgment, Order and Decree dated 30.09.2010 in O.O.S No. 4/1989 (Regular Suit No. 12 of 1961) and O.O.S No. 5/1989 (Regular Suit No. 236 of 1989) passed by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow. The Hon'ble Supreme Court heard the said Civil Appeals on 09.05.2011 and has directed that during the pendency of the

Appeals, the operation of the Judgment and Decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow shall remain stayed and the parties shall maintain status quo in regard to the suit land, as directed by the earlier Order dated 24.10.1994 passed by the Supreme Court of India in Dr. M. Ismail Faruqui & Others Vs Union of India & Others. In any of the title suits, the Union of India was not a party. Similarly, the Union of India is also not a party in any of the Civil Appeals filed in the Supreme Court against the Final

Judgment, Order and Decree dated 30.09.2010 passed by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow. However, being a statutory receiver of disputed land at Ayodhya under the provisions contained in the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, 1993, the Central Government, in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court orders, has been maintaining status quo on the disputed site in coordination with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Authorized Person/ Commissioner, Faizabad Division, Faizabad.

CHAPTER VII UNION TERRITORIES

INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 There are seven Union Territories (UTs), namely - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry. Out of the seven UTs, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry have legislatures, Council of Ministers and their own Consolidated Funds. The rest of the UTs are without legislatures.

7.1.2 The total area covered by the seven UTs is 10,960 sq. km. and their population, as per the provisional figures of 2011 census, is 2,00,82,522. The UT-wise population and area is at **Annexure-VIII**. The budget provisions for the year 2013-14 and its utilization are given in **Annexure-IX**.

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

7.1.3 The Union Territories are specified in Part-II of the First Schedule to 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, the Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for all matters of UTs relating to legislation, finance & budget, services and appointment of Lt. Governors and Administrators. Every UT 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 Administrators are designated as

Lt. Governors. The Governor of Punjab is appointed as the Administrator of Chandigarh.

In the other Union Territories, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Lakshadweep, the senior IAS officers of AGMUT Cadre are appointed as Administrators.

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFACE

7.1.4 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 (HMAC), on which, besides the Administrator and the Member of Parliament from the respective UT, 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 of Home Affairs. The Committee discusses the general issues relating to social and economic development of the UTs.

GNCT of Delhi

ECONOMY

7.2.1 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices increased from ₹3,48,221 crore in 2012-13 to ₹4,04,576 crore in 2013-14 registering a growth of 16.18%. In real terms, the growth in GSDP of Delhi during 2013-14 was 9.35% as compared to 4.9% growth

at the national level which indicate that a higher economic growth has been sustained in Delhi in the face of a nationwide slump. The contribution of Delhi to the national GDP is about 3.8%, while the share of Delhi in the total population of the country is 1.4%. The per capita income of Delhi is estimated at ₹2,19,979 in 2013-14 as compared to ₹74,290 at the national level.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

7.2.2 In order to connect the common man and ensure timely delivery of services, Government of Delhi enacted the National Capital Territory of Delhi, Information Technology (Electronic Service Delivery) Rules 2012, to enable and sustain e-delivery of services. A total of 116 services of 24 departments have been brought under the Delhi (Right of Citizen to Time Bound Delivery of Services) Act. 2011.

7.2.3 Delhi State Spatial Data Infrastructure known as 3D GIS project has been successfully implemented and handed over for operation on 01.07.2012 to Geospatial Delhi Limited, a Company of Government of NCT of Delhi. Geographic Information System (GIS) is a system of hardware and software used for storage, retrieval, mapping, and analysis of geographic data. In a first of its kind project in the country, the Department of Information Technology, Govt of Delhi has nearly completed digitisation and mapping of all underground and over ground assets like telephone lines, water pipes and other public utilities in three dimensional digital format. Now, the line Departments can use the Geo Spatial data for planning purposes.

7.2.4 For expeditious disposal of cases relating to crimes against women, Government of NCT of Delhi has given approval for setting up of 05 Special Courts to deal with the cases of sexual assault on women and the same have

become functional. In order to deliver justice at the doorstep of the people, eleven Districts and Session divisions have been created in place of earlier one Session division on the line of Revenue districts for the benefit of general public.

7.2.5 E-Stamping of Judicial stamp paper has been introduced with effect from 20.11.2012.

7.2.6 Restructuring of District administration has been carried out and two new Districts have been created in Delhi with effect from 11.09.2012. This has raised the number of Districts to 11 in Government of NCT of Delhi. The powers of District Magistrates under Section 20(1) of Cr. PC have also been conferred to all Deputy Commissioners.

BHAGIDARI

7.2.7 Bhagidari is a good governance initiative – “Citizen-Government Partnership” of the Government of NCT of Delhi that recognizes the importance of collaboration between the citizens and the Government for addressing the existing and future issues affecting the quality of life in the city. The Bhagidari initiative was launched in January, 2000. Bhagidari initiatives have grown from 20 citizens groups in the year 2000 to a vibrant interface between the Government and around 3,500 citizen groups. The Bhagidari process involves, on the one hand, organizing a series of large group meetings/workshops and discussions with a range of stakeholders and on the other hand, special community partnership initiatives of a particular department. Bhagidari workshops are usually held for two or three days over weekends, are organized as part of a multi-stage process beginning with defining of an agenda and ending with finding solutions for implementation. It has been decided to extend the benefit to all citizen groups under ‘My Delhi I Care Fund’ by increasing fund to ₹5 crore for each district.

HEALTH

7.2.8 Government is committed to make Delhi a 'healthy & well-being' Capital of the country. Delhi is emerging as a health care hub in the region with a model Urban Health Care System. At present, there are 39 Hospitals, including 5 Super Speciality facilities. There are 02 AYUSH hospitals. 10 hospitals have Blood Bank and Blood Storage facilities. 257 dispensaries inclusive of 57 Primary Urban Health Centers (PUHCs) are functioning under Delhi Government which provide health care facilities to the citizens. There are 25,180 hospital beds (these beds include Delhi Government, Central Government and Autonomous bodies). OPD facilities in 200 bedded Deep Chand Bandhu Hospital, Ashok Vihar has been started.

7.2.9 Under Delhi Arogya Kosh, an assistance of about ₹2.00 crore was provided to 1,050 poor patients. The criteria for assistance has been simplified to cover more needy patients. Government has facilitated and enabled about 9 lakh OPD patients and 24,000 IPD patients in the EWS category to get treatment in 43 private hospitals.

7.2.10 Under Chacha Nehru Sehat Yojana, approximately 9 Lakh students have been screened and 20,000 students have been provided free spectacles.

EDUCATION

7.2.11 Education is one of the most important socio-economic factors influencing the human development of a society. The rate of literacy in Delhi is 86.34% compared to all India level of literacy of 74.04%.

7.2.12 Right to Education Act, 2009 is being implemented by the Government which provides legal entitlement to free and compulsory education to children in the 6-14 age group.

7.2.13 Delhi Government schools have recorded a pass percentage of more than 88.65% at the 10+2 level. Rajkiya Pratibha Vikas Vidyalaya (RPVVs) achieved 99.05 % result during the year 2013. 109 Government schools achieved 100% result as compared to 78 schools in the last year. 522 Government schools achieved 90% and above result as compared to 352 schools in the last year. About 16 lakh students in Government and Government aided schools have been provided free text-books and uniform subsidy. More than 8 lakh students of elementary classes were benefited by the cash subsidy for writing material. To transfer funds related to the welfare schemes directly to the students, zero-balance student accounts are being opened. About 50,000 zero-balance student bank accounts have been opened upto 31.03.2014.

7.2.14 12 new schools were opened, 37 upgraded, during 2013 for more intake of students. Science stream was opened in 49 schools and commerce stream in 68 schools during 2013. About 18.75 lakh students of primary and upper primary government, government aided including local bodies schools are covered under the Mid-day meal scheme.

7.2.15 In the field of higher education, Government has established four State Universities namely, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, National Law University and Delhi Technological University.

7.2.16 In order to provide facilities for proper education of the girls and to develop entrepreneurial skill among them, a new building with modern facilities for Shaheed Rajguru College of Applied Science for Women; and a girl hostel with a capacity of 100, have been constructed at Vasundara Enclave, at the cost of ₹40 crore. Another girl's hostel with a

capacity of 75 has been constructed in Kesav Mahavidyalaya.

7.2.17 In order to recognize talent and encourage the students of economically weaker sections, under Yuva Nirman Scheme of the Delhi Higher Education aid Trust, annual family income has been doubled. Further, the award amount for meritorious students has also been doubled to encourage better performing students and for improvement in the quality of education. The Government of NCT of Delhi is providing post matric scholarship to the students of SC/ST/OBC categories. Scholarships have been sanctioned to 631 students for an amount of ₹2.08 crore during 2012-13.

7.2.18 Directorate of Training and Technical Education has been providing directions, policies, programmes and standards towards a quality technical education and skill development in the NCT of Delhi. Every year around 26,000 students are inducted into various levels of technical education through the competitive exams.

7.2.19 At present following nine Institutions are imparting technical education:-

- i. Ambedkar Institute of Advanced Communications Technologies and Research.
- ii. Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology.
- iii. Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women
- iv. Delhi Technological University
- v. Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research
- vi. Govind Ballabh Pant Engineering College
- vii. Chaudhary Brahm Prakash Government Engineering College
- viii. College of Art
- ix. Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology .

7.2.20 The Delhi Government has given in principle approval to upgrade the Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology (Engineering College) into Netaji Subhash Institute of Technology University. Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology College for women has been upgraded to Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women and made functional from the academic session 2013-14.

7.2.21 A project for setting up of Green field world class skill Centre at Jonapur, Delhi in Collaboration with ITE, Government of Singapore has been initiated. 37.01 acres of land has been allotted at Jonapur, District South for this project. The planning and design of permanent campus at Jonapur is under process. However, two programmes viz. Hospitality and Retail Merchandising under the project have been started from a temporary campus at ITI, Vivek Vihar, Delhi from August 2013.

7.2.22 Under Multi Sectoral Development Programme, ₹145.77 lakh has been released for the construction of Women Wing at ITI, Nand Nagari and the PWD has initiated the process of construction of building.

SOCIAL SECURITY

7.2.23 To ensure protection and help to women, Government has launched a round-the-clock helpline number '181' to aid women in distress w.e.f. 31.12.2012. The helpline is operating from the Chief Minister's office and is connected with all the 185 Police Stations across the city. A total of 7,87,571 calls were received till 31.03.2014. A new custom made software was developed with the support of IIT-Delhi Team for maintaining "181" data. This software has been working since 26.08.2013.

7.2.24 130 Gender Resource Centres (GRC) including Extension Gender Resource Centres have been set up in Delhi. The Gender Resource

Centres are envisaged as an instrument to bring Social, Economic, and Legal empowerment of Women particularly those belonging to the under-privileged sections of the society. The activities of a Gender Resource Centre encompass Social Empowerment, Legal Rights, Economic Initiatives-skill building, Micro enterprise and entrepreneurship Development, Health Aspects, Information Sharing and Networking Aspects, Non formal functional literacy etc.

7.2.25 100 Aawaz Uthao Collectives have been set up in Delhi in backward areas with the objective to support women in distress. Shelter Homes in collaboration with YWCA have been setup for the destitute, pregnant and lactating women at Jahangirpuri and Sarai Rohilla. These Homes are first of its kind in the country.

7.2.26 Mental Health Units have been started in 3 institutional complexes for providing counselling and Mental Health Care among the Women and children in the institutional settings. Five fast Track Courts have been set up for the speedy trial of the cases of sexual abuse.

7.2.27 Under the LADLI Scheme, 5,74,282 girls have been enrolled and maturity claims were paid to 50,181 beneficiaries.

7.2.28 Under Old Age Assistance Scheme, 3.8 lakh beneficiaries have been covered. The Government is providing pension to senior citizens who are above 60 years and below 70 years of age. They are getting ₹1,000 per month. Persons above 70 years of age are getting ₹1,500 per month and 1,57,988 such persons have been provided the assistance. Additional assistance of ₹500 per month to SC/ST/Minorities beneficiaries of Old Age Pension Scheme is being implemented. Government has enhanced the assistance to persons with special needs (disabled pension) to ₹1500 per month.

7.2.29 Government is implementing the National Family Benefit Scheme. The objective of this scheme is to provide assistance to the poor households in the event of the death of the bread-winner. The amount of benefit is ₹10,000 in case of death of the primary bread-winner, irrespective of the cause of death whether natural or accidental. The families having family income of ₹60,000 per annum and residents of Delhi for last 5 years are eligible under this scheme.

7.2.30 The Government has established two Old Age Homes - one at Bindapur and the other at Lampur in collaboration with Delhi Brotherhood Society. Land has been acquired for the construction of a new Old Age Homes at Chittranjan Park, Kanti Nagar, Vasant Vihar and Rohini.

7.2.31 Concept of Halfway Home was planned to provide a facilitating mechanism for the rehabilitation of persons whose mental illness is treated and controlled after the discharge from the hospital. The objective of the scheme was to provide social integration and socio-economic rehabilitation of mentally improved patients.

7.2.32 The scheme for financial assistance for purchase of stationery to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities students studying in class 6th to 12th was extended to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities students studying in primary section i.e. class 1st to 5th also. Further, the financial assistance of ₹45 per month to the students of class 6th to 8th has been enhanced to ₹100 and to the students of class 9th to 12th from ₹75 to ₹200.

7.2.33 The Delhi Swarojgar Yojna Scheme for SC/ST/OBC/Minorities has been started by DSCFDC. Under this scheme, loan upto ₹5,00,000 is being provided to SC/ST/OBC/Minorities and entrepreneurs for self-employment.

7.2.34 Delhi Khadi and Village Industries Board is implementing Rajiv Gandhi Swavlamban Rojgar Yojna introduced by the Government of Delhi. Under this scheme, financial assistance in the shape of loan upto ₹3 lakh is provided with 15% subsidy component of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹7,500 per entrepreneur. During the year 2013-14, the Board disbursed ₹49.05 lakh to 19 units.

7.2.35 Government launched a scheme with the objective to make Delhi a first 'Kerosene Oil Free City' of the country. As part of the scheme, the Delhi Government proposed that the current allocation of specified kerosene oil to Delhi be reduced to zero on providing the LPG connection to the 3,56,395 number of BPL/AAY/JRC (Below Poverty Lines/Antodaya Anna Yojana/Jhuggi Ration Card) families under the scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitarak Yojana. In the scheme the government of Delhi has planned to provide ISI mark two burner gas stove, rubber pipe and regulators and one time filled LPG cylinder to the beneficiary family free of cost. A total 1,88,274 number of gas connections have been released to the beneficiaries from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014. The total number of beneficiaries as on 01.04.2014 is 1,92,674.

7.2.36 Delhi is the first city to implement the Food Security Act, 2013 in the country. Further, 17 centers of "Aap Ki Rasoi" have become functional including 04 new "Aap ki Rasoi" centers at Mahipal Pur crossing, AIIMS, Kabir Basti (Malka Gunj) and Pratap camp (Nehru Nagar). About 6,000-6,500 people are getting one time meal on daily basis.

Urban Development

7.2.37 Delhi State Industry and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) is constructing around 40,000 residential flats for EWS under JNNURM. 13,820 flats have been

completed whereas the work is in progress for the construction of 25,500 flats. In addition, 1,892 flats for the industrial workers have also been constructed. 895 unauthorized colonies have been regularized.

TRANSPORT

7.2.38 Government is committed to provide affordable, comfortable, safe, reliable and sustainable transportation facilities for all. Towards this end, Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) has completed the procurement of 3,775 world class low floor non AC and AC CNG buses (2,500 Non AC and 1,275 AC). 22 Ladies special bus service trip have been introduced for the convenience of ladies during peak hours. DTC has augmented the Night Services on different routes. Home guards have been deployed in each bus for safety and security of commuters. As per the operational statistics of the DTC for the month of February, 2014, DTC has carried 44.48 lakh passengers daily.

7.2.39 Delhi Metro phase III corridor has been approved by the Government of Delhi. The network comprises of 4 corridors with a total length of 103 kilometers. Government of Delhi has also given in-principle approval for three Metro Extension Projects (Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar; Rithala to Bawana; and Dwarka to Najafgarh) for implementation under Phase III. Till February, 2014 DMRC has achieved average physical progress of 29.62% on the above corridors.

INDUSTRIES

7.2.40 The Government in consultation with the industry and concerned Government Departments / agencies, has formulated a new industrial policy. The concept and vision of the new Industrial Policy is to make Delhi a Global Hub for Clean, High-technology and Skilled

industries. About 22,465 new industrial plots have been allotted by DSIIDC at Bawana, Bhor Garh, Narela to the Industrial Units functioning in non-conforming areas. Construction of Industrial Units on 85% of the allotted plots has been completed in Bawana Industrial Estate. The Government is developing Knowledge-Based Industrial Park at Baprola in an area of approximately 77 acres at an estimated cost of ₹1,800 crore. This project will cater to a specific need of Information Technology sector, Media research and development, Gem and Jewellery business services.

7.2.41 Government has revised minimum rates of wages w.e.f. 01.04.2013. The minimum rates of wages for unskilled workers are ₹7,722 per month, ₹8,528 per month for semi-skilled workers and ₹9,386 per month for skilled workers which is the highest among all the States and Union Territories in the country, and at par with the Central Government rates in 'A' class cities.

INFRASTRUCTURE

7.2.42 Over the past few years, Delhi has made tremendous progress in the field of infrastructure. Today Delhi's infrastructure is at par with world class cities. The effort of the Government to improve the infrastructure continues.

7.2.43 Per capita consumption of electricity in Delhi is more than 1,400 units per annum as against the national average of 355 units. Load shedding is less than 0.3%. With the Commissioning of projects at Pragati Gas based power plant (Bawana), dependency on other States for power shall reduce significantly. Module-I of Bawana (750 MW) has been commissioned and Module-II is also going to be commissioned. Delhi is the first State in the country to prepare the island scheme to meet the load in case of crisis.

7.2.44 Through effective management, the Government has ensured the availability of water despite an increasing demand for the same. Now, the water distribution lines have been provided in 926 unauthorized colonies and the water supply has also been released in 784 of them.

ENVIRONMENT

7.2.45 Government with its multi dimensional approach is actively engaged in the overall environmental assessment, monitoring, protection and spreading of awareness among the people of Delhi.

7.2.46 As per the latest Forest Survey of India Report 2011, Green cover of Delhi has increased from 26 Sq. km in 1997 to about 296.20 Sq. km. After having achieved unprecedented success in increasing the green cover, sustained efforts have been taken to plant more and more trees on the vacant lands through the active involvement of Greening Agencies and Community Participation. Today, Delhi has nearly 20,000 small/medium/big parks and gardens, 40 city forests, 5 ridge areas, 2 bio-diversity parks and other green-belts.

7.2.47 Stringent emission norms have been set for pollutants in ambient air. 6 Continuous Ambient Air-quality Monitoring Stations have been installed and online data is available on the DPCC website. The Government has imposed a complete ban on the manufacture, sale, storage, usage, import and transport of plastic carry-bags in the NCT of Delhi.

7.2.48 Mandatory provision of installation of On-site Decentralized Waste Water Treatment Systems by the industries, hotels, construction projects etc with treated waste-water reuse in flushing, cooling, horticulture etc. is being enforced for implementation. More than 1,300 STPs/ETPs have been installed.

7.2.49 Interceptor Sewer Project is being implemented by Delhi Jal Board (DJB) in a 59 km length along three major drains (i.e Najafgarh drain, Supplementary drain and Shahdara drain) to intercept sewage flowing from the subsidiary small drains and carry it to the nearest sewage treatment plants for the treatment to ensure that only treated sewage is discharged into drains and Yamuna river.

DELHI POLICE

7.3.1 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 Police was added in 1956. Delhi was then divided into three Police Districts, namely, New Delhi, Central Delhi and North Delhi. Since 1978, the Delhi Police is headed by the Commissioner of Police and assisted by 10 Special Commissioners of Police and 39 Joint/ Addl. Commissioners of Police. Today, there are six Ranges, 11 Districts, 54 Sub Divisions and 181 Police Stations and the total strength of Police Force is 84,536.

7.3.2 IPC Cases

Sl. No.	Type of Crime	No. of cases during 01.01.2012 to 31.03.2013	No. of cases during 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014
1.	DACOITY	32	58
2.	MURDER	621	656
3.	ATT. TO MURDER	566	733
4.	ROBBERY	823	2284
5.	RIOT	106	146
6.	KID. FOR RANSOM	25	36
7.	RAPE	1099	2109
8.	TOTAL HEINOUS	3272	6022
9.	EXTORTION	176	245
10.	SNATCHING	1956	5682
11.	HURT	2133	2231
12.	BURGLARY	2199	5166
13.	M.V.THEFT	17522	19795
14.	HOUSE THEFT	2181	5612
15.	OTHER THEFT	8028	22369
16.	M.O. WOMEN	1592	4544
17.	FATAL ACCIDENT	2211	2142
18.	SIMPLE ACCIDENT	6473	7669
19.	OTHER IPC	22741	34113
	TOTAL NON-HEINOUS	67212	109568
	TOTAL IPC	70484	115590

7.3.3 Commitment of Delhi Police to make the city safer for women:

Women's Safety initiatives

- Police Helpline No. (100) increased from 40 to 100
 - ✓ Call received
 - 2013 : 10,409
 - 2014 (upto 31st March, 2014) : 2,615
- Women Helpline No. (1091) increased from 4 to 10
 - ✓ Call received
 - 2013 : 1,098
 - 2014 (upto 31st March, 2014) : 335
- 24 x 7 women's help desk in Police Station
 - ✓ Complaints received
 - 2013 : 58,766
 - 2014 (upto 31st March, 2014) : 8,488
- Dedicated telephone managed by women in each Police Station
- Security audit of 392 Paying Guest Accommodation
- 255 vulnerable routes kept under watch
- Women officers in 100 PCR Vans
- 398 beats under Parivartan Schemes
- Thana level committees reconstituted - women representatives included
 - ✓ Meetings held
 - 2013 : 1,126
 - 2014 (upto 31st March, 2014) : 126
- Special deployment at 300 bus stops
- Additional 306 W/SIs & 1300 W/Const. (522+778) being recruited
- Monthly meeting with NGOs by Special CP/Traffic

- Special focus on response to complaints of obscene calls and stalking
- Motorcycle patrols, Emergency Response Vehicles deployed with focus on women security
- Uploading of data of sexual offenders on website of Delhi Police i.e. www.delhipolice.nic.in
 - ✓ 1,171 offenders records updated
- Deployment of police personnel around girls' schools/colleges at the time of opening and closing
- Identification of dark stretches.

7.3.4 The Special Police Unit for Women & Children (SPUWC) which initially started as the Crime against Women Cell was set up to prevent violence against women including dowry deaths, complaints of domestic violence etc. It was also felt that the women needed judicial support also and over the years, the Crime Against Women Cell has become a centre for women empowerment through its various activities –counselling and reconciliation; mediation in complaints of marital disputes; and domestic violence and dowry related issues. A 24X7 women helpline is functional. Apart from this, helping rape victims through the Crime Intervention Centres; providing self-defense training to girl students/public and providing training to police officers in the districts has been ensured through NGOs and SPUWC.

Safety of Senior Citizens

7.3.5 A Senior Citizen Cell is functioning in Police Head Quarter (PHQ) under the Crime Branch. Senior Citizens, who are living alone or with spouses and willing to register themselves with Delhi Police are identified by the Beat/ Division staff of Police Stations

and their names are forwarded to the Senior Citizens Security Cell, PHQ for registration. The local police keep a record of such senior citizens and the beat / division staff regularly visits them.

7.3.6 Registration of Senior Citizens continued during 2013. Apart from the Senior Citizens living alone, there are several who are left alone at home as their children go out for work for long hours. Such Senior Citizens are also being registered now with the Delhi Police besides the Senior Citizens who are staying alone.

7.3.7 Security audit of 17,465 Senior Citizens was conducted by local police to enhance their security during the year 2013 and 2014. A new initiative during the year 2012 was the issue of Identity Cards to the Senior Citizens registered with Delhi Police. 16,755 Identity cards have been issued in year 2013 and 2014 (upto 31.03.2014).

7.3.8 Senior Citizens are also contacted telephonically and through personal visits both by Police Station staff and by officials of Senior Citizens Security Cell. A total of 5,05,729 visits and 3,50,109 telephonic contacts were made during the year 2013 and 2014 (upto 31.03.2014).

Steps for North-East students

7.3.9 Students and other persons hailing from the North-Eastern States have been receiving due attention of the Delhi Police. The Delhi Police has formalized the response by creating 11 Nodal Officers and a Chief Co-ordinator of the rank of Joint Commissioner of Police (C.P.) specifically for the people from the North-East. Some public Co-ordinators have also been associated so that the persons hailing from these areas feel free to approach the police and are able to convey their grievances. A

Standing Order has also been issued to ensure a standardized procedure to be adopted in respect of complaints from the people of North- East. The Delhi Police website for North-East people: www.delhipolicefornortheast.com has also been made operational in the year 2012.

7.3.10 The Delhi Police has also issued instructions for the safety and security of people from the North- Eastern States residing in Delhi, highlights of which are:

- a) There has to be a clear 'Zero Tolerance Policy' as far as Crimes Against Women in general and for those belonging to the North Eastern States in particular.
- b) Many problems including stalking, sending SMSs etc. can easily be nipped in the bud if the person concerned is traced and firmly advised to behave himself and not to harass the individual concerned.
- c) Where ever necessary, lawful or preventive action under the Cr. P.C. can be initiated.
- d) Wherever cases are made out, they should be immediately registered and investigated on a day-to-day basis and finalized.
- e) Quick action by the police would restore confidence not only of the victim but also of the community and send a clear message to the accused that such behaviour would not be tolerated.
- f) There is regular patrolling covering not only the hostels where students live but also those pockets in normal residential colonies in which North- Eastern students live in large numbers – in the areas of all Police Stations in North, North-West Districts and Police Stations around the Delhi University, including the Police Stations in Model Town, Mukherjee Nagar, Civil Lines, Roop Nagar, Timar Pur, etc.

- g) The beat constables in such areas are being sensitized to establish close interaction with the community leaders of the residents belonging to the North-Eastern States so that they are aware of the problems, if any, being faced by them and can take appropriate action or inform the Division Officer/SHO for necessary action.
- h) The SHOs must have regular quarterly meetings with the community leaders.
- i) The Area Security Committee which has been formed in the North District meets regularly and interacts with various stakeholders including the students.

Community Policing Schemes

(i) Yuva

7.3.11 Special Community Policing Scheme 'YUVA' has been launched keeping in mind the problems of young adults. A Standing Order No. 404/2012 has been issued in this regard by Commissioner of Police (CP).

7.3.12 YUVA aims to wean away young adults and underprivileged children who, for want of proper education and sports facilities, tend to take to crime. Delhi Police has also established an institutionalized framework called Delhi Police Yuva Foundation, (DPYF) under the Society Registration Act to oversee the implementation of the scheme. DPYF take initiatives like organizing sports activities, painting workshops, vocational training etc. to channelize the energy of young adults and underprivileged children. The foundation would facilitate in identifying such areas in the jurisdiction of Police Stations wherein such initiatives are necessary and feasible for implementation and create infrastructure and logistics with the help of willing NGOs, Corporate Houses and social volunteers to

achieve its objectives. 6,602 youths participated in sports activities and 5,018 youths attended vocational training programmes in 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014 out of which 583 youth were given placements by YUVA.

(ii) Jan Sampark

7.3.13 A recently introduced pro-active measure for public cooperation is the concept of JAN SAMPARK, wherein senior officers of Delhi Police go to their respective areas on a pre-scheduled time and date and hear the public grievances at neutral venues like auditoriums, school-halls, public parks etc. A Standing Order No. 403/2012 has been issued in this regard by the CP. This is bound to lead to speedier solutions to people's problems/grievances. During the period 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, 1,184 programmes have been held. 17,599 complaints have been attended/received and 3,267 grievances redressed.

(iii) "Aapka Update"

7.3.14 A new initiative has been taken by Delhi Police to inform the complainants about the progress of their complaints/cases. A Standing Order No. 411/2012 has been issued in this regard by the CP. During the period 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, 2,12,540 complainants were informed and feedback/response was received from 1,68,463 complainants in which 99% people have shown positive response about the action taken by the Delhi Police.

(iv) Action against Drug Trafficking

7.3.15 The drive against drug trafficking was taken up in a big way. The Delhi Police dealt a severe blow to the drug traffickers of Delhi by recovering huge quantity of narcotics. During the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, 511 cases have been registered and 120.305 Kgs. of Smack/Heroin, 60.680 Kgs. of Opium, 3,548.044

Kgs. of Ganja, 6.622 Kgs. and 100 Capsules of Cocaine, 93.703 Kgs. of Charas, 763.200 Kgs. and 42,27,800 tablets of Ephedrine were recovered.

Delhi Police Budget

7.3.16 During the financial year 2013-14, the

Sl.No.	Plan/Non Plan	Budget Estimate 2013-14 (₹ crore)	Budget Estimate 2012-13 (₹ crore)	Percentage Increase in 2013-14 over last year	Actual Expenditure of 2013-14 (₹crore)
1.	Plan	421.68	209.38	101.39%	268.09
2.	Non Plan	4133.53	3879.80	6.53%	4190.55

Traffic Control System & Modernization

7.3.17 Despite all constraints viz. increase in population, migrant population, increase in number of vehicles, commercialization, unplanned growth, inadequacy of mass public transport system, shrinkage of available road space, heterogeneity of traffic on Delhi roads, encroachments, unauthorized parking, motorists not sensitive towards pedestrians, lack of traffic discipline, poor street lighting and visibility during night hours, poor road signals, conflict created by buses, fast conversion of rural areas into urban areas, absence of civic and traffic responsibility, growth of urban settlements, extensive demand of transportation needs, road accidents, etc.), the Delhi Traffic Police have been handling the ever-mounting traffic problems with increasing satisfaction. The Delhi Traffic Police through visibility, mobility and availability of traffic personnel at the strategic locations, handles these traffic problems and ensures that the journey is safer, smoother and that the travel time is reduced. In a big way, the Delhi Traffic Police has embarked upon introducing a world-class latest and modern technology in the field of traffic management. The focus of the Delhi Traffic Police is:

Budget Estimate approved by the Government of India for the Delhi Police was ₹4,133.53 crore under Non-Plan. This represented an increase of 6.13% over the corresponding figure of ₹3,879.80 crore of the preceding year.

The Budget figures of Delhi Police are as follows:

- To provide safe and smooth flow of traffic
- To effectively enforce traffic rules and regulations
- To prevent and reduce road accidents
- To inculcate road safety awareness through education.
- To introduce modern technology in traffic management and to bring about transparency.

Puducherry

7.4.1 The Union Territory of Puducherry has a Legislative Assembly and a Consolidated Fund of its own. It comprises four regions, namely, Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another. The major developmental initiatives undertaken in different sectors by the Government of Puducherry during the current year are as follows:

Public Works

7.4.2 Construction of a bridge on the downstream side across the river Thirumalairajanar in Karaikal town of NH 45A Puducherry-

Nagapattinam section at a cost of ₹12.80 crore is in progress and will be completed by August, 2014. A two-lane high level bridge is under construction across the river Thenpannaiyar at Manamedu in Bahour Commune, Puducherry, at a cost of ₹19.70 crore by availing loan assistance from HUDCO.

7.4.3 Construction of a 200 metre bridge at Manalipet Causeway with check dam has been completed at a cost of ₹18.00 crore in Mannadipet Commune, Puducherry. Construction of a high level bridge across Malatar river at Kumaramangalam, Puducherry at a cost of ₹13.00 crore has also been completed.

7.4.4 The project “river side and beach development at Mahe approved by Ministry of Tourism at a cost of ₹5.00 crore will have a walk way on one side with granite benches landscaping lamp post railing etc. The riverside walk way for a length of 450 metres have been completed in all respects and the Phase III for a length of 480 metres is in progress. The work is proposed to be completed by December, 2014.

7.4.5 Construction of a multi-purpose indoor hall at Lawspet, Puducherry has been taken up by availing funds from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India at a cost of ₹6.00 crore and the work will be completed by December, 2014.



View of Sewage Treatment Plant-I @ Lawspet

Town and Country Planning

7.4.6 Under Jawaharlal Nehru National

Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme, the following 3 projects were approved by the Ministry of Urban Development viz., Water Supply project for the urban areas of Puducherry (₹307.50 crores), Water supply project for urban area of Karaikal (₹161.50 Crores); and the construction of Grade Separators/Bridges in the Urban area of Puducherry (₹145.00 crores).

7.4.6.1 Under Comprehensive Underground Sewerage Scheme for Puducherry, about 130 Kms. of sewer lines have been laid with appurtenances. The progress of work in respect of Sewerage Treatment Plants at Lawspet, Dubrayapet & Kanaganeri has reached upto 83%, 60% and 20% respectively.



View of Sewage Treatment Plant-III @ Kanaganeri

7.4.6.2 Laying of Pipe line for Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Yanam project has been completed.

7.4.7 The Kuruchikuppam project to construct 168 dwelling units has been completed in all respects. 262 dwelling units at two locations in Puducherry; and, 72 dwelling units at Karaikovilpathu, Karaikal have been completed. Further, finishing works are nearing completion for 200 dwelling units at Reddiarpalayam. 896 dwelling units at Reddiarpalayam, Puducherry and 144 dwelling units at Karaikal are proposed

to be completed and handed over to beneficiaries.



Completed tenement block at Karaikal



Completed tenement block at Lambert Saravanan Nagar

Power

7.4.8 Government of India has taken up Puducherry region as a pilot on Smart Grid Programme at an approved cost of ₹46.11 crore through which 87,075 nos. of electromechanical meters will be replaced by smart meters. For the present, around 1,400 nos. of smart meters have been installed in the distribution areas of 6 nos. of transformers under the above smart Grid Pilot Programme, Distribution Transformer Monitoring Solution, Fault Passage Indicators, Net metering have also been covered. Land acquisition for the establishment of 110/22 KV Sub-station has been entrusted with the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited. The scheme of erection of a double circuit 230 KV line to the proposed 230/110 KV sub-station at Karaikal by Looping In Looping out (LILO)

arrangement near Neyveli in the existing 230 KV Neyveli – Bahour Line under Regional System Strengthening Schemes of the Southern region has been cleared by the Standing Committee of Central Electricity Authority. Establishment of 110/11 KV Venkata Nagar Sub-station in the Puducherry town area is nearing completion. The Sub-station is proposed to be commissioned during the first quarter of the financial year 2014-15.



Venkata Nagar 110/11 KV Sub-Station

Agriculture

7.4.9 Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Compact Block Demonstrations for promoting System of Rice Intensification has been taken up in 50 villages. Farm machineries were purchased for Commodity Interest Groups by releasing 50% subsidy. Precision farming projects have been taken up in 145 hectare in Puducherry and 18 hectare in Karaikal.



Sugarcane harvester is in operation



Distribution of Machineries to Paddy CIG's at 50% subsidy



Precision Farming

Further, model precision farming demonstration units have been established in Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Agriculture College in Karaikal. One set of sugarcane harvester was purchased for hiring to the sugarcane growers through Puducherry Cooperative Sugar Mill.

School Education

7.4.10 The scheme of providing transport facilities at a concessional rate of ₹1 per trip for all students of Government / Government Aided/ Private schools and colleges in the “Students Special Buses” is under implementation with effect from 26.1.2010 to facilitate students to reach schools easily and back home throughout the academic year. 50 buses are plying in the Puducherry region and 13 buses in the Karaikal region. Newly constructed Mega Central Kitchen at Lawspet at a cost of ₹2 crore has been inaugurated on 13.02.2013. This Mega Kitchen covers 75 schools and 16,000 school students get benefitted.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

7.5.1 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the largest archipelago system in the Bay of Bengal, consist of nearly 556 Islands, rocks and Islets out of which only 37 Islands are inhabited. There are 6 Scheduled Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands viz. Great Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompens and Nicobarese. The tribes other than Nicobarese are classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). Free ration and supplementary food are provided to PTGs every month as per the prescribed scale of distribution. Twenty one Great Andamanese are employed in various departments of the A&N Administration. Thirteen tribal students are provided quality education in private educational institutions in Port Blair. One student each is undergoing training in ANM Training School, Port Blair. Twenty two Great Andamanese children are studying in various classes. One Andamanese tribal girl has completed successfully Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife/ MPHWF Training Course from the ANM Training School, Port Blair with the support of Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Port Blair & AAJVS, and got regular appointment in the Health Department. For the Annual Tribal Sub-Plan for the year 2013-2014, an outlay of ₹19,891.98 lakh has been earmarked for the welfare and development of the Tribals. An amount of ₹10,935.61 lakh has been incurred upto 31.03.2014.

7.5.2 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have great maritime importance. The Islands were infamously known as the “Black Water Prison” or “Kala Pani”. Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a Union Territory of India since 1956. The East India Company developed Andaman Islands in the eighteenth century for providing safe harbour to its ships during the monsoons. Subsequently in 1858, the British founded a penal settlement in the Islands. Many freedom fighters were deported from mainland and kept in the Cellular Jail. In 1982, Chief Commissioner

was upgraded to Lieutenant Governor. Total population of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands is 3,80,581 of which, the tribal population is 28,536 which is 8% of the total population. The details of tribal population are as follows:

S. No.	Name of tribe	Number
1.	Andamanese	57 till date
2.	Onges	109 till date
3.	Jarawas	415 till date
4.	Sentinelese	50 estimated
5.	Nicobarese	27686 (2011)
6.	Shompens	219 (2011)

7.5.3 Andaman & Nicobar constituted one district until 31.07.1974. On 01.08.1974, the Nicobar Islands was constituted as a separate revenue district with its head quarter at Car Nicobar. In August 2006, Andaman District was bifurcated into South Andaman District and North & Middle Andaman District. There are six Sub Divisions, nine Tehsils and nine Development Blocks. Three-tier Panchayati Raj system exists in the Union Territory comprising sixty nine Gram Panchayat Samitis and two Zilla Parishads. There is a Municipal Council for the Port Blair town with eighteen elected members and three nominated members. A& N Islands has one Parliamentary Constituency seat.

7.5.4 The Islands are situated between latitude 4° to 6° N and longitude 92° to 94° E. This territory consists of two groups of islands viz. Andaman and Nicobar, separated by 10° channel. The physical distance from the Mainland and also the separation between the islands has created a sense of isolation amongst the people. The islands are situated 1,255 km. from Kolkata and 1,190 km. from Chennai. Shipping is the life line for the islanders. Therefore, connectivity is a major issue both with Mainland and also between the Islands. With a view to augment the shipping services in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the UT Administration is vigorously pursuing a ship acquisition plan whereby a

total of 25 ships will be acquired during the 12th Five Year Plan, consisting of 1200 and 500 pax vessels to operate in the Mainland-Island and Inter-Island sectors and also similar vehicle ferries and harbour ferries to support the shipping operations within various harbours of the A&N group. Considering the rise in the passenger & cargo traffic, particularly in inter-island shipping services sector, the A&N Administration had desired for the development of Junglighat harbour so as to cater to the future requirements. Development of Junglighat Harbour in A & N Islands was taken up in two phases. The first phase taken up under central sector plan works, was completed last year. The second phase of development which was taken up under Tsunami Rehabilitation Plan, is in active progress. As on 31.03.2014, all works related to development of Junglighat harbor-construction of finger jetties-Phase II have been completed the except the wearing coat, fendering and area clearance; and, all works for the construction of jetty at Gandhi Nagar in Great Nicobar Islands are completed except for the fendering & fishing. The construction works of other jetties at Chowra, Katchal and Terassa Islands are in progress. The project envisages basic facilities such as three finger jetties with allied port structures for safe berthing of inter island vessels & movement of passengers/cargo as well. Construction of jetties at Gandhi Nagar in Great Nicobar Island, Chowra, Katchal and Terassa Islands is in progress.



DEVELOPMENT OF JUNGLIGHAT HARBOUR IN
PORT BLAIR



Re-Construction of Jetty at Teresa for berthing of speed boats.

7.5.5 To strengthen the State Transport Services (STS) thirty seven new buses have been procured in June, 2013. The fleet strength of Transport Department is 264 buses which operates its service in twelve islands from fourteen STS units. The driving license based Smart Card has been introduced in the U.T. w.e.f. 19.09.2013. The UT Administration has achieved 100% electrification of revenue villages in A&N Islands during 2012-13. Sufficient installed capacity is available to meet the full demand of all islands/locations in A&N Islands.

7.5.6 Health Department has a well developed health infrastructure in the form of 119 Sub-Centres, 22 Primary Health Centres, 04 community Health Centres, 5 Urban Health Centres, 02 District Hospitals, 01 Referral Hospital and 01 AYUSH Hospital in the UT. Services of Super Specialists in different disciplines like Cardiology, Cardio Thoracic Surgery, Neurology, Nephrology, Gastroenterology, Urology, Plastic Surgery etc. are obtained from Amrita Institute of Medical Science, Kochi on different occasions. "Dulari" Scheme for Girl Child has been launched on 26.01.2013 to reduce the gap in sex ratio, to encourage birth of girl child, to provide social security to the newly born girl child, for her education and marriage, to adopt delayed marriage practice in respect of girl child etc. 2,400 beneficiaries have been enrolled under the scheme upto 31.3.2014. Digital X-Ray and Mammography machine in the Radiology

Department along with two Lifts has been commissioned at G.B. Pant Hospital.

7.5.7 There are 462 schools functioning in the UT of A & N Islands of which 334 schools are run by the Education Department of UT Administration in 05 mediums of instruction viz. Hindi, English, Tamil, Telugu and Bengali. 02 schools are aided by UT Administration, 04 schools under Central Government, 14 schools are under Local Bodies and rest 108 are private un-aided Schools. The Administration has enhanced attendance scholarship of Scheduled Tribe boy and girl students from ₹10 for boys and ₹15 for girls to ₹200 for boys and ₹250 for girls per month. The scheme of cooked mid-day meal is also functioning successfully in the islands with a total of 38,732 students being provided with such meals through the Self-Help Groups.

7.5.8 Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), 30 Automatic Weather Stations have been installed at various places of these Islands for the implementation of Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme. 24 Cold room chambers having a storage capacity of 60 MT have been installed as a part of creating marketing infrastructure.

7.5.9 The U.T. Administration has been discharging an important role for sustainable Tourism Development without disturbing the fragile ecology and life style of the Aboriginal Tribes. Under the tourism sector, construction of two Canopy Walkway Projects, one each at Chidiyatapu and Mount Harriet has been taken into consideration. The Sound and Light Show is one of the important Tsunami Rehabilitation Project (TRP) which will come up at Ross Island, one of the historical places in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The work has been awarded to India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) with a total project cost of ₹4.86 crore. The likely date of completion of TRP projects is 31.05.2014.

7.5.10 To implement the Direct Transfer of Cash Subsidy scheme in this UT, the Civil Supplies department has collected and updated the bank account details of all the ration cards holders. The scheme of fortified wheat flour (Atta) under PDS has been launched in South Andaman District and the beneficiaries are getting half of their entitled quantity of wheat in the form of fortified wheat flour (Atta).

7.5.11 The Police Marine force, previously known as Coast Guard unit of A & N Police, has been playing a significant role in keeping a check on foreign poachers, who clandestinely enter the creeks and shallow waters, where vessels of Navy and Coast Guard cannot enter. They camp in the uninhabited Islands to plunder the rich sea products in the Island waters.

7.5.12 The total geographical area of this UT is 8,249 sq. Km with 86.93% of tropical rain forest. These Islands are known for their rich biodiversity which need to be conserved and protected as national natural heritage. To achieve this object, A&N Islands has constituted 96 Sanctuaries and 9 National Parks covering an area of 1,620 Sq. km which is 23% of the total forest area. Two Government Saw Mills, namely, Government Saw Mill, Chatham and Betapur are run and maintained by the Forest Department to cater to the needs of Islands for sawn timber. The forests of these Islands are rich in Cane and Bamboo. There are about 300 Cane and Bamboo based small scale/ cottage/ tiny units in the Islands.

7.5.13 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have a coast line of 1,912 kms which is about ¼th of the coastal line of India. The continental shelf area of the Islands is 35,000 sq. kms. The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

of the islands is 6 lakh sq. kms amounting to about 28% of the EEZ of the country. The EEZ of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is known to provide vast scope for exploitation of the fishery resources in the islands. The total Marine Fisher population as per census 2010 census conducted by Fishery Survey India is 22188, of which, 7073 fishers are active fishermen. There is a wide gap between the fisheries potential and exploitation. To bridge this gap, the Fisheries Department is implementing a number of schemes/ programmes for the overall development of fisheries sector in the Islands. Considering the importance of coastal security, all fishermen of this UT have been issued Biometric ID cards under the Government of India Central Sector Scheme for "Issuance of Biometric Identity Cards to marine fishermen. The major schemes for fishery development and their outcomes are as under:

- (i) Creation of Infrastructure in A&N Islands : In this scheme, it is envisaged to develop fish landing facilities with provision for berthing, shed for repair of net, repair of engine/boats and provision for fish drying platform etc. During 2012-13, a total of 36,426 MT and during the 2013-14, a total of 36,753 MT marine fish were captured.
- (ii) Development of Capture & Culture Fisheries and Resource Management: In this scheme, subsidy is provided for the purchase of motorized /mechanized fishing boats, fish transport vehicles etc. During the year 2012-13, 33 beneficiaries were provided subsidy for the purchase of fish transport vehicles.
- (iii) Extension in Fisheries and Welfare of Fishermen Families: In this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the affected fishermen to re-establish their fishing activity due to any natural calamity etc. In 2013-14, two engine

fitted dinghy were constructed and given to the primitive tribes on 100% subsidy.

7.5.14 The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India, New Delhi has introduced a new Credit Linked Centrally sponsored subsidy programme, called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging the two schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008, namely, PMRY and REGP for generation of employment opportunities through the establishment of the micro enterprises in the rural as well as in urban areas. The scheme is being implemented through the A&N Islands Khadi & Village Industries Board and District Industries Centre. During the Year, 178 persons were provided Capacity Building Training in the traders; General Engineering, Carpentry, Garment making, Laquer Crafts, Cane & Bamboo Handicrafts, Fine Bamboo Crafts and Coir Processing through the Departmental Training Centre.



Capacity building training in General Engineering



Capacity building in Cane & Bamboo Handicrafts



Capacity building training in Garment Making

7.5.15 The UT Administration has imposed complete ban on the plastic carry-bags in these Islands. Under the scheme "Freight Exemption for Transportation of Plastic and Glass Waste", 308.20 Metric tons of plastic waste and 691.88 metric tons of glass waste have been transported to Mainland for recycling.

7.5.16 A private tourist boat namely "MV Aqua Marine" carrying 48 passengers and 02 Crew members on board sank near Port Blair on 26.1.2014. In all, 22 persons died while 26 passengers and 02 crew members were rescued. An FIR has been registered under Section 304/34 of Indian Penal Code. The boat was reportedly overloaded. A Magisterial enquiry into the incident has been conducted and report submitted by the Additional Distt Magistrate, South Andaman. Based on the outcome of investigation, four persons including the owner, operator and master of the boat have been arrested in the aforesaid case. The A&N Police has completed the investigation and filed a charge-sheet against the above accused persons in the Court.

Lakshadweep

7.6.1 Lakshadweep is an archipelago consisting of coral islands and reefs, form the smallest Union Territory of India. These beautiful and unpolluted islands having land of 32 Sq. kms and surrounded by around 4,200 Sq. km

territorial sea area. There are 27 islands, 3 reefs and 6 sub-merged sandy banks, out of which 10 are inhabited and scattered in the Arabian Sea at a distance of 220 to 440 kms. from the west coast of Kerala.

7.6.2 The Administration has been making efforts to augment new ships, aircrafts and barges to provide better transporting services. Out of 2 Nos, “400 passenger cum 250 MT cargo ships” under construction at M/s Colombo Dockyard PLC, Sri Lanka at a cost of USD 58.52 million, construction of the first vessel has been completed.

7.6.2.1 Air India is presently operating its flights between Kochi and Agathi, 6 days a week except on Sunday. UT of Lakshadweep is providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to Air India for the service with the approval of MHA. MHA has conveyed the approval for extension of providing VGF to Air India beyond 31.03.2014 for a further period of one year.

7.6.3 One 150 MT Oil Barge, MV Kodithala constructed at Modest Infrastructure Limited Mumbai was delivered in October 2013 and inducted into service. The MHA had approved the proposal for acquisition of two 800MT Multipurpose Cargo barge. Shipbuilding Contract for 1st 800 MT Multipurpose Cargo Vessel was signed with Modest Infrastructure Limited, Gujarat on 19.11.2013 with contractual delivery by 18.12.2014. The Contract for second 800MT Multipurpose Cargo Vessel was signed on 12.03.2014 with contractual delivery by 11.06.2015. For acquisition of one 1000 MT Oil Barge, M/s. Shipping Corporation of India has finalized the technical tender.

7.6.4 With the approval of Government of India, the construction of a dedicated berth of 300 m length of 50,000 Sq. Mtr. of waterbed area at an estimated cost of ₹37.50 crore has been completed. Cochin Port Trust (CoPT)

has handed over the facility to the UTL Administration. CoPT has agreed in principle to operate the wharf for time being since the Administration does not have the technical expertise. The Dedicated Berth of Lakshadweep at Cochin Port Trust has started functioning from 06.03.2014.

7.6.5 Kerala Government has allotted land and water front area at Bepore for the construction of berth of 200x20m. The estimated cost of the project is ₹49.23 crore. In-principle approval of the Planning Commission has been received. A proposal alongwith a Detailed Project Report has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Shipping for appraisal. As regard to a dedicated berth at Mangalore, the Government of Karnataka has given in-principle approval for a 300 m Berth and a Draft Memorandum of Understanding has been placed before the Government of Karnataka for their consideration.

7.6.6 The Rajiv Gandhi Speciality Hospital, Agatti established under PPP model during 2011, has been equipped with modern amenities like CT Scan, Ventilator, C-Arm, Orthopaedic Table, Modular Theatre etc to carry out all necessary and urgent operations.

7.6.7 A Dialysis Unit and Blood Bank at Indira Gandhi Hospital Kavaratti have been commissioned on 04.05.2013 and 24.08.2013 respectively. To ensure the availability of life saving drugs and medicines throughout the year without any interruption, an MoU has been executed between Kerala Medical Service Corporation Ltd. (KMSCL) and Lakshadweep Administration on 08.04.2013 for supplying of timely quality medicines and equipments. The Administration has achieved 100% institutional delivery with the cooperation of existing Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANMs), Male Multipurpose Health Workers (MMHWs) and

100% immunization and better vital statistics with the deployment of 110 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in the islands under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

7.6.8 The UTL administration has a scheme for providing 25 % Capital Investment Subsidy for registered small Scale Industrial Units to uplift the Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs which has distributed ₹14.00 Lakh to 8 (Eight) registered small scale units in the islands during the year 2013-2014.

7.6.9 Government of India accorded approval for acquisition of 100 MT Mother Vessel at total cost not exceeding ₹30.00 crore. The firm cost was ₹60.00 crore and as sufficient offers were not received, the Administration modified the proposal to acquire 10 Nos. of multi day fishing vessels of 20 Mtr Over All Length (OAL) with modern amenities with a capacity of 10 MT. These Vessels will serve the purpose of Mother Vessel, the capital and operation costs of these vessels will be much lesser when compared to the Mother Vessel. The Work order for construction of 20 MT Vessel has been awarded to M/S Samudra Shipyard Pvt. Ltd. on 10.07.2013. As per the agreement the vessel is expected to be delivered by May, 2014.

7.6.10 The Administration has initiated the projects of Common Service Centre (CSC) for delivery of all Govt. Services to the citizens, e-Literacy for imparting computer knowledge to the local citizens of Lakshadweep, e-Office to computerize and automate the Government file system & processes of Lakshadweep Administration, e-Procurement for the procurement of goods and product through electronic mode, etc.

7.6.11 The Administration has co-located the State Data Centre for Lakshadweep at

Trivandrum, Kerala and hosted the Citizen Application & Material Management System to receive the applications from citizens for availing building materials for construction. An MoU with NSDL for the Payment gateway, has been executed by the Lakshadweep Administration. Various departmental applications have been developed such as, online Membership Management of Water Sports Club for Tourism Development. The Administration framed and published Lakshadweep Information Technology (Electronic Service Delivery) Rules, 2012. The Administration has set-up Nine (9) IT training centers in across various islands. Administration has initiated implementation of 318 identified services of e- District and State Service Delivery Gateway & State Portal Mission Mode Project, CCTV installation in the State Secretariat Building Kavaratti and Online Seat allotment for higher studies. Alerts through SMS on weather warning can be generated through Weather Warning System. The Lakshadweep Administration imparted free computer courses to all citizens of Lakshadweep through the Centre for Development of Advance Computer (CDAC) as IT for Masses Project. The data for the Public Distribution System has been digitalized. UTL Administration has developed the Passenger Grievance Registration & Monitoring to register and handle grievances onboard the passenger ships of Lakshadweep Administration.

7.6.12 The Lakshadweep Administration has launched the Wildlife Coral & Lagoon Conservation Programme to assess the actual stock of wild flora & fauna with ecosystem objective in 10 Islands for the period from 01.10.2013 to 31.03.2014. A total of 48 Labourers have been appointed and trained for the purpose. The main objective is to keep the island ecosystem with schedule species in its existing environment through Conservation and Protection.

7.6.13 In order to prevent the damage to the coral ecosystem around the Islands caused by Non Biodegradable Waste such as plastic bottles, the Administration is implementing Waste Collection & Disposal Scheme by providing blue bins in all the inhabited Islands. A total amount of ₹60.52 lakh has been provided for Scientific Management of Non Bio degradable Waste during the year 2013-14.

7.6.14 Construction of Paryavaran Bhavan (Phase-1 Ground floor) was got approved for ₹7,39,32,000 during the year 2013-14. The Paryavaran Bhavan base work has been completed and wall work is under progress.

7.6.15 The UT Administration released ₹30 lakh (Plan) and ₹45 lakh under Non Plan during the year 2013-14. The target of plantation during the year 2013-14 was 20 hectare; and, 13,000 seedlings to be sown in Lakshadweep. A total of 25.44 hectare plantation and 19,579 Nos. seedlings has been initiated during the year 2013-14.

7.6.16 The Administration has issued order for preparing a Detailed Project Report to set up a 40 Bedded Tourist Resort at Kalpeni under Central Financial Assistance and, to set up a 40 Room Budget Accommodation with Restaurant under Central Financial Assistance at Androth. The Administration has procured three (3) rescue boats and two multipurpose speed boats and started operations to ease the transportation bottleneck. Various water sports and scuba dive equipments have been purchased for promoting water sports in the islands.

7.6.17 The Administration has distributed the State Pension Scheme of ₹1,000.00 per month to Old aged, Disabled, Widows, Destitute & Abandoned ladies through local elected Panchayat Raj Institutions. The total number of beneficiaries is 2,355 and ₹1,62,57,000 were released to the District Panchayat during the year 2013-2014.

Chandigarh Administration

7.7.1 Chandigarh, known as the City Beautiful, is recognized as one of the cleanest, greenest and safest cities in the country. Chandigarh, the best planned city in the country, has remained true to its philosophy: 'Open to receive : open to give' as symbolized by the Open Hand monument. Though the city is known to be well-planned and well-maintained, the Administration continues to strive hard towards improving the infrastructure and management for the welfare of citizens of the city beautiful. During the year 2013-14, the UT Administration has undertaken numerous development projects for the upgradation of the city and welfare of the citizens.

7.7.2 The Chandigarh Administration has taken steps to develop its villages as model ones by providing the basic amenities, at par with Chandigarh City viz. strengthening of infrastructure by providing the financial assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions for execution of development projects, empowerment of women by providing training to the village women in tailoring, knitting, embroidery, soap making etc, establishment of Rural Libraries and enforcement of Building Rules to check and control the haphazard construction activities in the villages.

7.7.3 Chandigarh Administration is in the process of implementing "Smart Card Based Public Distribution System (SCBPDS)" on pilot basis. Till date, approximately 80,000 families have been enrolled under the scheme. The process of implementing the National Food Security Act, 2013 is also under way. The "Smart Card Based Public Distribution System" is being linked with the requirement of National Food Security Act, 2013 for the distribution of essential commodities to the priority household and "Antodaya Anna Yojna" beneficiaries. The health infrastructure has been

given a boost leadings to the improvement in various health indicators in the city. In the tourism sector, the city hosted a number of mega events such as the “Arts and Heritage Festival”, the “Chandigarh National Crafts Mela” besides the “Chandigarh Carnival” and the “Annual Rose Festival”.

7.7.4 Model Jail at Burail, Chandigarh has been made fully computerized with the introduction of the Prison Management System. A 100 KVA solar power system has also been installed at Model Jail, Chandigarh.

7.7.5 Initiatives have been taken to modernize the transport system under JNNURM by introducing the AC Buses, Non-AC Buses and Mini AC Buses. The police department has also been strengthened through an increased manpower along with an effective communication/mobility system to maintain the public order. To improve the quality of teaching & learning, 114 class-rooms have been converted into smart class rooms. A helpline “Library at the Door Step” has been started to deliver the books to the homes of senior citizens. The development of a new “Garden of Palms” in Sector 42, the “Garden of Conifers” in Sector 52, the “Garden of Springs” in Sector 53, Chandigarh has been taken up. Direct Cash Transfer Scheme in U.T. of Chandigarh has been introduced for payment of scholarships and the social welfare pensions.

7.7.6 Over the years, Chandigarh has emerged as an important centre of education in the northern India. It attracts a large number of students from the neighbouring States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh besides the far-flung areas of J&K, UP, Bihar including north-eastern States of Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim.

7.7.7 In the attempt to improve the quality of teaching and learning, two smart schools have

been set up. These schools have been equipped with the LCD Projectors, the Audio systems & the Internet. The Government Schools in Chandigarh are attracting the students from neighbouring areas of Punjab & Haryana also. Resultantly, there is a need for expansion of the school education system to accommodate the increasing number of students. Chandigarh Administration has made a plan to construct 20 new Government Schools and to add 200 rooms in the existing schools in the peripheral areas of the city under 12th Five Year Plan. Out of 20 schools to be constructed, 5 have already been completed and the work on the remaining schools is underway.

7.7.8 Information Technology Blocks with cutting edge facilities like the sophisticated computer labs, the leased-line/broadband internet conductivity, the IT integrated Pedagogy, etc. are being provided to the students and the staff. E-content has been developed by the faculty to improve the overall quality of teaching. A series of workshops and seminars have been organized in collaboration with SAKSHAT, Adobe and trained computer faculty in order to make the students ICT-friendly. Computer labs have been made available for the students after school hours.

7.7.9 Chandigarh Administration has identified 23,841 families living in the slum-like conditions spread over 18 different locations in the city. The Chandigarh Administration undertook the task of making the city slum-free with innovative and sustainable housing, so that the slum-dwellers live a dignified life after the rehabilitation. To implement this ambitious slum-rehabilitation programme, the UT Administration has finalized a project under the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty

Alleviation (HUPA), Government of India has approved the construction of 25,728 small flats to be undertaken in two phases.

7.7.9.1 12,736 multi-storied housing flats having a covered area of 269 Sqft for each flat (one large room, kitchen, an alcove, bath and a water closet) have already been built under the scheme. So far, the possession of 9,800 flats has been handed over to the allottees. In

September, 2013 a function was held for handing over of possession of 9,448 Flats at Dhanas to the eligible beneficiaries by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Construction of 4,960 Flats (2 Rooms) at Maloya-I is also being undertaken. Once the Scheme is fully implemented, Chandigarh will achieve the status of first 'Slum Free' City in India. Chandigarh has also been awarded "Best Planned habitat for Urban Poor" Ministry of HUPA on 21.01.2014.



(Possession of Flats under Slum Rehabilitation Project (under BSUP Component of JNNURM) is being handed over to the eligible beneficiaries by the Hon'ble Prime Minister).

7.7.9.2 This housing project of the Chandigarh Administration has acted as a pre-cursor of the ongoing scheme of "Rajiv Awas Yojana" being implemented by the Ministry of HUPA, Government of India for the rehabilitation of slum-dwellers in proper housing in various cities of the country. In the next phase, the project has been revised to construct the remaining over 12,000 flats as the two-bedroom housing units with a covered area of 368 sq. ft. for each flat.

7.7.10 The goal of Chandigarh Administration, to provide a flat to every slum-dweller family in UT Chandigarh will be achieved as per 2006 survey. Further by implementing the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme under the BSUP, Chandigarh Administration has incorporated the objective of 'Slum Free City' with every citizen having access to the basic social & civic amenities in Chandigarh.

7.7.11 The Chandigarh Administration has undertaken a number of key initiatives for

the efficient and effective delivery of public services. Work on delivering over 100 services electronically has started under e-District and State Portal/ SSDG projects. A new IT and Electronics Policy 2013 has been formulated, which envisions to make Chandigarh, the country's first 100% e-Literate city. The proposal for implementing "National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)" has been approved to cater to the increasing demand of high-speed internet connectivity to every resident including those of the rural areas. In an effort to provide impetus to the expansion of e-Governance and capacity building within the administration, a number of trainings for UT officials on e-Governance have been conducted and more than 100 officers from various line departments have been trained under the Capacity Building Scheme of Government of India. 'e-Saksham' programme for making every resident e-literate has also been launched, wherein the basic computer training would be provided to the housewives and senior citizens. In order to facilitate the citizens, e-railway tickets booking from Sampark Centres has been started. In addition, additional services like property tax payment and biometric enabled pension payment have been introduced through the common service centres. In order to promote a culture of using free and open source software, the Department has started work on introducing Bharat Operating System Solutions (BOSS) as Operating System in the computer labs of various schools of Chandigarh. The Cutting-edge IT applications namely, mobile applications, Wifi-hotspots, SMS Gateways and information kiosks have been chosen to introduce innovation in the public services delivery. The software exports from the region have touched ₹2,250 crores, out of which ₹1,600 crores is from Chandigarh IT Park only. The city has also been ranked first among the Tier II cities in terms of software exports.

7.7.12 The Health infrastructure in Chandigarh is predominantly urban in character with an extensive and effective network of primary, secondary and tertiary health care institutions including the prestigious Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER) and the Government Medical College and Hospital. The healthcare facilities cater not only to the people of Chandigarh but to the entire northern region.

7.7.13 The Chandigarh Administration has constructed a five-storey OPD Block in Government Multi-Specialty Hospital, Sector 16, Chandigarh to cater to more patients. The Community Health Centre in Manimajra has been upgraded to a 100 bedded Civil Hospital. Around 800 posts of medical / para-medical staff have been sanctioned. The emergency services have also been strengthened by increasing the bed strength from 16 to 84. The number of beds have been increased in the different Hospitals to cater to more patients efficiently. Special wards have been made available as per the gravity of the diseases i.e. dengue, water-borne diseases etc. MRI machine in Government Multi-Specialty Hospital, Sector 16, Chandigarh has also been installed to facilitate the patients. Chandigarh has been awarded 1st rank during the National Level Summit on Best Practices for OPD, Indoor and Surgical Services as per Hospital Management Information System (HMIS) Data.

7.7.14 Chandigarh Administration has taken a number of steps in the direction of establishing a good and efficient public transport system. At present, Chandigarh Transport Undertaking (CTU) has a fleet of 517 buses including 100 buses under the JNNURM Scheme. The buses under JNNURM Scheme are fitted with ultra-modern facilities for comfortable commuting. Chandigarh Administration is focusing on the high frequency and quality buses for improving

transport within the city and its neighborhood. 400 buses have been sanctioned under JNNURM Scheme by MoUD for UT Chandigarh and the orders for purchase of 170 midi buses (AC/non-AC) have been placed. Chandigarh has been selected as one of the four cities for modernization of City Bus Service by World Bank. Additional 60 queue shelters have been constructed with all modern facilities for convenience of the commuters. Due to the better route-planning and optimum use of human resources, the earnings of the CTU have increased to ₹24.34 lac per day as compared to ₹23.38 lac per day in the previous year. GPS and ITS system is being displayed in all the buses. Keeping in view the social obligations, Chandigarh Administration has given fare concession ranging from 50% to 100% to the

physically handicapped and the blind besides the senior citizens, the war widows and the freedom fighters.

7.7.15 Various schemes like Loan Disbursement, Development Programmes (Training), Scheme of Free Education for Meritorious SC and other OBC Students, National Family Benefit Scheme, National Social Assistance Programme, Petrol Subsidy, Assistance to handicapped persons for aids/appliances, Unemployment Allowance to Disabled Persons, Financial Assistance to Dependent Children of Widows and Destitute Women are being implemented by the Social Welfare Department for the welfare of SC/OBC/Handicapped/Widows/old age persons, senior citizens and destitute women. The details are as follows:

Name of the Scheme	Beneficiaries	Expenditure 2013-14
Financial Assistance for the marriage of Daughters of Widows/ Destitute Women	10	₹2.00 lacs
Free Education for Meritorious Scheduled Caste and other Backward Classes students	59	₹ 20.00 lacs
National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)	72	₹ 9.00 lacs
<u>NSAP</u>		
1. Old Age Pension Scheme	2792	₹ 162.55 lacs
2. Pension to Widows and Destitute Women	2610	
3. Pension to Disabled persons	75	
Petrol Subsidy	35	₹1.88 lacs
Assistance to Handicapped persons for purchase of Aids/Appliances	33	₹6.00 lacs
Unemployment Allowance to the Disabled persons	4	₹ 0.10 lacs
Apni Beti Apna Dhan	640	₹ 32.00 lacs
Financial Assistance to dependent children of Widows and destitute Women	1282	₹ 29.58 lacs
Loan Disbursement for the eligible women through Chandigarh Child & Women Development Corporation	118	₹ 27.07 lacs
Loan Disbursement for the SCs through Chandigarh Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes & Minorities Financial & Development Corporation	193	₹ 56.65 lacs

7.7.16 The Chandigarh Police has been modernized with the latest equipments, arms and ammunitions, an effective communication and mobility system. A high-tech Police Control Room has been set up to ensure minimum reaction time to public calls. Auto-dialer facility has been established in collaboration with banks and jewellery stores. Under the modernization plan, the shooting range at Sector-25 is being upgraded to match the international standards. Construction of 60 acre modern complex for India Reserve Battalion was completed and 603 police personnel have been located in the new IRB campus at Sarangpur. The new facility has an administrative block, a residential complex, mess and kitchen with modern amenities. Solar

photo-voltaic panels have been fixed on rooftops.

7.7.17 Model Jail, Chandigarh has become the pioneer in the use of Information Technology by fully computerizing the jail in year 2013-14. Major aspects of prison-working have been brought within the ambit of Prison Management System, viz. Visitor Management System, Prisoner Accounts Management System, Video-Conferencing, Computer Education for Prisoners, CCTV Monitoring, Telephone Facility to the Prisoners, Solar Power System with Capacity of 100 KVA and battery back-up of 10 KVA has been installed at Model Jail, Chandigarh.



Inauguration of Solar Power system by Hon'ble Dr.Farooq Abdullah, Minister of New & Renewable Energy, Govt of India at Model Jail, Chandigarh.

7.7.18 The construction of Community Centre, Female Ward, Gymnasium Hall, Jail Shop Cafeteria and Parking in the Campus B is under progress.

7.7.19 Although Chandigarh was not visualized as an industrial city, yet, given the importance of the industry and the trade for the

economic well-being of its people, a provision for industrial area spread over nearly 1,475 acres of land was made and, in addition, 152 acres of land in the revenue estate of village Mauli Jagran was earmarked for the development of phase III of the industrial area. Every year the Department of Industries is actively

participating in the India International Trade Fair. Throughout the year, Entrepreneurial Development Programmes and seminars are being organized for the entrepreneurs with the objective of upgrading the skills and knowledge related to marketing, sourcing and finance. A Common Facility Centre for providing facilities to the potters and other weaker sections of society has been set up in the Handloom Estate, Manimajra. In a move to settle industrial disputes on account of delayed payments, a Facilitation Council has been set up by the Administration.

7.7.20 The Chandigarh Administration during the current year has organised/conducted various tournaments/camps which includes 1st All India Invitational Basketball Tournament (Men) under the aegis of Basketball Federation of India, Annual Summer Coaching Camp for Sub-Jr. and Jr. Boys & Girls at its various Coaching Centres, High Altitude Summer Coaching Camp at Shillaroo, Shimla (H.P.) for Hockey Players of Chandigarh Girls Hockey Academy, High Altitude Summer Coaching Camp at Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan (Himachal Pradesh) for 95 players of Chandigarh. The players in the camps were imparted specialized training of physical conditioning, endurance, strength & overall fitness under the supervision of 11 qualified coaches of the Sports Department.

7.7.21 The Tourism Department, Chandigarh Administration has achieved new heights in promotion of cultural and event tourism by organizing mega tourism events which have attracted a large number of the foreign as well as domestic tourists. A single-window system for the convenience of various tourists visiting the city from all over the country and abroad, who intend to see and study the Architecture work of Le Corbusier at the Capitol Complex, Sec-1, Chandigarh has been introduced.

Chandigarh Administration has launched an Annual Events Calendar of combined activities of the Department of Tourism, Department of Cultural Affairs, Tagore Theatre Society and the three academies i.e. Sangeet Natak Akademi, Chandigarh Sahitya Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi. The Department of Tourism is developing new gardens namely Garden of Palms, Sector 42, Garden of Conifers, Sector 52, Japanese Garden Sector 31 and Garden of Springs, Sector 53 to promote Garden Tourism.

7.7.22 The Chandigarh has been declared as one of the four Model Solar Cities of the country. The Chandigarh Administration has taken a giant leap forward with the installation of grid interactive rooftop based Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant on various buildings of U.T Administration. The Master Plan for the Model Solar City has been prepared by 'The Energy and Resources Institute' (TERI), New Delhi. As per the Master Plan of the Model Solar City, there is a short-term target of 3 MW rooftop solar photovoltaic installation in three years i.e. upto 2015. CREST (Chandigarh Renewal Energy Science & Technology) is the executing agency for the Department of Science & Technology for Solar Power Projects, which has taken a lead in the implementation of Solar City Project with installation of 1.8 MWp rooftop SPV Power Plants. Besides this, CREST is also installing 1 MWp rooftop SPV Power Plant on the buildings of Punjab Engineering College, which is going to be a largest rooftop SPV Solar Power Plant in any educational institution. At present, 10 rooftop SPV Solar Power Plants have been commissioned and another four are under installation.

DAMAN & DIU

7.8.1 U.T. of Daman and Diu has two districts, namely Daman and Diu. The Union Territory of Daman and Diu has a total area of 112 Sq. kms. (Daman 72 Sq. kms. and

Diu 40 Sq. kms.). Total population of Union Territory of Daman and Diu is 2,43,247 as per Population Census 2011 (Daman -1,91,173 and Diu – 52,074). Both Districts are situated on the Western Coast of India. The head quarter of this Union Territory is at Daman.

7.8.2 The UT of Daman and Diu is a centrally administered territory and 100% of grants are received from the Government of India in the form of Central assistance. During 2012-13, the UT was allotted fund of ₹425.00 crore. The UT Administration spent 100% of plan funds allocation. The Plan allocation for the year 2013-14 is ₹505.29 crore (RE). The UT Administration of Daman and Diu is giving positive BCR (Balance from Current Revenue) for several years. The UT Administration has achieved the target for BCR of ₹353.21 crore during the year 2011-12 and ₹442.04 crore during the year 2012-13. The UT Administration achieved BCR of ₹626.43 crore in 2013-14.

7.8.3 The major developmental infrastructure initiatives undertaken by the UT Administration in the different sectors during the current year have been described below:

7.8.3.1 Construction of Bridge on river Kolak connecting Pataliya in Nani Daman to Udwada Village in Gujarat is underway at an estimated cost of ₹13 crore. The total length of the bridge is 409m with 12.5m width including footpaths on both sides of 1.5m. 90% of the work is completed and the bridge is expected to be completed by end of May, 2014.

7.8.3.2 Construction of Bridge from Bamanpuja to Pali on Kalai River, Moti Daman at an estimated cost of ₹8.00 crore is in progress. The Bridge is designed for two lane traffic with overall 15m width & footpaths on both sides. The length of Bridge portion is 120 Mt. The height of bridge is 2.47m above High Flood Level (HFL) and 4.47m above the existing causeway.

WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE

7.8.4 Concerted efforts have been made by the Administration to augment piped drinking water supply to the villages of Daman District by laying pipeline from Madhuban Dam through Dunetha tank, Dabhel tank and Margawada Talav in Daman at an estimated cost of ₹49 crore, and the work is in progress. Augmentation of Diu Water Supply at Diu based on Sardar Sarovar Canal Pipeline Project from Una to Diu has been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹35 crore. Construction of Water Treatment Plant at Dunetha of (17MLD) capacity and upgradation of Dabhel treatment plant (20 MLD) and Magarwada (5 MLD) are under progress. Construction of Storm water drain with utility trench & providing paver block flooring with brick wall at both sides of the road from Bamanpuja circle to Bamanpuja Gate is in progress at an estimated cost of ₹10.12 crore and nearing completion. Construction of Check Dam across Kalai River at Bamanpuja, Daman at the cost of ₹99 lakh is completed. Apart from this, the Underground Sewerage Systems in Moti Daman and Diu at an estimated cost of ₹35 crore are under process, and Solid Waste Management projects for both Daman and Diu have been taken up for early implementation. Construction of two Overhead Tanks in Nani Daman is in progress and replacement of gravity pipeline from Dabhel to Mashal Chowk in 10.80 kms length in completed. Construction of 40 lakh liters capacity underground sump at Dabhel is in progress.

POWER

7.8.5 Under the Power Sector a number of projects have been completed during 2012-13 and were in progress during the financial year 2013-14 to enhance and strengthen the transmission and distribution capacity network in the territory. Some major such projects are as under:-

7.8.5.1 Augmentation of 66/11 KV sub-station at Ringanwada from 20 MVA to 20 MVA plus 20 MVA by adding one No.20 MVA Power Transformer along with the bay at the cost of ₹3.35 crore.

7.8.5.2 Augmentation of 66/11 KV Sub-station at Magarwada from 20 MVA to 30 MVA.

7.8.5.3 66/11 KV Sub Station of 30 MVA capacity Bhimpore Sub station has been commissioned at Daman.

7.8.5.4 139 KW of roof top solar panels have been installed at various Government buildings in both the districts.

7.8.5.5 In order to increase the power reliability for the consumers in Kachigam and Zari Villages, new 66/11 KV Sub-station having capacity of 30 MW is under progress at the cost of ₹9.18 crore.

7.8.5.6 Enhancement of 220/66 KV Sub-station at Magarwada from 160 MVA to 310 MVA at the cost of ₹9.78 crore.

7.8.5.7 Establishment of new 220/66 KV, 260 MVA Sub-station at Ringanwada at the cost of ₹38.8 crore.

7.8.5.8 The project for setting up of 4 MW Solar Plants (3 MW at Diu District and 1 MW at Daman District) has been awarded to M/s BHEL at estimated cost of ₹34.00 crore.

7.8.5.9 A new building of Electricity Department at Daman is under construction and is expected to be completed by December, 2014.

EDUCATION

7.8.6 Education is imparted in the Government sector through 52 Primary, 58 Middle and Secondary Schools and 10 Higher Secondary

Schools. Education is free up to Class XII for the students. Uniforms, shoes, socks, and all learning materials viz. text books, note books, drawing materials, etc. are provided to the SC/ ST students free of cost. A scheme of providing the financial assistance towards tuition fees and hostel expenses to Girl students for higher education and professional courses to the extent of 100% reimbursement for BPL families and 50% for others (with a cap) is being implemented in the UT.

7.8.7 The first ever Degree College in Diu district with Arts and Commerce stream affiliated to Saurashtra University was inaugurated by the Administrator of Daman and Diu on 10.07.2013 and its academic session started with an intake of 180 students. The Scheme of cooked Mid-day Meal is functioning successfully in the UT and on an average 15,089 students in a month from Class I to VIII are being covered under the Scheme.

7.8.7.1 A decision has been taken to start a new Polytechnic at Diu from next academic year 2014-15.

7.8.7.2 The foundation stone for extension of Padmabhushan Sports Complex, Diu at a cost of ₹6.63 crore was laid by the Administrator, UT of Daman & Diu on 28.02.2014. The extension includes the construction of an Olympic size swimming pool as well as indoor facilities for squash, gymnasium and dormitory.

7.8.7.3 A new scheme called "Udaan" for providing free laptop to all students of Class 11th and first semester of Diploma Courses in Polytechnic was formulated for implementation in 2013-14. This scheme was launched by the Administrator on 24.01.2014 in Swami Vivekanand Auditorium at Nani Daman where the Administrator, Member of Parliament and other dignitaries distributed laptops to a few eligible students.

HEALTH

7.8.8 At present, there are 26 Sub-Centres, 3 Primary Health Centres, 2 Community Health Centres and 2 District Hospitals functioning in the UT. The Government Hospital at Marwad, Daman has been strengthened by inauguration of fully equipped Dialysis unit on 25.05.2013 by the Administrator of Daman and Diu. The hospital is also being equipped with a CT Scan Machine. Over 26,000 children upto 5 years of age were administered Polio doses during the Pulse Polio Immunization Programme. The Polio surveillance was also conducted to find out polio affected children. No such cases have been reported during the last 15 years in the territory. A new OPD Block has been commissioned in Government Hospital, Daman.



(New OPD Block at Government Hospital, Daman)

7.8.9 All pregnant women accessing Public Health Institutions are entitled to free delivery including caesarean section with zero out of pocket expenses of all drugs, consumables, investigations, provision of blood, etc. In addition, free diet and free transport from home and back and facilities in case of referral are also assured. All new-born babies are assured of complete free treatment with zero out of pocket expenses during the first 30 days of their birth along with the transport facilities.

LAW & ORDER

7.8.10 The Daman and Diu Police has been strengthened with infrastructure and manpower

including Women Police, and modernized with the latest equipment, weaponry and an effective communication system.

TOURISM

7.8.11 Since Daman and Diu is a tourist destination, the Administration has taken various initiatives for development of tourist infrastructure, conservation of monuments, churches, forts, beautification of various places like gardens, beaches, ponds and other tourist spots. The first ever Daman Heritage Festival was organised on 15.10.2013 to 16.10.2013 at Dominican Monastery, Fort Area, Daman with living legend of Bansuri Shri Hari Parsad Chaurashiya and Bharata Natyam exponent Ms. Rama Vadyanathan. The following initiatives have also been taken up:

- (i) Development of the gardens and landscape adjacent to Fort wall and near Light house at Daman.
- (ii) Development of the land opposite Diu Museum and opposite Gandhi Statue at Chakratirth Beach, Diu.
- (iii) A bicycle track at Diu District.
- (iv) A Heritage Walkway at Diu District has been completed.
- (v) Promotion of territory through a Professional Agency.
- (vi) Conservation of the heritage structures through Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH).
- (vii) Construction of Sea Protection wall from Light House Moti Daman to Jampore Beach at an estimated cost of ₹5.50 crore and alongwith Jogging Track facility.
- (viii) Construction of Tourist Hostel in Daman.

7.8.12 The Administration has implemented a landmark IT project with effect from 07.05.2013 for providing time bound services to the public through “Samay Sudhini Seva”, which provides

a mechanism to monitor the timely delivery of citizen services by using information technology. *Samay Sudhini Seva* ensures public service guarantee and also facilitates the efficient implementation of the right of citizens to time-bound delivery of services. It features an online monitoring system, which captures the submission of service applications and their disposal electronically through central software based in NIC, Delhi. The Scheme also provides for redressal forums in terms of the first appellant and the second appellant authorities wherein the citizens can register their grievances if their service is not delivered on time. The scheme was first launched with 31 services across 5 departments in Daman. The second phase was launched on 17.07.2013 by adding 21 services of 7 departments in Daman. The service was also launched in Diu. The total services presently available under the Seva are 52 in Daman & Diu. The scheme has been highly appreciated by the public. Another important achievement is digitization of rural land records which has been completed and was launched on 30.01.2014. Issue of computerized form I & XIV (land records with name of occupant, cultivator, area, name of crop, irrigation details, etc.) has also been started. The rural land records are also available in the UT website for viewing. The digitization of the urban land records is near completion.

7.8.13 The Administration has taken up the initiative to start Commercial flights from Daman airport and link Diu as well as Mumbai for the convenience of public. Land acquisition

for establishing the Civil Terminal has been started.

7.8.14 The Social Welfare Department implements schemes in respect of Scheduled tribes, Scheduled castes and Economically Weaker sections of the communities. It also implements schemes for the benefit of the specific categories of economically poor persons such as physically handicapped persons and scholarships to students, women, children and old age persons.

7.8.15 Under Saraswati Sadhana Yojana, 1,120 bicycles was distributed to all girls students studying in Standard VIII.



(The Administrator of Daman and Diu distributing bicycles to the school children)

7.8.16 With the concerted efforts of the Administration, almost all the ST/SC/Minority eligible students are covered under various scholarship schemes. The benefit was directly transferred in the bank account of beneficiaries during the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014 and details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Nos. of students/ beneficiaries
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for SC students	182
2.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST students	354
3.	National Scheme for Incentive for girl child for secondary education (NSIGSE)	173
4.	National Means-cum-merit scholarship	54

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Nos. of students/ beneficiaries
5.	Pre Matric Scholarship for SC students	113
6.	Up gradation of Merit of SC Students	20
7.	Stipend / Scholarship for SC/ST students	3147
8.	Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs students	729
9.	Post Matric Scholarship for Minority students	26
10.	Merit cum Means scholarships for Minority students	07
11.	Pre Matric Scholarship for Minority students	494
12.	Pre Matric Scholarship for OBCs students	560
13.	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	749
14.	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	181
15.	Old age Pension (Average beneficiaries per month)	5054
16.	Widow Pension	1368
17.	Disabled Pension	253

7.8.17 Daman and Diu have a total coastal length of 29 kms. Fisheries is one of the primary economic activities in the territory. To promote and deliver better facilities to the fishermen, the Administration is implementing various schemes of providing financial assistance and subsidy. An amount of ₹362.16 lakh as subsidy and assistance was released to the fishermen during the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014.

DADAR AND NAGAR HAVELI

7.9.1 The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is situated on the Western Coast of India. Its population as per 2011 Census is 3,43,709 (1,93,360 Males and 1,49,949 Females). It has an area of 491 sq.km and comprises two enclaves viz. (1) Dadra, and (2) Nagar Haveli. As per Census-2011, the UT comprises of 65 Villages, 05 Census Towns, one District Panchayat, 11 Village Panchayats and one Municipal Council. The UT adjoins Valsad District of Gujarat & Thane District of Maharashtra.

7.9.2 The Dadra & Nagar Haveli Power Distribution Corporation has been set up in the UT and is functioning since 2012-13. Major projects taken in the power sector include the following:-

- (i) Augmentation of 220/66 KV, Kharadpada Sub-station from 350 MVA to 400 MVA.
- (ii) Establishment of 66/11 KV, 2x20 MVA Sub-station at Athal and Vaghdhara.
- (iii) Establishment of 400 KV Sub-station at Kala by PGCIL (likely to be commissioned by June, 2014).
- (iv) Augmentation of 66/11 KV Sub-station by adding 20 MVA Transformer at Khadoli, Rakholi and Amlhi Sub-stations.
- (v) The implementation of Smart Grid as well as underground cabling in Urban Area is in process. A 3 MW solar plant is being setup at the cost of ₹28 crore, for which tenders have been invited.
- (vi) A proposal for establishment of 220/66 KV, 2x160 MVA sub-station at Waghchhipa has been submitted to the Ministry of Power, Government of India for

consideration and approval. The establishment of 66/11 KV Electric sub-stations at Piparia, Kala & Waghdhara is in progress.

7.9.3 The Public Health Services are provided through the network of Health Institutions in the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli viz. District Hospital, Community Health Centre, Primary Health Centre, Rural Dispensary, Sub Centre and Mobile Medical Unit. Two new PHCs at Rakholi & Dadra have been started w.e.f. 03.04.2013 and 28.06.2013 respectively with indoor facility having 30 beds each. Additionally, both PHCs provide the free facility of Laboratory and Delivery Services to all the residents in the area.

7.9.4 UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is Polio free since 1997.

7.9.5 Tracking of pregnant women through Mother & Child Care Tracking System (MCTS) is a new initiative launched in the UT. This helps in increasing the follow up of ANC Services as well as in identifying any drop-out case. Further, new cadre of ASHA has been added to generate awareness among people about different health services, particularly in tribal areas.

7.9.6 Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital (VBCH), Silvassa, a 272 bedded specialty hospital in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, caters to the entire population of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and adjoining areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra for its curative, preventive and rehabilitation needs. A state of art Accident Prevention cum Trauma and Emergency Medical Services, which has 18 bedded Intensive Care Unit and 5 ultra modern Operation Theatres with 4 bedded Casualty is functioning well. The patient turn-out has increased in the OPD and IPD. During 2012-13 5,71,809 patients attended OPD and 25,316 attended in IPD, which has

increased to 6,28,290 OPD patients and 30,548 IPD patients in the current year, 2013.

7.9.7 Department of Telemedicine of Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa is connected to Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai and Dr. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital, Mumbai, wherein Teleconferencing is used in various Super Specialty fields. A total of 725 such teleconferencing sessions were held during 2013-14. Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa is also connected through Tele-medicine to CHC Khanvel and PHC Kilvani and Mandoni wherein Specialty treatment is rendered and a total of 898 patients at Khanvel, 151 in Mandoni and 228 in Kilvani have benefited from this facility from January 2013 to 31.03.2014.

7.9.7.1 Other important schemes implemented are as under:

- (i) Save the Girl Child Scheme was launched in 2007, in which amount of ₹40,000 is deposited one time in the name of the girl child for 18 years. On maturity, the beneficiary would receive the maturity amount. The first two living girl child in a family are covered under this scheme; and 557 beneficiaries have been covered from January, 2013 to 31.03.2014.
- (ii) School of Nursing & College of Nursing: School of Nursing was started in the year 2007-08 with an intake of 20 students each year, which has been upgraded to College of Nursing from September, 2013 with an annual intake of 40 students each year.
- (iii) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram: During 2012-13, a total of 29,413 Mothers and Neonates took benefit under the scheme. 52,511 beneficiaries have been benefited from January 2013 to 31.03.2014.
- (iv) Janani Suraksha Yojana: During 2012-13, 40 beneficiaries were covered under Jananai

Suraksha Yojana; and 51 beneficiaries have been covered from January 2013 to 31.03.2014.

- (v) Matru Samrudhi Yojana: Cash benefit of ₹5,000 is sanctioned to each beneficiary under the Matru Samrudhi Yojana (MSY) for institutional deliveries in Government Institutions in the UT. During last year 2012-13, 449 beneficiaries were covered under MSY; and from January 2013 to March 2014, 506 beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme.
- (vi) Emergency Medical Response Services i.e. "108" has been started in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli w.e.f. 10.04.2012; and 25,747 beneficiaries have been benefited from January 2013 to 31.03.2014. Non Emergency Medical Response Services i.e. "104" has been started from 21.11.2012.
- (vii) Bhagirathmal Jiwarajka Dialysis Centre has started functioning under Rogi Kalyan Samiti and 3,612 dialysis have been conducted from January 2013 to 31.03.2014.
- (viii) Under the Rogi Kalayan Samiti, an Advance Imaging Centre with the lodging facility is under construction in Shri Vinoba Bhawe Civil Hospital, Silvassa at an estimated cost of ₹2.45 crore.
- (ix) Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been approved by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in March 2011. The scheme provides financial assistance upto ₹1.50 lakh to each patient living Below Poverty Line, who are suffering from major life threatening diseases to receive medical treatment at any of the Super Specialty Hospitals/Institutions under the Government or other Government Hospitals. From January 2013 to 31.03.2014, 40 beneficiaries have been

benefited and ₹28.00 lakh have been disbursed.

- (x) Union Territory has launched services of First Ride (Pehali Savari) on 21.11.2012 under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram wherein mothers and newborn infants are availing benefits of free to & fro transport; 5,945 beneficiaries have been benefited from January 2013 to 31.03.2014.

7.9.8 Major projects have been taken up by the Administration for strengthening and upgrading the road network in the U.T. Major works initiated/ completed during 2013-14 (as on 31.03.2014):

- (i) Construction of major high-level bridges at Athal costing ₹12.36 crore, Rakholi costing ₹13.78 crore and Piparia costing ₹6.25 crore entrusted to OIDC is in progress and casting of Piers, Girder & Slab are in progress.
- (ii) Construction of high - level bridge (four lane) at Agriwad across river Piparia Costing ₹11.85 crore in progress by OIDC.
- (iii) The construction work of high-level bridge at Dokmardi near Agriculture Farm across river Piparia costing ₹11.08 crore is in progress and the casting of girder/ slab is now in progress by CPWD.
- (iv) The construction work of two high level bridges at Morkhal costing ₹3.99 Crore & Karchond (Dudhni) costing ₹6.36 crore has been completed by PWD.
- (v) Construction of 03 high level bridges at Silly main road (₹2.75 crore), Umarkui-Hatpada (₹3.54 crore) and Karad road (₹2.76 crore) are in progress and will be completed by 15.06.2014 i.e. before onset of monsoon.
- (vi) The consultancy services & preparation of DPR for construction of high level

bridges at Bildhari & Gunsa villages and Kauncha are in progress by the department.

- (vii) Widening /converting of road from 1½ lane to 2 lane of Kilvani road (6.00 km.) has been completed by the department and widening/ converting of road from 1½ lane to 2 lane of Silly road (5.00 km), Morkhal road (5.60 km) and Kilvani Radha road (11/6 to 18/0 km) are in progress by the department (total about 23.00 km).
- (viii) Widening/ converting of road from 1½ lane to 2 lane of Dudhani road (7.00 km) and Mandoni road (2.60 km) has been completed by the department.
- (ix) Widening of road in to 1.50 lane (5.50 Mt width) of Talavali road (3.20 km) has been completed by the department.

7.9.9 The Public Works Department has carried out special repair works and de-silting of canal for a length of 20.00 km. during the financial year 2012-13 for the Minor and Sub-Minor canal stretches, which are falling in the jurisdiction of UT Administration. Repair works/ de-silting work for a canal length of 18.70 km. has been completed during the current financial year 2013-14. Construction of Checkdam-cum-causeway across the river Kolak at Mota Randha is in progress.

7.9.10 A major project of Integrated Water Management Plan with a project cost of ₹255 crore is already under submission to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India. Piped Water supply scheme in Mandoni and Dudhani area is under progress and 80% work is completed. Projects for augmentation of Urban Water supply scheme including a water treatment plant and an Underground Sewerage System for Silvassa

are under progress. An integrated Solid Waste Management Project is being taken up for the entire UT on a PPP basis for which tender has been finalised.

FOREST AND ENVIORNMENT PROTECTION

7.9.11 Reserved forest area constitutes around 40% of the total geographical area of the U.T. The Forest Department implements schemes like Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration, Social and Farm Forestry to rehabilitate the degraded forest by raising of new plantation and maintenance old tree plantation. During 2012-13 an area of 200 ha. was covered under “ Raising of New Plantation on Degraded Forest Land” and 630 ha. was covered under the scheme of “ Maintenance of Old Plantation raised during Last Three Years”. About 5 lakh seedlings have been distributed free of cost among the SC/ST and marginal farmers for plantation of trees in private land.

7.9.12 The following assets have been created as the part of development of Eco-Tourism activities and soil water conservation measures, during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14.

- (i) A Panoramic view point has been developed at Vaghchouda to educate people, Tourists/ Visitors in Dadra & Nagar Haveli about conservation and Protection of Nature including Forests, wildlife and environment.
- (ii) Prakruti Parichay Kendra (Nature Interpretation Centre) at Khanvel was inaugurated on 03.04.2013 by Hon'ble Minister of State of Home Affairs, Shri Mullappally Ramachandran during his visit to the UT.



Inauguration of “Prakruti Parichay Kendra”, Khanvel by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs

- iii. A Nature Trail has been developed at Chovedha, Dudhani to closely monitor the Flora & Fauna create awareness among the local people about Bio-Diversity in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- iv. A Butterfly Park has been developed at Khanvel over an area of approximately 4 hectare which is a beautiful Eco-Tourism, recreation and education spot for Biologists and Students.
- v. Sachdeva Bal Udhyan has been renovated by providing musical fountain, Lawns and Waterfall, Aquarium to attract children to the spot and educated them regarding the importance of Flora, Fauna and Nature.
- vi. A Botanical Garden/ Nakshatra Van Garden, Silvassa has been developed and inaugurated on 04.03.2014.
- vii. Vanmahotsava – 2013 was celebrated in October’ 2013 at Government High School, Amboli.
- viii. The construction of checkdam at 15 places were taken up and 6 checkdams were completed during the year 2013-14.

7.9.13 The UT Administration has developed several tourist attractions which includes gardens, tourist resorts, lion safari and adventure sport activities. The Administration has established an Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology with the support of the Ministry of Tourism. The Institute imparts training in Hospitality Administration and provides a three-year degree course along with other certificate and Diploma courses which are in offing.

7.9.14 The Dadar & Nagar Haveli Police has been strengthened with infrastructure, manpower including Women Police, and modernized with the latest equipment, weaponry and an effective communication system.

SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE:

7.9.15 The Integrated Child Development Scheme is being implemented in the territory through 219 Anganwadi Centres and 49 Mini-Anganwadi Centres where over 18,407 children and 3,076 women are benefitted. For the benefit of the specific categories of economically poor persons, schemes of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension, Indira Gandhi National Widow

Pension, Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension are also implemented covering above 10,475 beneficiaries.

7.9.16 Under Saraswati Sadhana Yojana where free bicycles are distributed to SC/ST girl students studying in Standard VIII, 1,785 cycles were distributed during the year 2012-13. The free distribution of bicycles has been extended by the Administration to all 2,896 girl students of Standard VIII in the current year with an aim to reduce the school drop out of girls entering high school. Another scheme is pre-matric and post-matric scholarship to minority students under which 266 minority students have been benefited last year 2012-13. 206 students were covered during the year 2013-14.

7.9.17 Education is free up to class XII for all the students. Uniform, shoes & socks, & all learning materials viz. Text Book, Note books, Drawing materials, Compass box etc. are provided to all the students free of cost. With the continued and concerted efforts of the Administration, the literacy rate has increased from 57.63% in 2001 to 76.20% in 2011. To strengthen the infrastructure facilities, the construction and renovation of Primary School buildings with all basic amenities at various places has been taken up. Two new Gujarati Medium High schools at Falandi and Silli villages, three new English Medium High schools at Dadra, Khanvel and Naroli and one Higher Secondary School at Rakholi with Science stream have been started. The construction of seven Secondary school buildings is under progress. The Plan work is in progress with Public Works Department. The first ever Government College in the UT which was started in July, 2011, now has over 1100 students in Arts, Commerce and Science streams. The construction of new building for the college is under progress and a block of 24

class room will be ready by June, 2014. From the next academic year, college will be shifted to its new campus.

7.9.18 The Education Department has implemented Centrally Sponsored schemes like Information Communication Technology (ICT), National Means cum Merit Scholarship Incentives for Girls, Rashtriya Madhyamik Sikhsa Abhiyan (RMSA), Incentive to girls for secondary education etc. A proposal is being finalized to start an Engineering College in the UT from 2014-15. "Sarvottam" project is being implemented in the UT for improvement in quality of education of schools in partnership with CII Institute of Quality, Bangalore.

7.9.19 Under this project, 20 Schools in the UT have started a time-bound journey towards improvement of quality through the school excellence cluster approach and towards final accreditation by a national level agency. Based on the experience with these schools, more schools will be added to the project in the UT with an aim to cover all schools within the next few years.

7.9.20 A new scheme of providing financial assistance towards tuition fees and hostel expenses to Girl students for higher education and professional courses to the extent of 100% reimbursement for BPL families and 50% for others (with a cap) is being implemented in the UT. Total amount of ₹200.41 lakh has been disbursed to the 433 girl students during the year 2013-14.

7.9.21 The Administration has implemented a landmark IT project of providing time bound services to the public through Samay Sudhini Seva which provides a mechanism to monitor the timely delivery of citizen services by using information technology. Samay Sudhini Seva

ensures public service guarantee and also facilitates the efficient implementation of the right of citizens to time-bound delivery of services. It features an online monitoring system which captures the submission of service applications and their disposal electronically through central software based in NIC, Delhi. The scheme also provides for redressal forums in terms of first appellant and second appellant authorities wherein the citizens can register their grievances if their service is not delivered on time. The scheme was first launched with 34 services across 5 departments in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The second phase was launched on 17.07.2013 by adding 28 more services of 7 departments in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The total services presently available under the Seva are 62 across 11 departments. The scheme has been highly appreciated by the public.



7.9.22 The Administration is also working on setting up of the basic infrastructure for e-Governance projects, including a State Data Centre and a Wide Area Network. It is proposed to set up eleven Common Service Centres (CSC) in the territory, where many Government Services will be provided under a single roof. Another important achievement in this area is digitization of land records. The issue of computerized form 7x12 (an extract from the hand Record Register maintained by the Revenue Department of the DNH Administration) has been started.

“SANKALP” - CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVE

7.9.23 The UT Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli has initiated a unique, ambitious and innovative project for industry - government partnership in social development, through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) framework. The project has been titled “Sankalp”, and is aimed at adoption of each of the 70 villages and 515 hamlets in the territory by one or more industrial unit. In addition, the industry could contribute to specific sectors/projects throughout the territory.

7.9.24 A framework has been made wherein industries are coming forward and voluntarily enrolling themselves in the programme, while the Administration is outlining the facilities needed by the village, based on local consultations. 10 industrial units have adopted 10 villages and 101 hamlets so far. They have identified the projects in these villages which are being taken up on priority basis by them. The projects include the construction of Multipurpose Community Hall/ Skill Development Centres, construction of Pakka Houses, educational and recreational facilities etc. in the rural areas.

7.9.25 Panchayati Raj has been successfully implemented in the UT by transferring all the subjects envisaged in the 12th Schedule of Constitution under their jurisdiction along with the necessary funds as well as manpower. As per the latest guidelines of the Finance Commission, as a part of Micro Planning, 50% G.I.A. of District Panchayat is transferred directly to Village Panchayats. Considerable share of UT funds have been allocated to local bodies in the form of G.I.A. The actual G.I.A. allocated to District Panchayat was ₹133.10 crore in the year 2012-13 which has been raised to ₹137.71 crore in the year 2013-14. With the help of this G.I.A. the local bodies have been able to

carry out development works in the area of Rural Roads and Bridges, Rural water supply, street lights, elementary education, veterinary services and welfare of women and children etc.

7.9.25.1 Amendment of the Panchayati Raj Regulation has been finalized by the Ministry of Law and Justice. The said Regulation viz. Dadra

and Nagar Haveli Panchayati Raj Regulation, 2012 has come into force from 03.10.2012 in the UT.

7.9.25.2 The bye-election of District Panchayat for five wards (namely Dadra, Naroli, Dapada, Amboli and Dudhani) was held on 22.12.2013 and successfully conducted in free and fair manner.

CHAPTER VIII POLICE FORCES

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

8.1.1 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 IPS officers and is responsible for all policy decisions related to the Service, including cadre structure, training, cadre allocation, confirmation, empanelment, deputation, pay and allowances, disciplinary matters, etc.

8.1.2 The Service is organized into 25 State cadres/Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for the Union Government. In every cadre, a 'Central Deputation Reserve' is built-in for sending the officers on deputation. The structure of each cadre is jointly reviewed by Government of India in consultation with the concerned State Government after every 5 years. The Ministry of Home Affairs had reviewed the cadre strength of 23 cadres in the year 2010 and one was reviewed in 2011.

8.1.3 The authorized strength of the Indian Police Service Officers as on 01.01.2014 is tabulated below:-

State/Cadre	Authorized strength of officers as on 01.01.2014
Andhra Pradesh	258
AGMU	295
Assam-Meghalaya	188
Bihar	231
Chhattisgarh	103
Gujarat	195
Haryana	137
Himachal Pradesh	89
Jammu & Kashmir	147
Jharkhand	135
Karnataka	205
Kerala	163
Madhya Pradesh	291
Maharashtra	302
Manipur	89
Nagaland	70
Odisha	188
Punjab	172
Rajasthan	205
Sikkim	32
Tamil Nadu	263
Tripura	65
Uttar Pradesh	489
Uttarakhand	69
West Bengal	347
Total	4728

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

8.2.1 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy is the premier police training institution of the country. It has world class police training facilities. It is mandated with the task of preparing leaders for the Indian

Sl.No	Training Programme	Period	
		From	To
(1)	Phase – I Training at the Academy	24.12.2012	05.11.2013
(2)	Study cum Cultural Tour	18.11.2013	30.11.2013
(3)	Attachment with CRPF, Army and various CPOs at Delhi	02.12.2013	03.01.2014
(4)	District Practical Training at their State cadre	13.01.2014	26.07.2014
(5)	Phase – II Training at the Academy	04.08.2014	29.08.2014

8.2.2.1 There were 148 officer trainees including 12 officer trainees from Bhutan, Nepal & Maldives. Amongst the above, there were 25 lady officer trainees including 1 each from Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal. Training was imparted in an integrated manner by linking inputs on criminal law, investigation, human rights, field craft & tactics etc. Simulated exercises on crime investigation, public order management etc. were organised to impart professional skills. In addition, modules were conducted to orient and sensitise the trainees to issues related to gender, children, marginalised communities, weaker sections of the society etc. Training in police tactics was imparted to equip the trainees to combat terrorism and Left Wing Extremism. Training on policing at grassroots was given through Model police station. Assessment was also done through a scenario based integrated examination system.

8.2.3 A total of 128 IPS officer trainees of 63 and 64 RR (2010 and 2011 batch) successfully completed the four week long Phase-II training also at the Academy from 29.07.2013 to 23.08.2013.

Police through training of newly recruited IPS officers and senior officers and to be a Centre of research for studies on police subjects.

Basic Course

8.2.2 The Basic Course Training for IPS officer trainees of 65 RR (2012 batch) was underway during the period at the Academy which is as under:

Senior Courses

8.2.4 A total of 566 participants attended the 15 in-service courses on different subjects such as National Security, Wild Life Crime Detection, Community Policing, Innovations in Forensic Science, Cyber Crimes, Good Policing and Practices, Management of Training Course, Tactics Courses, Training of Trainers Courses, Course of Deputy SP of North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA). A total of 227 participants attended 7 seminars on different topics such as National Security, Wild Life Crime Detection, Innovations in Forensic Science, Community Policing, Good Policing and Practices. In addition to this, Re-Union Seminar were organized for 1963, 1983 and 1988 batches.

8.2.5 Academy is also conducting Re-Union Seminars of IPS Officers who complete service of 25 years, 30 years and 50 years respectively, Accordingly, the Academy conducted Re-Union Seminars for the Batches of 1988 (25 years), 1983 (30 years) during 2013-14.

8.2.6 Retired Batches of IPS Officers who complete 50 years service are also invited for

the Re-Union Seminars every year. Re-Union Seminar of 1963 Batch of IPS Officers (50 years) was conducted in September, 2013.

Special Tactics Courses

8.2.7 200 Police Officers from the State Police/Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) have been trained in “Special Tactics” covering Management of Tactical Operations, Training of Trainers Course, Course on Tactics and Course on Improvised Explosive Device (IEDs) and Post Blast Procedures etc.

Other Events

8.2.8 The following events also took place in the Academy during the current year:-

- (i) Ms. Aruna Roy, Social & Political Activist delivered 28th Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Memorial Lecture on 15.10.2013 on the topic “ Role of Police in a Transparent & Accountable Democracy”.
- (ii) Shri Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary, conducted the 36th Annual Board Meeting of the National Police Academy on 19.03.2014.



Basic Training Course for 2012 batch (65 RR) of IPS Officers was successfully completed in the Academy, 148 IPS Officer Trainees took part in the passing-out-parade. Hon'ble President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee was the Chief Guest.



Shri Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary, conducted the 36th Annual Board Meeting of the National Police Academy on 19.03.2014

NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY (NEPA)

8.3.1 The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) - the one and only Regional Police Training Institute, was set up by the Government of India, under MHA. It was established in 1978 and is located at Umsaw Village under Ri-Bhoi District of Meghalaya. NEPA was initially set up as a project of North Eastern Council. Consequent upon the creation of the Department of Development of North Eastern Region, the North Eastern Council, including

the North Eastern Police Academy, it was brought under this new Department (now Ministry of DONER). In the year 2007, the NEPA was again transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs to have the professional inputs. The Academy has an Advisory Board with the Union Home Secretary, as its Chairman for formulating policy decisions. The objective of NEPA is to conduct basic courses for the directly recruited Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sub Inspectors of 8 NE States of India and in-service courses, including seminars and workshops, for police officers of all States.



Main Building of NEPA

8.3.2 A revised plan scheme with an outlay of ₹82.13 crore was approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 24.01.2011 for 47 works in NEPA. A sum of ₹27.68 crore has been sanctioned and released in 2013-14 to the construction agencies. Following are the important construction works completed by 31.03.2014:-

1. Swimming Pool
2. In-door Sport Complex
3. Training block
4. Residential quarters

5. Tradesmen shop
6. Shopping Complex.



Training Block being constructed

8.3.3 NEPA conducts a large number of in-service courses. To name a few, the following are important courses suited to the requirements of police officers belonging to NE States in particular and other States in general.

1. Workshop on RTI
2. Departmental Inquiry.
3. Disaster Management.
4. Narcotic Drug Enforcement.
5. Stress Management.
6. Explosive & Bomb Disposal.
7. Scientific Investigation of criminal cases
8. Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare.
9. Workshop on Economic Offences-Bank Fraud, Valuable Security and questioned document.
10. Memory Forensic, Data Recovery, Internet Fraud and Mobile Phone/Sim Card Cloning Training.
11. Workshop on Collection of Intelligence and Interrogation Techniques.
12. Computer courses on CCTNS / Ethical Hacking / Cyber Crime / Cyber Forensic.



Group photo of Armourer Course trainees

8.3.4 During 2013, 40 such courses were conducted. Similarly 12 such courses were

conducted during the period 01.01.2014 to 31.03.2014.



North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA)



Recently completed Hospital (Left) and Instructors' Mess (Right) at NEPA

8.3.5 During the visit to NEPA on 29.01.2008, in connection with NEPA Board Meeting, the Union Home Secretary directed the Director of National Police Academy, Hyderabad, to work out a plan to develop the NEPA as a Centre of Excellence. Accordingly, a team of NPA officials conducted a study on NEPA from 17.03.2008 to 20.03.2008, to make suitable recommendations to Government.

8.3.6 Several recommendations of the committees, constituted at different intervals to convert NEPA into a 'Centre of Excellence', have been implemented. Towards converting NEPA into a 'Centre of Excellence' many more things are yet to be done. For the 12th Five Year Plan period, a sum of ₹334.00 crore has been earmarked (Revenue Head: ₹134.00 crore and Capital Head ₹150.00 crore). Out of the Capital Head amounting to ₹150.00 crore, it is proposed make expenditure as under:-

Construction of ongoing/ new projects	:	₹139.50 crore
Procurement of vehicles	:	₹3.00 crore
Procurement of machinery/ equipment	:	₹7.50 crore

8.3.7 During the 12th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to construct the buildings for housing the trainees, faculty, etc.

1. 60 bedded Trainee Officers' Mess.
2. 20 bedded Senior Officers' Mess.
3. 120 bedded Lady Cadets' Mess.
4. 30 bedded Subordinate Officers' Mess.
5. 120 bedded hostel for in-service course trainees.
6. 38 Residential Quarters.
7. Drill Hall.
8. Stable for 20 horses.
9. 100 bedded barrack for security personnel.

CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES(CAPFs)

8.4 There are six Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) namely Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and National Security Guards (NSG) and one Central Paramilitary Force (CPMF) namely Assam Rifles (AR) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of these, AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the 'Border Guarding Forces' while CRPF is deployed to assist the Civil Administration under the State Governments/ UT Administrations in matters relating to maintenance of Public Order, internal security and counter insurgency. The Rapid Action

Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are specialized wings of the CRPF to deal with the riots and Left Wing Extremism/insurgency respectively. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations of national/strategic importance including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), airports, atomic power plants, space organizations, industrial units, important national museums, Government buildings in Delhi and other important sensitive organizations. NSG is a specialized strike Force trained in the Counter terrorism and Anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing the high risk VIPs. It also acts as sky marshal for securing the domestic and international flights.

ASSAM RIFLES (AR)

8.5.1 Fondly known as “Friends of the North East People”, the Assam Rifles was raised as Cacher Levy in 1835 and is the oldest Para Military Force in the country. It has its Head Quarters at Shillong and the Force is completely deployed in the North East. It functions under the operational control of the Ministry of Defence and under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Force is mandated for dual role of maintaining internal security in the North East and for guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border, spread over 1,631 km. The Force comprises of a Directorate General Headquarter, three Inspectorate General Headquarters, 12 Sector Headquarters, 46 Battalions, one Training Centre and the administrative elements with a total strength of 65,662.

Operational Achievements

8.5.2 In its fight against militancy from 01.04.2013 till 31.03.2014, Assam Rifles has neutralized 25 terrorists, apprehended 973 and

induced surrender of 378, apart from recovering 1,127 Arms, 679 Magazines, 28,523 rounds of assorted Ammunition, 271 Grenades, 28,642 Detonators, 629 Gelatin Sticks and 28 assorted Bombs during the operations. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans border crimes, Assam Rifles during the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014 seized a large quantity of contraband items which include 1,501.205 kg Ganja, 27.806 kg Opium, 6.195 kg Heroin, 0.851 kg Brown Sugar, 15,59,696 Tablets of Banned Drugs, 570.900 kg Banned drugs, 15,59,696 Bottles of Illicit Liquor, 222.95 kg Pangolin Shells, Deer Horn 1.250 kg, 20 Tokay Geckos, Myanmar Currency (Kyat), 1,65,270, Extortion money ₹8,26,505, Fake currency ₹8,30,420 and cash ₹1,08,51,733.

Modernization of Assam Rifles

8.5.3 The Assam Rifles have been performing its assigned task with a high level of efficiency and effectiveness. Due to constant advancements in technology, changes in Weapon /Equipment Profile of the Terrorists, commensurate modernization of Assam Rifles weapons and equipment is imperative, and is being done in a graduated manner.

Training

8.5.4 During the period Assam Rifles carried out focused and intensive training in a progressive manner. The results of dedicated training translated into excellent operational performance in Country Insurgency (CI) operations as well as in Border Guarding (BG) Role.

8.5.5 Apart from its Premier Training Institution, namely the Assam Rifles Training Centre and School, the Force has taken initiative in creating three other Counter Insurgency Battle Schools, an Assam Rifles Hill Driving School

and an Assam Rifles Dog Training Centre. The augmentation has been necessitated to achieve the desired professional goals. The emphasis is laid on honing the individual and collective professional expertise of all ranks to make them self reliant, confident and competent soldiers.

Civic Action Projects

8.5.6 In addition to excelling in operations, the Assam Rifles is also rendering a yeoman's service to the Nation by involving itself intimately for the upliftment of the people of the North East, through numerous Civic Action Projects. Some of these encompass, the Construction of Community Halls, Water Supply Schemes, establishment of Vocational Training Centers, Upliftment of Rural Schools, National Integration Tours for Students, organizing free Medical Camps in far flung areas, Awareness Programmes, Sports Activities for the youth etc. The Civic Action Projects are a regular and continuous process to 'Win the Hearts and Minds' of the North-East People and to wean them away from the terrorists. These projects are deliberately conceived with diligence and speedily executed so that maximum benefits are reaped by the local populace, especially those located in the remote and inaccessible areas.

Achievement in Sports Event

8.5.7 Karate Team of the Force secured 4th position out of 24 teams in the '3rd Asia Cup Karate Championship' held at New Delhi from 03.05.2013 to 05.05.2013.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF)

8.6.1 BSF was raised in 1965 with a strength of 25 Battalions and 3 Coys and the multiplicity of State Forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighboring countries was done away with. Over the years, the Force has grown

in size and as on date it has 175 Battalions including 3 NDRF Units, 5 Major Training Institutions, 11 Subsidiary Training Centers and 03 minor Training Institutions. The Force Headquarter is in Delhi. Its field formations includes 2 Special Directorates General. i.e. Spl DG (East) and Spl DG (West), 13 Frontiers and 45 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing and Air Wing. The sanctioned strength of BSF as on 31.03.2014 is 2,47,219.

8.6.2 Its operational responsibility is spread over 6,386.36 Kms of International Border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. It is also deployed on the Line of Control (LoC) in J&K under Operational control of the Army.

8.6.3 In its fight against militancy, the BSF, during the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, killed 10 militants/maoists, apprehended 407 militants/maoists and got surrender of 69 militants/maoists apart from effecting a seizure of 407 arms, 1775 rounds of assorted ammunition, 48 grenades, 115 IEDs and 671.983 kg explosives. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans-border crimes, BSF seized contraband goods worth ₹2,586.7 crores, apprehended 6,867 intruders/extruders and killed 36 smugglers along the International Border. During this period 15 BSF personnel laid down their lives and 184 got injured in Operations.

8.6.4 During the year 2013-14 (till 31.03.2014), following Gallantry and other Medals were awarded to the members of the Force:-

(a)	Padam Shree	01
(b)	Police Medal for Gallantry	04
(c)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service	16
(d)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service	139

Deployment as FPU UN Mission

8.6.5 During the year 2013-14, 07 Officers, 07 Subordinate Officers and 121 Other Ranks have been deployed with UN Mission Formed Police Unit (FPU) at Lubumbashi (Congo) and 09 Officers, 12 SOs and 119 Other Ranks (ORs) are working in Formed Police Unit (FPU) at Haiti. Apart from this 06 Officers and 02 SOs are serving with UN Mission in different countries. BSF Contingent consisting of 01 DC, 02 SOs and 37 ORs have been deployed at High Commission of India, Colombo under the Ministry of External Affairs for security.

8.6.6 A total of 2,640 women are working in BSF in different groups. Being a combat force, women are empowered according to their rank in accordance with the Government policies in force and as amended from time to time.

Sports

8.6.7 BSF has excelled in number of sports disciplines during 2013-14:-

- (a) BSF Central Basketball team participated in Basketball Maitry match held at Dhaka, Bangladesh on 13.09.2013 to 14.09.2013 between BSF and BGB and won the final match.
- (b) Four sportsmen of BSF participated in World Police & Fire Games- 2013 at Belfast, Northern Ireland from 01.08.2013 to 10.08.2013 and won 14 medals in different disciplines such as swimming/wrestling /boxing/athletics.
- (c) A captain of BSF participated in 6th Asian Airgun Championship held at Tehran (Iran) from 18.10.2013 to 26.10.2013 and secured 01 Bronze (Indvl) and 01 Silver (Team) medal.
- (d) An Inspector of BSF represented the country in the 3rd Men South Asia

Handball Championship at Noida (UP) from 23.03.2014 to 26.03.2014 and won the Gold Medal.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)

8.7.1 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 311 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 heritage monuments (including the Taj Mahal and Red Fort) and important Private Sector Units and 59 domestic and international airports. In a span of four decades, the Force has grown manifold and has a sanctioned strength of 1,39,421 personnel as on 31.03.2014.

8.7.2 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 LWE areas. In the years 2012 and 2013, CISF has been inducted at Pragati Power Station, Bawana, New Delhi, Raghunathpur Thermal Power Station (WB), DIU Airport, Koderma Thermal Power Station, Port of Port Blair, Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd. Bhavni Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Mouda Super Thermal Power Project, Nagpur (Maharashtra), Sail Jagdishpur, IG Mint Kolkata, Teesta Low Dam Project-III (WB), North Eastern Space Application Centre (NESAC) Umiam, Meghalaya and DSTPS Andal (WB).

8.7.3 CISF is also one of the largest fire protection service providers in the country. It

provides fire protection and fire safety coverage to 91 Public Sector Undertakings. In the year 2013-14, a total 4,358 number of Fire Calls were attended (which includes 21 major fire calls) and total property saved was to the tune of ₹118.83 crore.

8.7.4 The specialized task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the year 2000 in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines Flight IC-814 to Kandhar. The Force has since been deployed at 59 airports across the country including all major airports viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru. The latest induction of airport was at Diu Airport on 01.03.2012. CISF also looks after the security of 34 sensitive Government buildings in New Delhi. The VIP Security wing of CISF called the Special Security Group (SSG) is looking after the security of VVIPs/VIPs. At present 44 VVIPs/VIPs are being provided security cover by CISF/SSG in various categories in different States of the country. CISF provides technical consultancy services relating to security and fire protection to the industries in public and private sectors. The CISF Act was amended to enable the Force to provide security, on payment basis, to the private/joint venture industrial undertakings, which are vital for the security and economy of the country.

8.7.5 CISF was inducted in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) on 15.04.2007, and with a strength of 4,869 personnel. CISF is providing security to 134 Metro Stations. The daily footfall of passengers is approximately 26 lakh.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF)

8.8.1 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. As on 31.03.2014, it has a strength of 228 Bns. comprising of 198 Executive Bns., 03 Mahila Bns., 10 RAF Bns., 05 Signal Bns., 10 Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) Bns., 1 Special Duty Group, 01 Parliament Duty Group (PDG) and 41 Group Centres, 20 Training Institutions, 04 (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, 20 IG Sectors, 02 IG Ops Sectors, 07 Ops Range and 36 DIG Ranges besides Force Hqrs/Directorate General. In addition to above, 19 Bns. (Including 1 Mahila Bn.), 3 Group Centres /DIG Ranges and 1 IG Sector sanctioned on 01.09.2009 are to be raised from 2014-15 onwards in phased manner besides 3 RTCs, ICIAT Schools and 1 CSJWT. The CRPF has become the largest CAPF of the Country. The Force is presently handling a wide range of duties covering law and order, counter insurgency, anti-militancy and anti-maoist operations. The Force plays a key role in assisting the State Government and UT Administrations in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of the militant groups. The Force has ladies contingents organized in three Mahila Bns and 10 Mahila contingents of 96 strength each in 10 RAF Bns. The total strength of the force as on 31.03.2014, is 2,98,597.

8.8.2 The CRPF personnel are on continuous vigil and are performing Law & Order duties, Counter-Insurgency operations and Anti-maoist operations in different part of the country. Besides, 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 /Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi; Krishna Janam Bhoomi and Shahi Idgah Masjid in Mathura; and the Parliament House. CRPF is also entrusted with VIP Security duties and as on 31.03.2014, 35 categorized VIPs are being protected.

8.8.3 Major Operational achievements of CRPF in anti-insurgency front for the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014 are given below:-

- i. Maoist/Militant Killed - 103
- ii. Maoist/Militant apprehended - 2,047
- iii. Maoist/Militant surrendered - 109
- iv. Arms recovered - 1,091
- v. Ammunition recovered - 19,639
- vi. Explosive recovered - 20,158 kgs
- vii. Grenades recovered - 443
- viii. Bombs recovered - 531
- ix. Rockets recovered - 03
- x. IEDs recovered - 546
- xi. Detonators recovered - 6,261
- xii. Gelatine sticks recovered - 1,565
- xiii. Cash recovered - ₹85.04 lakh
- xiv. Narcotics (in kg) recovered - 9,752 kgs.

8.8.4 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 Directorate General down to executive units. An integrated application software “SELO”(Service and Loyalty) has been developed for total automation of all office functions. The software contains following functionalities of the Force and covers all levels of the functioning from the Directorate

General down to the Group centre and further to the executive Battalions:-

- i. Personnel Information Module
- ii. Inventory Module
- iii. Finance Module
- iv. Operations Module
- v. Pay Module
- vi. Mail/Management
- vii. Document Management System
- viii. Work Flow Application.

RAPID ACTION FORCE (RAF) IN CRPF

8.8.5 In 1992, 10 Bns of CRPF were re-organized 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 striking force in communal riots or similar situations. These battalions are located at 10 communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response in case of any such incident. All these Bns are organized on an unattached pattern and are working under the supervision of an Inspector General.

8.8.6 RAF Bns (Coys) of CRPF are located at following locations:

State	Location	Unit
Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy	99 RAF
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	100 RAF
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	101 RAF
Maharashtra	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	102 RAF
Delhi	Wazirabad (Delhi)	103 RAF
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	104 RAF
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	105 RAF
Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	106 RAF

State	Location	Unit
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	107 RAF
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	108 RAF

8.8.7 The RAF Coys are deployed on the request of State Governments concerned for Law and Order duties and maintenance of peace during various festivals and communal riots etc. on short term basis.

8.8.8 During the year 2013-14, besides their regular deployment for Law and Order duties, the deployment of RAF coys was as under:-

- Andhra Pradesh in connection with Telangana Agitation
- Delhi for Protest Rallies
- Jhajha, Jamui (Bihar) in connection with Communal Riot.
- Nuclear power project in Kudankulam Trivenvely (Tamil Nadu).
- Faizabad(UP) in connection with 84 Kosi Parikrama .
- Muzaffarnagar (UP) in connection with communal violence.
- Sabarimala, Kerala on the eve of Ayappa Pooja
- Ahemdabad for Rath Yatra Festival
- Bhubneshaneswar for Rath Yatra Festival.

Deployment in Liberia

8.8.9 As per the decision of Government of India, two contingents (One Male and one Female) are being deployed in Liberia. Tenure of each contingent is for one year. At present, 8th Batch of Female contingents and 5th Batch of Male contingents have been deployed in Liberia from October, 2013 to March, 2014 respectively. The period of deployment of 5th Batch of MFPU has been extended from September, 2014 to January/February, 2015 due to Election duty in Liberia.

COMMANDO BATTALIONS FOR RESOLUTE ACTION (CoBRA) IN CRPF

8.8.10 In 2008, the Government approved the raising of 10 Bns, of a specialized Force named COBRA in the CRPF. These 10 Bns, have been raised and trained in a phased manner. These Battalions are specially trained and equipped for commando operations and guerrilla/jungle warfare and are capable of undertaking intelligence based quick operations. These Bns, are located mainly in areas affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). All the 10 CoBRA Bns have been deployed now. Like RAF, these Bns, have been organized on an 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 the Team level (each Bn. has 18 teams) and an officer of the rank of Deputy Commandant has been provided at the Company level.

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE FORCE (ITBP)

8.9.1 The ITBP was raised in the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962 with a modest strength of 4 Bns under the principle of "One Border One Force". Originally conceptualized as an integrated "guerrilla-cum-intelligence-cum-fighting Force" self-contained in supplies, communication and intelligence collection. It evolved with passage of time into a conventional border guarding Force. Today, ITBP guards 3,488 kms of Indo-China Border and manning 157 Border Outposts on altitudes ranging from 9,000 ft. to 18,750 in the Western, Middle and Eastern Sector of the Indo-China Border along the Himalayas from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh. Besides, ITBP units are also deployed in Left Wing Extremism affected areas of Chhattisgarh. The

Force at present is having 05 Frontier HQrs, 15 Sector HQrs, 52 Service Bns, 04 Specialized Bns, 02 DM Bns and 17 Trg Centres with a total sanctioned strength of 84,003.

Responsibilities /New Raisings etc.

8.9.2 Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force have been sanctioned 13 service Bns and 07 Training Centers in the restructuring of the Force, with creation of 31,876 posts in various ranks and cadres during the financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Phase-I) and 2013-15 (Phase-II). The Phase-I, covering the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 has already been completed. The details of Phase-II are as under:-

Phase	Year	Details
Phase-II	2013-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising of the 5 Bns and 1 SHQr.
	2014-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising of the 4 Bns and 1 SHQr.

8.9.3 The progress of new raising for the year 2013-15 are as under:-

Phase-II	2013-15	As per schedule, remaining 9 Bns and 2 SHQ were to be raised during the year 2013-15. Accordingly, 05 service Bns and 01 SHQ have been raised during 2013-14 and remaining 04 Service Bns and 01 SHQ will be raised in the year 2014-15.
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Training activities

8.9.4 Due to the recent expansion of Force, the training load has increased manifolds and to cater to the immediate training requirement, ITBP has established 06 additional Training Centres apart from the existing 17 regular Training Centres.

Disaster Management

8.9.5 ITBP is the first responder of any Disaster in Himalayan Region and was the first to establish Regional Response Centers in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarkhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. ITBP troops have carried out numerous rescue and relief operations in all types of disaster situations, which took place in the areas of responsibilities as well as other parts of the country. ITBP has also established a National Centre for Training in Search, Rescue and Disaster response at Bhanu, Haryana which is imparting training to personnel of ITBP and other CAPFs/ State Police Forces.

Rescue and Relief operations

8.9.6 During the year, 2013 ITBP troops have carried out 12 rescue and relief operations in Uttarakhand State-10 (Mussoorie-03, Uttarkashi-01, Joshimath-01, Mahindanda-01, Pithoragarh-01 and Gauchaar-03), Himachal Pradesh-01 and Sikkim-01 including 01 major rescue operation in Uttarakhand during flash flood, in which 1,800 ITBP personnel were involved and more than 33,000 persons were rescued. 02 operations have also been carried out in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh in the year 2014.

Kailash Mansrovar Yatra

8.9.7 During the year 2013, the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra was conducted only in 01 batch in which 51 yatries successfully completed the Yatra. Rest 15 batches were cancelled by the Ministry of External Affairs due to flash flood in Uttarakhand State. For the year 2014, Kailash Mansarovar Yatra is commencing from 08.06.2014 in 18 batches, with 60 Yatries in each batch.

Sports

8.9.8 ITBP has excelled in number of sports disciplines this year. 04 personnel of ITBP won 03 Gold, 03 Silver, 02 Bronze (Total 08) medals in different disciplines such as Sporting, Shooting, Archery and Judo at 04 International sports events.

NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

8.10.1 National Security Guard was set up in 1984 as a Federal Contingency Deployment Force for combating terrorist activities with a view to neutralize the serious threats posed by anti-National elements. A Bill for the creation of this organization was introduced in Parliament in August, 1986 and after receiving the assent of the President of India on 22.09.1986 the NSG was formally raised as an Armed Force of the Union of India.

8.10.2 The National Security Guard is a 100% deputationist Force and all personnel are posted on deputation from the Army, CAPFs, State Police and other Organizations. 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 VIPs facing high risk.

8.10.3 The primary task of the Force is to engage and neutralize terrorist threats in specific situations and to undertake counter hijack and hostage rescue missions. Since its inception, NSG has conducted numerous operations including the operations at Akshardham Temple, Gujarat and at Hotel Taj, Hotel Oberai-Trident and Nariman House in Mumbai during the terrorist attack in November, 2008. In addition to its operational tasks, the Force provides training on special commando action, bomb disposal (BD) techniques and VIP security to

the personnel of the Armed Forces, CAPFs/ State Police and security force personnel of the friendly neighboring countries. In Delhi, NSG commandos are kept on alert at fixed locations to meet any national 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 States/ Government.

National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) under NSG

8.10.4 NSG maintains the National Bomb Data Centre at Manesar and conducts Post Blast Studies in various parts of the country, mostly on request from the State authorities. It maintains a data bank on explosives and incidents of blasts, for use by the security Forces in the country. 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. Details of International Seminars from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014 are as under

- (i) 13th International NBDC seminar organized at National Bomb Data Centre, Manesar from 06.02.2013 to 07.02.2013.
- (ii) 14th International NBDC seminar organized at National Bomb Data Centre from 18.02.2013 to 19.02.2013.

NSG Regional Hub/Regional Centre

8.10.5 With a view to deploy NSG swiftly in crisis situations, four Regional Hubs of NSG have been established at Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata and Hyderabad and made operational on 30.06.2009/01.07.2009. Construction of permanent buildings have already been completed. The Government had also approved

the establishment of 2 NSG Regional Centres; one each at Hyderabad and Kolkata. It has now been decided to reinforce the strength of each of the four (04) Regional Hubs from 241 to 460 personnel with immediate effect. The operationalization of the Regional Centres will be considered in due course. 600 acres of land has already been acquired at Ibrahimpatnam, Ranga Reddy District near Hyderabad for reinforced Regional Hub. The Government of West Bengal has provided 34.315 acres of land for reinforced Regional Hub at Kolkata.

SASHASTRA SEEMA BAL

8.11.1 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 of the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from cross 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.

8.11.2 Presently the total posted strength of the Force is 74,686 including 2,268 Non-combatized Staff, against the sanctioned strength of 85,755. Combatized personnel are working in 57 Bns. deployed at various places. Besides, other formations, the Civil staff are working in 25 Areas of perception management headed by Area Organisers with their team of Sub-Area Organisers, Circle Organisers and supporting staff. SSB is deployed on Indo-Nepal Border covering a stretch of 1,751 kms and on Indo-Bhutan Border covering 699 kms. The Force is having 05 Frontiers and 13 Sector Headquarters. The area of responsibility, both on Nepal and Bhutan borders, extends to 15 kms. from the International Border.

Operational Achievements

8.11.3 During the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014, the following seizures and apprehensions were made by SSB:

(i)	Contraband	₹21.91 crore
(ii)	Narcotics	₹44.07 crore
(iii)	Fake Indian currency	₹14.06 lakh
(iv)	Indian currency	₹ 35.98 lakh
(v)	Nepali currency	₹07.82 lakh
(vi)	Nepali Fake currency	₹ 02.32 lakh
(vii)	Foreign Currency	₹11.28 lakh
(viii)	Gold	₹02.44 Crore
(ix)	Silver	₹04.70 lakh
(x)	Forest products	₹04.25 crore
(xi)	Antique idols	₹ 71.54 crore
(xii)	Bhutanese Currency	₹0.46 lakh

8.11.4 The following Arms/Ammunitions/Explosives were seized during the year 2013-14 (upto 31.03.2014):

(i)	Arms	142 Nos
(ii)	Cartridges	679 Nos.
(iii)	Detonator	55 Nos.
(iv)	Magazine	19 Nos.
(v)	Grenade	33 Nos.
(vi)	Bomb	35 Nos.
(vii)	Explosive (in Kg)	8.46 Kg
(viii)	Gelatin sticks	01 No
(ix)	Cordex(in feet)	23 feet
(x)	IED (in kg)	7.5 kg.

8.11.5 Total arrests made during the period from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014 were as follows:

(i)	Smugglers	1175 persons.
(ii)	Illegal Infiltrators	04 persons
(iii)	Maoist (CPI)	01 person
(iv)	Others	172 persons

(v)	Suspended linkman of NDFB(s)	53 Persons
(vi)	Naxal	28 persons

8.11.6 Also, 31 Human traffickers were arrested from Raxaul (Bihar), Sitamarhi (Bihar), Kishanganj (Bihar), Basha (Bihar), Maharajganj (U.P), Sonauli (U.P), Panitanki (Ranidanga) (W.B), Alipurdwar (W.B), Falakatu (W.B), Mangaldoi (Assam) and Jalpaiguri (WB) and 130 victims were rescued from their clutches during the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014.

SPORTS

8.11.7 During this period (i.e. 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014), 04 Mahila players of SSB won a total of six medals at World Police and Fire Games held at Belfast, Northern Ireland from 01.08.2013 to 10.08.2013 in different events e.g. Athletics, Boxing & Judo.

REVISED RECRUITMENT SCHEME OF CONSTABLES IN CAPFs

8.12.1 With effect from 2011-12 vacancy year, the recruitment of Constables in CAPFs & Assam Rifles has been revised in order to make the recruitment process fair, efficient, effective and transparent to reduce the scope of subjectivity by maximizing the use of technology in the recruitment process. The revised recruitment scheme of recruitment of Constables in CAPFs & AR is as under:-

- a) The Recruitment is being made centrally by conducting a single combined examination for all the CAPFs & AR through Staff Selection Commission (SSC). Necessary assistance is being provided to candidates through telephone/ website/ mobile phone/SMS.

- b) The Application Forms are designed centrally in OMR (Optical Magnetic Recognition) sheet so that it can be scrutinized promptly through computers. The written test consists of only OMR based objective type multiple choice questions.
- c) The question papers are being set trilingually in non-Hindi speaking States and bilingually (in Hindi & English) in Hindi speaking States.
- d) The PET (Physical Efficiency Test) is now only qualifying in nature and does not carry any marks. Also, interviews have been discontinued.
- e) The recruitment process is preferably being video-graphed.
- f) The biometric methods are being used at all stages of the recruitment.

8.12.2 With a view to provide more job opportunities to the youth of border and militancy-affected areas, allocation of vacancies is now made in the following manner:

- a) 60% of the vacancies are allotted amongst States/UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- b) 20% of the vacancies in the Border Guarding Forces {viz.AR, BSE, ITBP and SSB} are allotted to the border districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.
- c) 20% of the vacancies in Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) are allotted to districts/ areas affected by militancy i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States, and LWE-affected areas as notified by the Government from time to time.
- d) In Forces other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy-affected areas i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States and LWE-affected areas, as notified from time to time.

e) In respect of those State(s)/Area(s)/Region(s) where a very high number of percentage of vacancies remain unfilled after completion of the recruitment process through SSC, the Ministry of Home Affairs directs the Force concerned to hold Special Recruitment Rallies to fill the vacancies of that particular State(s)/Area(s)/Region(s) as per the recruitment scheme. The candidates selected through such Special Recruitment Rallies are placed en-bloc junior to the candidates selected through SSC in that particular year in that Force.

Air Support to CAPFs

8.13 The Air Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence on 01.05.1969 to provide air support to CAPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of Border Out Posts (BOPs) located at high altitude and inaccessible areas, provide substantive air support to the troops engaged in Anti-Naxalite operations in Left Wing Extremism infested areas, conveyance of contingents for operational purposes, carry out tasks assigned during natural calamity and national crisis and air courier service of CAPFs 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. As on 31.03.2014, the fleet comprises of 01 Embraer 135BJ Executive Jet, 02 AVRO HS-748, 01 Super King B-200 aircraft, 06 MI-17 1V, 06 ALH/Dhruv and 01 Cheetah helicopter.

Modernization of CAPFs

8.14.1 In order to meet the challenges of increased militancy and terrorist activities, a five year perspective plan (2002-07) for modernization of weaponry, machinery, transport, communication, surveillance, night vision and

training equipment for 6 Central Para Military Forces with an outlay of ₹3,740.71 crore was approved by the Government.

8.14.2 The strength of CAPFs has increased substantially since the inception of Modernization Plan-I and also the present security scenario in the country has changed. Therefore, it was felt necessary to introduce "Modernization Plan-II" to further upgrade the CAPFs to meet the challenges. Accordingly, a Modernization Plan for the period of five years i.e. 2012-13 to 2016-17 has been sanctioned by the Cabinet Committee on Security on 01.05.2013. The summary of the financial implications of the Modernization Plan-II (CAPF-wise) is given in the Table below:

Name of the Force	Financial Outlay (₹ in crore)
AR	1545.47
BSF	4570.07
CISF	264.36
CRPF	2619.16
ITBP	686.87
NSG	664.62
SSB	658.64
Total	11009.19

8.14.3 It has been endeavored that the 'Jawans' remain as the focal point of the modernization. Common themes that have recurred are:

- a) Protective Equipment solutions
- b) Surveillance solutions
- c) Night Fighting dominance
- d) Better Firepower
- e) Non-lethal riot control equipment
- f) Fool Proof Communication
- g) Battlefield Management System Training Aids: Miscellaneous Equipment.

Highlights of Modernisation Plan-II

8.14.4 In the Modernization Plan for CAPFs following are some of the new items proposed:-

- Weapons like UBGLs/MGLs, Anti Material Rifles, Less Lethal Weapons, Gun Shot Detection System and replacement of existing Carbines and Pistols, etc.
- Equipment like Ground Penetrating Radar System, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Target Acquisition Binocular, Corner Shots, HHTIs/ Thermal Sights/ NVDs, Unattended Ground Sensors, Advanced Medical Equipment etc.

- Vehicles like Mine Protected Vehicles, Bullet Resistant Vehicles/ Boats etc.
- Communication Equipment including Jammers and Interceptors.

Expenditure on Modernisation of CAPFs

8.14.5 In keeping with increasingly important and high risk roles being performed by the CAPFs in maintaining the internal security and guarding of the borders of the country, there has been corresponding increase in the budget provisions as may be seen from the figures of actual expenditure for the yester years given in the following table:

Actual Expenditure on CAPFs during the period from 2003-2004 to 2013-2014.								
(upto 31.03.2014)								
								(₹ in crore)
YEAR	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
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	381.97	10335.22
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	18027.26
2009-2010	1599.02	4472.66	1978.88	5262.33	1134.05	231.70	801.31	15479.95
2010-2011	2814.79	7366.87	2780.44	8128.10	1862.35	491.77	1630.36	25074.68
2011-2012	3207.91	8741.67	3382.72	9662.89	2208.09	578.59	2073.08	29854.95
2012-2013	3359.83	9772.55	3967.95	11040.13	2917.85	541.77	2765.16	34365.24
2013-2014	3640.58	10795.07	4502.02	11823.20	3285.04	518.88	2934.51	37499.31
BE 2014-15	4055.84	12253.56	4817.69	13033.28	3421.98	739.14	3723.43	42044.92

Development of Infrastructure

8.14.6 In 2013-14, proposals for development of infrastructure for Battalions, Residential and Office accommodation for CAPFs (AR, BSE, CISF, CRPF, CAPFIMS, SSB etc.) for the 12th

Plan have been approved by the Government at a total cost of ₹12,511.38 crore

Training Infrastructure

8.14.7 Capacity Building has continued to remain one of the major agenda for CAPFs.

In this year, augmentation of training facilities in CRPF have been approved for existing 5 Recruits Training Centres (RTCs) and creation of 3 new RTCs, 1 CoBRA School of Jungle Warfare and Tactics (CSJWT) and 1 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) School, at an estimated cost of ₹1,425.60 crore, including ₹1,277.56 crore non-recurring and ₹81.33 crore recurring. These institutions together will train 17,800 personnel per year. 1,142 Posts have been sanctioned for 03 new RTCs and new CIATs.

CAPFs Housing Project

8.15 To address the issue of housing shortage in CAPFs, the Ministry of Home Affairs has decided to take the approval for construction of 34,737 houses and 367 barracks across the country for CAPFs personnel. Proposals for construction of 21,665 houses and 254 barracks at a total cost of ₹8144.64 crore (includes cost of other non-residential building etc.) in respect of AR, BSF and SSB in the 12th Plan have been approved by the Government and the proposal for construction of the remaining 13,072 houses and 113 barracks for CISF, CRPF and ITBP in the 12th Plan at a cost of ₹3,187.51 crore is under consideration. The houses will be completed in the 12th Five Year Plan.

Allowances

8.16.1 The CAPF personnel are entitled to several allowances such as Risk & Hardship Allowance, Detachment Allowance, Special Duty Allowance, Ration Money Allowance, Kit Maintenance Allowance and Washing Allowance, Family Accommodation Allowance subject to certain terms & conditions.

8.16.2 CAPF personnel are also eligible for allowances applicable to Central Government Employee viz. House Rent Allowance, Children

Educational Allowance, Dearness Allowance, Transport Allowance, etc.

8.16.3 The rates as well as eligibility of allowances however differ based upon the place of deployment, eligibility criteria and terms & conditions of such allowances.

Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)

8.16.4 The CAPFs personnel are rendering valuable services in the maintenance of internal security and guarding of international borders. Sometimes, while being a part of anti terrorist/maoist combats or some other internal security operations, they could either loose a limb or even perform the supreme sacrifice and lay down their lives. Considering these hard realities, CAPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes in addition to the scheme of the Government. Under these schemes, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created. In addition to this, the Government sanctions a substantial amount every year for the welfare of CAPF personnel and grants ex-gratia and family pension to the next-of-kin (NoK).

8.16.5 On 17.05.2007, a Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) was also established to provide an institutionalized mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CAPFs 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 issues, serious medical problems, etc. At present, 06 Central Welfare Officers (CWO), 29 State Welfare Officers (SWO) and 137 District Welfare Officers (DWO) are functioning throughout the country for the welfare of CAPF

personnel. Details may also be seen at WARB website <http://www.warb-mha.gov.in>.

Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS)

8.16.6 A Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) was launched by the Government in September, 2006. The facility of Central Police Forces Canteen has been extended to the State Police also. During the year, 2013, more than 100 Subsidiary Canteens have been established by the CAPFs and the State Police in various States. As on date, 118 Master Canteens and 1,204 Subsidiary Canteens are functioning to provide a wide range of consumer goods to the personnel of the CAPFs and Police Forces, including ex-personnel and their families, at convenient locations at reasonable rates without compromising on the quality. Besides, efforts are being made to grant VAT exemption to the CPFCS as has been done for the Army Canteens. At present 17 States viz Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Manipur, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Rajasthan, Kerala, Chandigarh, Sikkim, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat have granted VAT exemption to CPFCS.

8.16.7 Further, without compromising on the quality, more than 368 reputed manufacturer/firms have been enlisted /registered with the Central Police Canteen (CPC) for providing a wide range of products of good quality to the beneficiaries. The annual turnover of CPFCS is showing an increasing trend. The turnover for the financial year 2013-14 (upto 31.12.2013) is ₹629.02 crore as against ₹580.61 crore for the full year 2012-13. A Committee has been constituted for implementation of a Pilot Project in 02 Master Canteens alongwith their linked subsidiary canteens for introducing Smart Cards in Central Police Canteen System.

Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

8.16.8 The CAPFs' personnel, while performing their extremely tough duties, stay away from their families for years and are not in a position to fulfill their commitments. Their Children get deprived of the 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-CAPF personnel. Under this Scheme, each year a total of 910 scholarships for pursuing education in the field of Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, etc. are considered in addition to renewal cases of previous year. An amount of ₹4,37,18,466 has been received from the PMO for payment of scholarship to 1754 (910-fresh and 844-renewal cases) wards/NOK of CAPFs personnel i.e. 600 girls (366-fresh and 234 renewal) and 1019 boys (550-fresh and 469-renewal) for the academic year 2013-14.

8.16.9 In another scheme, the wards of CAPFs personnel are nominated for admission to the Medical/Dental colleges in the States against the seats allocated for the purpose by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Medical Facilities for the personnel of CAPFs

8.16.10 CAPF personnel perform their duties in a difficult environment under exacting circumstances whether at the borders, at high altitudes or pitched against the maoist and terrorists in hostile surroundings. To meet these challenges, CAPF personnel have to be mentally alert and physically fit. In order to ensure physical and mental fitness of personnel of CAPFs and also to safeguard them from the onslaught of continuous stress and strain which such adverse conditions pose upon them, the

following medical facilities for their personnel have been made which are as under:-

- i. All CAPFs units, have a unit hospital with indoor facilities as its integral part. Each hospital has medical officer, nursing and paramedical staff and is equipped with required equipments.
- ii. For better utilization of available medical men and material, amalgamation of services and hospitals of CAPFs has been done by establishing 32 fifty-bedded Composite Hospitals and 06 hundred-bedded Composite Hospitals in the year 2004.
- iii. Through these Composite Hospitals, needy personnel are being provided specialized treatment.
- iv. CAPF personnel can avail free treatment in any of the CAPFs Composite Hospitals, located across the country, irrespective of Force affiliations.
- v. Posts of medical officers and specialists are filled up on a regular basis. Appointments on contractual basis, against vacant posts, have been permitted to continue.
- vi. ₹120.57 crore was sanctioned for the construction of 200 bedded Referral Hospital in Greater Noida and construction is under progress by NBCC and is likely to be completed shortly.
- vii. Staff norms of 10/20 bed hospitals of Bns of CAPFs deployed in J&K, LWE affected areas and North East Region have been revised to 17 and 19 respectively.
- viii. Establishment of 02 Rehabilitation Centres (01 each in CRPF and BSF) has been sanctioned.
- ix. Apart from above, the establishment of 06 Dialysis Centres (in all 100 bedded Composite Hospitals of CAPFs) has also been approved.
- x. The Government has approved the establishment of a Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS) comprising of a 500 bedded General Hospital, a 300-bedded Super Specialty Hospital, a Nursing College and a School of Paramedics at an estimated cost ₹1,368.53 crore in October, 2013. The Institute is being set up at Maidan Garhi, Delhi where land measuring 51.40 acres has been acquired. The project is expected to be completed by 2017-18 and is being implemented through the CPWD. The CPAFIMS has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 17.02.2014. To manage and run the affairs of the Society, a Governing Body and a Governing Council with representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and CAPFs have been set up under the MHA. The foundation stone of the CAPFIMS has been laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 26.02.2014.

Women in CAPFs

8.16.11 A number of steps like reorienting the training programmes to include topics like gender sensitization, combat training, re-orientation of syllabi and assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the woman officers into the mainstream of policing. In order to check crimes against women, a conscious decision has been taken to increase the representation of women officers into the CAPFs. Following steps have been taken in this regard:

- a) Instructions have been issued to CAPFs to raise the percentage of women to 5% within the next three years.
- b) All CAPFs are strictly following the guidelines of the Supreme Court of India

and have set up Complaints Committees. These Committees are headed by a Lady Officer of a sufficiently senior rank. In the event of non-availability of a lady officer, senior to the alleged perpetrator, the respective CAPF approaches the Ministry of Home Affairs for detailment of Chairpersons from the other organizations.

- c) All CAPFs have already included the NGOs in the Complaint Committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment. The disciplinary cases involving sexual harassment in CAPFs are being monitored through periodic returns and meetings taken by senior officers of the Ministry with senior officers of the CAPFs along with other disciplinary matters to ensure their conclusion at the earliest.
- d) Programmes on Gender Sensitization have been conducted by all the CAPFs to educate their personnel. This has also been made part of the training programme of Basic Training of various ranks and all In-service Courses. The Training of Trainers is also conducted in order to have a trained pool of instructors for imparting training on gender sensitivity.

Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces

8.16.12 Central Armed Police Forces are deployed to aid the State Governments and Union Territories in maintaining public order on their request. The deployment of these forces depends upon the overall security situation and the availability of the forces. 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 the conduct of free, fair and peaceful Assembly Elections as well as Bye-Elections in various States. General Parliamentary

Election-2014 in the county was held in 09 Phases w.e.f. 07.04.2014 to 12.05.2014. On the recommendation of the Election Commission of India, a large number of CAPFs as well as State Armed Police/IR Bns./Border Wing Home Guards from various States were mobilized and deployed for peaceful conduct of elections in the Country. In order to ensure timely movement as well as induction / de-induction, arrangements were made for providing packaged food through the IRCTC/Railway Board to the Force personnels during their movement for their deployment during General Election-2014.

8.16.13 During the year 2013-14, the CAPFs continued to assist the State of J&K, the North Eastern States and the LWE affected States in combating terrorism and militancy. Additional CAPFs were also provided to the Government of J&K to maintain law and order during the public agitations and violent demonstrations as well as security arrangements during Shri Amarnath Ji Yatra in the State. During the year, CAPFs were also mobilized and deployed for Bye-Elections in various States. CAPFs/RAF were also deployed in several States for maintaining peace and communal harmony and for law and order duties specially in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Meghalaya. The law and order situation in Andhra Pradesh was constantly reviewed in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the wake of Telangana agitation and CAPFs were provided to the State Government as and when required for the law and order duties to ensure peace in the State.

8.16.14 A large number of CAPFs/State Armed Police/IR Bns. of various States were also mobilized and deployed for Assembly Elections in Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Karnataka,

Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi and Mizoram during the year.

8.16.15 On the basis of directions given by Hon'ble Supreme Court a large number of CAPFs was also mobilized and deployed for Panchayat Elections in West Bengal in 5 Phases during July, 2013.

Training

8.17.1 The Training Division of Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) facilitates training of the police personnel of States/Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in the country. It specifically, carries out the following:

- (i) Review and identify the future training needs;

- (ii) Design and recommend training strategies and methodologies;
- (iii) Design norms for Training Institutions;
- (iv) Quality audit of training institutions;
- (v) Advice and recommend training syllabus.

Domestic Training

8.17.2 Major activities of Training Division: During the Calendar Year 2013-14, the Training Directorate of Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) sponsored 17 Vertical Interaction Courses (VICs) in Central/State police training institutions and other prominent institutions in which 146 Senior Police Officers were trained. The details of these courses are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Duration
1.	National Security Challenges and the Police Response	07.03.2013 to 13.03.2013
2.	Traffic Management	8.4.2013 to 12.04.2013
3.	VIP Security – An Election Perspective	29.07.2013 to 03.08.2013
4.	Traffic Management	05.09.2013 to 09.08.2013
5.	VIP Security : An Election Perspective	29.07.2013 to 03.08.2013
6.	Cyber & Mobile Forensic	16.09.2013 to 20.09.2013
7.	People Friendly Police Stations	23.09.2013 to 27.09.2013
8.	Management & Innovation in Police	07.10.2013 to 11.10.2013
9.	Law & Justice	22.10.2013 to 26.10.2013
10.	Gender Sensitization	21.11.2013 to 25.11.2013
11.	Aviation & Port Security	09.12.2013 to 14.12.2013
12.	National Security	17.12.2013 to 21.12.2013
13.	Advances in Forensic Sciences	06.01.2014 to 10.01.2014
14.	Public Order Profile	27.01.2014 to 31.01.2014
15.	Criminal Justice System : Need for Co-ordination	29.01.2014 to 02.2014
16.	Ethics and Accountability in Police	03.02.2014 to 07.02.2014
17.	Organized Crime	24.02.2014 to 01.03.2014

8.17.2.1 During the period under report, Training Division of BPR&D sponsored 35 Management Courses which were conducted at Management Institutions like IIMs Ahmedabad,

Bangalore, Kolkata and other prominent Institutes of the country and a total of 109 senior police officers were trained in these courses. Details of these 35 courses are as under: -

Sl.	Name of course	Course Date	Venue
1	Leadership Excellence	7-9 th January,2013	IIM Kolkata
2	Leadership Communication	7-9th January2013	IIM Indore
3	IT awareness : Managers & Executives	25-28 February 2013	ESCI Hyderabad
4	Interpersonal effectiveness & Team Building	7-10th January 2013	IIM Ahmedabad
5	Computer Forensic Tool & Techniques	27-29June ,2013	ESCI Hyderabad.
6	Enhancing Leadership Capacities and potential among Professional Women.	9-12th July, 2013	IIM Ahmedabad
7	Mind Management for Managerial Excellence	16-18 July, 2013	ESCI, Hyderabad
8	Building & Leading Teams	15-17th July, 2013	IIM Indore
9	Leadership & Change Management	29th July to 2nd August 2013	IIM Ahmedabad
10	Decision Making for Managerial Effectiveness	5-8th August, 2013	IIM Bangalore
11	Negotiation Skills	12-14th August, 2013	ASCI, Hyderabad
12	Managerial Leadership & Conflict Resolution	26-31st August, 2013	IIM Kolkata
13	Developing Leadership Competency	29-31st August, 2013	MDI Gurgaon
14	Value Driven Leadership	16-18th September, 2013	ASCI, Hyderabad
15	Winning Edge : Communication Strategies for Leaders	16-21st September, 2013	IIM Ahmedabad
16	Finance Skill for Non-finance Executive	23-27th September 2013	IIM Kolkata
17	Inter Personal Effectiveness & Team Building	21-23 October2013,	IIM Indore
18	Conflict Management & Negotiation Skill	28-30th October, 2013	MDI Gurgaon
19	Organizational Leadership for 21st Century	18-21 November ,2013	IIM Ahmedabad
20	Improving Work Culture	25-27 November, 2013	ASCI, Hyderabad
21	Leadership & Team Building	25-29th November, 2013	IIM Kolkata
22	Competency Building for Leading Roles	18-22nd November, 2013.	MDI, Gurgaon
23	Advance Human Resource Management	2-7th December ,2013	IIM Ahmedabad
24	Managing Stress for Higher performance and work –Balance	9-11 th December, 2013	MDI Gurgaon
25	Leadership Excellence	16-18th December, 2013	IIM Kolkata
26	Finance for Non finance executive	16-20th December, 2013	MDI, Gurgaon
27	Negotiation Skills	6-8th January, 2014	IIM Indore
28	Inter Personal Effectiveness & Team Building	6-09th January, 2014	IIM Ahmedabad
29	E Governance & National e Governance Plan (NeGP)	22-24 January, 2014	ESCI, Hyderabad

Sl.	Name of course	Course Date	Venue
30	Road Safety Management	28-30 January, 2014	ESCI Hyderabad.
31	Managing High Performance Team	06-08 February, 2014	MDI Gurgaon
32	Digital & Social Media Strategies: Driving Organizational performance	24-26 Feb, 2014	IIM Bangalore
33	Team Building & Conflict Management	17-21 February, 2014	ASCI, Hyderabad
34	HRD Interventions for improving organizational performance	10-12th March, 2014	MDI Gurgaon

8.17.2.2 Six Long terms courses were also organized by BPR&D. These are: (a) 53rd NDC Course, New Delhi w.e.f. 07.01.2013 at NDC, New Delhi; (b) 12th Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Public Policy and Management w.e.f. 27.05.2013 at IIM, Bangalore; (c) 39th Advance Professional Programme in Public Administration at IIPA, New Delhi w.e.f. 01.07.2013; (d) 8th Post Graduate Diploma Programme and Management 2013-14 at MDI Gurgaon; (e) 69TH DSSC Course at Wellington; (f) 54th Post Graduate Programme in Public Policy & Management at NDC, New Delhi.

8.17.2.3 As many as 1,112 slots were allotted for 35 different courses organized by various Central Armed Police Forces Training Institutions on subjects like Commando Course, Weapon & Tactics, Bomb Disposal, Un-armed Combat, Internal Security, Mob Dispersal, VIP Protection, Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare (CIJW) etc.

8.17.2.4 There were 1,673 slots allocated in Army Training Institutions for 57 courses organized by these institutions on the subjects of Counter Insurgency, Improvised Explosive Devices & Jungle Warfare, Night Vision Device, Thermal Sights etc.

Sl.No	Name of the Course	From	To	Venue	No. of participant
1	ATA – 9673, Critical Incident Management Course	07.01.2013	15.01.2013	CSWT, BSE, Indore	21
2	ATA – 9449, Vital Infrastructure Security Course	21.01.2013	01.02.2013	TNPA, Chennai	16

8.17.2.5 Six exclusive courses for Women Police Officers (upto the rank of ASI to Dy. SP) were organized on the subject of 'Self Development and Conflict Management' at five CDTSs:- i) Central Detective Training School, Chandigarh (25.03.2013 to 27.03.2013); ii) CDTS, Chandigarh (17.07.2013 to 19.07.2013); iii) CDTS, Jaipur (29.07.2013 to 31.07.2013); iv) CDTS, Kolkata (06.08.2013 to 08.08.2013); v) CDTS, Ghaziabad (26.09.2013 to 28.09.2013) and vi) CDTS, Hyderabad (12.02.2014 to 14.02.2014) where 154 Women Police Officers were trained.

8.17.2.6 BPR&D conducted 157 Workshops at various State Police Academies on subjects like (a) 'Gender Sensitization & Crime against Women'; (b) 'Stress Management'; (c) 'Improving Police Public Interface' & (d) 'VIP – Security – An Election Perspective', Victim of Road Accident, Minority Issues etc.

Foreign Training

8.17.2.7 In collaboration with Department of States, USA, 16 ATA courses were organized on various subjects as mentioned below in which 273 Police officers were trained: -

Sl.No	Name of the Course	From	To	Venue	No. of participant
3	ATA – 9672, Major Case Management	11.02.2013	19.02.2013	CRPF, Kadarapur, Gurgaon	14
4	ATA- 9506, Course on Cellular Communication Forensic Consultation	11.03.2013	22.03.2013	CDTS, Jaipur	12
5.	ATA – 9508, Introduction to Digital Forensics & Investigation	01.04.2013	12.04.2013	CDTS, Jaipur	09
6.	ATA – 9504, Explosive Incident Counter-measures Course	29.04.2013	14.06.2013	Moyock, USA	13
7.	ATA – 9670, Post Blast Investigation	20.05.2013	07.06.2013	Moyock, USA	24
8.	ATA – 9671, Explosive Incident Countermeasures Training Course	08.07.2013	23.08.2013	Moyock, USA	15
9.	ATA -9675, Tactical Commanders Course	02.09.2013	20.09.2013	RPA, Jaipur	18
10.	ATA – 9679, Suicide Bomber Prevention Workshop Seminar	09.09.2013	13.09.2013	Gujarat Police Academy, Karai	19
11.	ATA – 9681, Crisis Response Team	30.09.2013	01.11.2013	Virginia, USA	22
12.	ATA – 8413, K-9, Best Practices Consultation	18.11.2013	22.11.2013	Washington D.C.	12
13.	ATA -9674, Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	09.12.2013	20.12.2013	AP PA, Hyderabad	15
14	ATA- 10037, Hostage Negotiation Training Course	13.01.2014	24.01.2014	NSG	24
15.	ATA –9669, (10054)Course on Identifying and Developing Investigation Information	27.01.2013	07.02.2013	CPR, PUNE	24
16.	ATA – 9470, Advance Explosives Incident Countermeasures	10.03.2014	01.04.2014	Moyock, USA	15
	Total				273

8.17.2.7.1 Out of these 16 courses, 10 courses were held in India and the rest 06 courses in the USA.



ATA – 9669 IDII AT CPR PUNE FROM 27.01.2014 to 07.02.2014



ATA-9674 Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation Course at APPA Hyderabad from 09.12.2013 to 20.12.2013

8.17.2.8 462 Police Officers from SAARC Countries were trained on subjects like 'VIP Security', 'Victimology and Victim Justice', 'Forensic Sciences and Forensic Medicine', 'Cyber Crime Investigation & Cyber Forensic' 'Crime Scene Investigation', 'IED Bomb Disposal', 'Course on Intelligence Collection and Discreet Enquiries', 'Narcotic Dog Training', 'Battalion Commander Course', etc. in training institutes of Central Government and States. Country-wise details of officers trained are as below:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|
| (a) Nepal | - | 245 Officers |
| (b) Bhutan | - | 57 Officers |
| (c) Sri Lanka | - | 34 Officers |
| (d) Afghanistan | - | 73 Officers |
| (e) Others | - | 53 Officers. |

Homeland Security Dialogue

8.17.2.9 Under Homeland Security Dialogue between the Department of Homeland Security, USA and the Government of India, 44 Courses under the Capacity Building were selected, out of which 27 courses have been offered by USA.

8.17.2.10 A course on "Cross Border Financial Investigation Training" was held at Dubai from

21.09.2013 to 27.09.2013 wherein four officers have been trained.

8.17.2.11 During the period under report, following foreign delegations visited BPR&D Hqrs :-

- (a) A Meeting was held on 04.09.2013 at BPR&D Hqr between the US Delegation led by Mr. Stu Frome, Deputy Assistant Secretary, US Department of Homeland Security and DG, BPR&D to discuss the issues relating to capacity building and sub-group and training Courses India would like to receive in FY 2014.
- (b) Nepal Police Delegation led by IGP Nepal, Shri Upendra Kant Aryal visited BPR&D Hqrs on 4/3/2014 to discuss following issues-
 - (i) Training For Senior Police Officers of rank of SP & above
 - (ii) Long –term Training on Forensics, Cyber Crime, Economic Frauds, Interrogation Techniques etc
 - (iii) Indian Assistance for Upgrading their CID, CIB and Special Bureau in form of training and equipment.



Nepal Police Delegation led by Shri Upendra Kant Aryal IGP Nepal at BPR&D Hqrs on 04.03.2014

(c) Visit by Indian Delegations abroad

- (i) A three member delegation headed by Special Secretary (IS) and comprising of IG/Director Training BPR&D visited USA for the meeting of Sub-group on Capacity building at Washington DC from 17-21 May, 2013 to explore areas in which to share the best practices and lessons learnt by both countries and enhance capacity to detect, prevent and respond to the acts of violent extremism.
 - (ii) A two member delegation led by DG, BPR&D and comprising Director (Police) MHA visited USA from 10.03.2014 to 14.03.2014 for an on the spot assessment of training facilities under HSD at FLETC campuses, CBP facility at Harpers Ferry Virginia, Washington DC Synchronised Command Centre and an interaction with the representatives of these Institutes.
- (d) Foreign Component under Specialist Investigator Scheme: The Developing Specialist Scheme approved by MHA has a foreign training component under which toppers of these Courses held in India are to be provided foreign exposure. Accordingly, representatives from various Embassies such as US, Singapore, Russia, Israel, Canada, Germany, Australia were called for soliciting views on providing training for Indian officers in their respective Police Institutes. The consent of France has been received for conducting 02 Courses on Anti-Human Trafficking and Investigation of Traffic Accidents during June-July 2014.

Training Intervention

8.17.3 The MHA has approved a Plan Scheme named "Training Intervention". The basic objective of the scheme is to identify the gaps between the required and actual policing

performance and to make appropriate training interventions for bridging the gaps so that the police personnel are able to discharge their duties more effectively in accomplishing the charter of duties assigned to them. Scheme was started in 11th Five Year Plan. Independent evaluation of past performance of the scheme was got done by IIPA New Delhi. Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) has got approval for continuation of the Training Intervention Scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan on 23.09.2013, at a total cost of ₹36.96 crore. The Scheme has 12 components which are mentioned below:-

- (i) Development of Human Resource Plan for 20 States/UTs/ Central Police Organisations (CPOs),
- (ii) Analysing gap between the attitude required and the existing attitude of police personnel and suggest appropriate training intervention,
- (iii) Development and validation of suitable instruments to find out the 'traits and capabilities' of each rank,
- (iv) Production and updation of training materials,
- (v) Soft skill training for 6000 SHOs in 12 States,
- (vi) Development of interactive modules and practical workbooks/manuals for 85 training subjects,
- (vii) Development of the Pre-Promotional Courses for various ranks for 28 States and one Union Territory
- (viii) Developing Specialist Investigators in State Academies and Central Detective Training Schools.
- (ix) Assessment of the quality of investigation in States and developing suitable Training

Interventions/Investigative Tools (18 States/UTs).

- (x) Assessment of impact of important training programmes (15 states/UTs)
- (xi) Development of 10 mock exercises/manuals and films on Counter Terrorism
- (xii) Assessment of Training Need Analysis, Training Capacity Gap and the Gap in training materials in all States/UTs

8.17.4 The Training Intervention Scheme has been divided into following two parts.

8.17.4.1 Development of Training Interventions for Police personnel: Firms have been identified for outsourcing the services under the Scheme. MoUs have been signed with 05 Firms with 07 Components. MHA has approved continuation of the Plan Scheme in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) on 23.09.2013 for a total cost of ₹36.96 Core. Study on 07 Components is already in process. For 05 new Components, draft RFP is under process of approval. Expression of Interest (EOI) floated on 16.01.2014. Details of 05 new components is as under: -

- (i) Training Need Analysis (TNA), assessing of Training Capacity Gap and deficiencies and gaps in training materials for various police ranks and wings in States & UTs.
- (ii) Production of training materials for various police ranks in States/UTs.
- (iii) Developing 10 mock exercise, SOPs and films for various police operations.
- (iv) Assessing the quality of investigation in States/UTs and developing a suitable intervention to ensure quality investigation.
- (v) Assessment of impact of important training programme being run by States/UTs/CPOs.

8.17.4.2 Developing Specialised Investigators: The courses conducted under this Scheme are Investigation of Cyber Crime Cases, Anti-Human Trafficking for Investigators, Advanced Technology in forensic Science/Scene of Crime Investigation, Investigation of Traffic Accident Cases, Investigation of Murder/Homicide Cases, Weapon & Tactics, VIP Security, Interrogation Techniques and Investigation of Economic Crime Cases, etc. During the year 2013-14, under the component developing core expertise in specialized fields, 72 training programmes were organized to develop Specialist Investigator in which 1,282 Officers were trained in above subjects.

8.17.4.3 For developing pre-promotional courses of various ranks, the agreement has been signed with Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Public Administration, Chandigarh. The inception report has been submitted by the firm and the work has further started.

8.17.4.4 Additional Agreement has been signed with Wipro Limited, Gurgaon for the following two components of the Scheme:

- (i) To analyse gap between the attitude required and the existing attitude of police Personnel and to suggest appropriate training interventions.
- (ii) To develop and validate suitable instruments for finding out the desired 'Traits and Capabilities' of each rank.

8.17.4.5 Main agreement and additional agreement have been signed with M/s Genesis Media Pvt. Limited on 01.01.2013 for the Component "Developing Films, Interactive Modules, Online Modules and Practice Workbooks/Manual etc. under Training Intervention Scheme.

8.17.4.6 Main Agreement and additional agreement have been signed with M/s IL&FS for following 02 Components of Training

Intervention Scheme on 04.01.2013:

- (i) Assessing the desirable performance and actual performance of each rank (Constable to Dy. SP) in 12 States/UTs
- (ii) Development of Soft Skill training (Listening, Counselling, Communication, Writing, Time & Stress Management etc.) to 6000 SHOs in 12-14 States and UTs.

8.17.4.7 Under the Human resource Development component of the Scheme, M/s Ranstad has studied a single State (Andhra Pradesh) and has submitted its report. The firm has been asked to split the report in two parts i.e. one for Seemandhra and the other for Telengana. The firm has now submitted the report, which has been sent to DG, Andhra Pradesh State for validation and comments.

8.17.4.8 The firm has also conducted study on the HRD Plan of BPR&D and submitted the report, which is under process of validation.

8.17.4.9 A Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) is being set up for monitoring and implementation of the entire Scheme.

National Institute of Traffic Management & Research

8.17.5 BPR&D is in process of establishing this institute. The brief objectives of the institute are to develop SOPs for the traffic management, to conduct Training Courses for the Police Personnel in the investigation of traffic accident cases, test and evaluate the new technologies and equipments for enforcement and regulation of the traffic, to study the traffic problems in the various metros and other important cities and suggest the remedies and to give stimulus to Inter-department research on traffic issues.

8.17.5.1 Preparation of Detailed Project Report

has been entrusted to the Institute of Road Traffic Education (IRTE), Faridabad. Land has been allotted for Traffic Institute adjacent to CAPT, Bhopal and the construction works assigned to NPCC.

Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism Schools

8.17.6 Government of India had set up Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools in Left Wing Extremism affected States of Assam (3), Bihar (3), Jharkhand (4), Chhattisgarh (4), Odisha (3), West Bengal (1), Nagaland (1), Manipur (1) and Tripura (1) under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan. This is an ongoing Scheme and is continuing from the 11th Plan Period to the 12th Plan Period. An outlay of ₹ 99.77 crore has been earmarked for establishment and running expenditure of 21 CIAT Schools during the 12th Plan Period to implement the scheme. During the Financial Year (2013-14), the Ministry of Home Affairs has released ₹7.00 crore to the State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Nagaland (2+2+2+1=7 crore). All 21 Schools have started providing trainings to the State Police Personnel. 38,000 (approx) police personnel have been trained in CIAT Schools, during the period from 01.12.2009 to March, 2014. During the 12th Plan period, the Government has approved setting up of 04 New CIAT Schools as follows:-

- (i) CTC Lethpora, Srinagar, J&K;
- (ii) Pune at Hadasar, Ramtekdi, Maharashtra;
- (iii) Seemandhra;
- (iv) Telengana.

Central Detective Training Schools

8.17.7 The Ministry of Home Affairs has approved plan outlay of ₹65.14 Crore for setting up of new Central Detective Training School at Ghaziabad (UP). The MoU has been

signed with the NBCC for the construction and development of infrastructure for CDTS, Ghaziabad during the month of August 2013. The mobilization advance of ₹8.86 crore has also been released to NBCC, for undertaking various activities. The drawings of the buildings of CDTS have been finalized and construction works started.

8.17.8 For setting up of a CDTS in Jaipur, land has been identified at Dhami Kalan Village, Distt Jaipur, Rajasthan for which the cost of land has been paid to Jaipur Development Authority, Rajasthan. Possession of land is in process. Presently, the institute is running at CPWD building.

8.17.9 In respect of CDTS Hyderabad, the construction of remaining work for New Training Block and Gymnasium is under progress. Construction of Mess Building has been completed.

8.17.10 Presently, five Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs) are functioning under the aegis of BPR&D and are located at Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Ghaziabad & Jaipur. These Training Institutions have been imparting training in Advanced Scientific

methods in Crime Investigations to the Officers from States, Centre and foreign countries. 227 courses have been organised from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014 in which 4,441 number of persons have been trained.

Central Academy for Police Training, Bhopal

8.18.1 A Central Academy for Police Training has been established in Bhopal for imparting basic and in-service training of Deputy Superintendents of Police and also to train the trainers of State Police Academies. CAPT is being set up on a 400 acres campus with an outlay of ₹281 crore and sanctioned strength of 244. CPWD has been entrusted the construction work of the Academy. The Academy is functioning in the Pre-fab huts at Kanhasalya, Bhopal at present.

8.18.2 In-service Training has been started and till date 29 in-service courses have been conducted in which 483 officers from across the country have undergone specialised trainings in Police related subjects. During the year 2013-14, a total of following 17 in-service training courses were conducted by CAPT and a total of 234 officers were trained:-

Sl No.	Name of Course	Duration	Total participants
01.	1 st Course on "Crime Against Women"	01-04-13 to 06-04-13	23
02	2 nd Course on "Crime Against Women"	22-04-13 to 27-04-13	25
03	3 days Workshop on "Gender Sensitization"	08-05-13 to 10-05-13	11
04	3 rd Course on "Crime Against Woman"	27-05-13 to 01-06-13	10
05	11 th "SDPO Course"	01-07-13 to 06-07-13	14
06	12 th "SDPO Course"	15-07-13 to 20-07-13	12
07	13 th "SDPO Course"	29-07-13 to 03-08-13	11
08	14 th "SDPO Course"	02-09-13 to 07-09-13	13
09	15 th "SDPO Course"	23-09-13 to 28-09-13	18
10	16 th "SDPO Course"	30-09-13 to 05-10-13	11
11	1 st Economic offences & Forensic Accounting	21-10-13 to 26-10-13	12
12	Courses on Crimes relating to Woman, Children and Weaker Section	02-12-13 to 07-12-13	09

Sl No.	Name of Course	Duration	Total participants
13	19 th SDPO Course	23-12-13 to 28-12-13	09
14	20 th SDPO Course	30-12-13 to 04-12-14	08
15	1 st Training of Trainer (TOT) for Forensic Science Instructors of State Police Academies	30-12-13 to 10-01-14	18
16	1 st Training of Trainer (TOT) for Forensic Science Instructors of State Police Academies	13-01-14 to 24-01-14	15
17	1 st Training of Trainer (TOT) for Instructors teaching investigation in State Police Academies	27-01-14 to 07-02-14	15
	Total	participants during 2013-2014 Till 07-02-14	234

Financial support to the States by the 13th Finance Commission for strengthening Police Training Infrastructure

8.19 The 13th Finance Commission approved ₹2,441 crore to the States/UTs for construction/

upgradation of police training infrastructure. ₹1,280.89 crore has been released upto 31.03.2014 to the State Governments for upgradation of police training infrastructure. State-wise details are as follows:-

GRANTS RELEASED TO VARIOUS STATES FOR “POLICE TRAINING” UNDER 13TH FINANCE COMMISSION (POSITION AS ON 31.01.2014)

₹ in crore

S.No.	State	Sanctioned amount	1st Installment (2011-12)	2nd Installment (2012-13)	3rd Installment (2013-14)	Total release (upto 31.03.2014)
1	Andhra Pradesh	113.00	3.25 & 25.00	-	-	28.25
2	Assam	50.00	12.50	-	-	12.50
3	Bihar	206.00	60.55	51.86	-	112.41
4	Chhatisgarh	42.00	10.50	10.50	-	21.00
5	Gujarat	215.00	53.75	53.75	53.75	161.25
6	Haryana	100.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	75.00
7	Jharkhand	73.00	15.86	18.25	18.25	52.36
8	Karnataka	150.00	37.50	38.64	52.00	128.24
9	Kerala	100.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	75.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	180.00	45.00	45.00	-	90.00
11	Maharashtra	223.00	55.75	55.75	55.75	167.25
12	Mainpur	84.00	21.00	21.00	-	42.00
13	Meghalaya	50.00	12.50	-	-	12.50
14	Orissa	70.00	17.50	17.50	-	35.00
15	Punjab	200.00	50.00	-	-	50.00
16	Rajasthan	100.00	26.56	-	-	26.56
17	Sikkim	10.00	2.40	2.50	2.50	7.40
18	Tamil Nadu	100.00	25.55	25.00	-	50.55

19	Tripura	10.00	1.00	2.00	-	3.00
20	Uttar Pradesh	132.00	33.00	33.00	-	66.00
21	Uttarakhand	70.00	21.00	21.00	-	42.00
22	West Bengal	163.00	22.72	-	-	22.72
	Total	2441.00	602.89	445.75	232.25	1280.99

Raising of India Reserve Battalions in States

8.20.1 A scheme for raising of India Reserve Bns (IRBs) in States was introduced in 1971 with a view to strengthening the capabilities of the States, and reducing their dependence upon CAPFs to deal with various types of law and order and internal security situations. Apart from above, another objective is that, in the event of requirements elsewhere in the country, 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 ₹17.85 crore and assistance for infrastructure and Capital costs with a ceiling of ₹15 crore are being provided to the State Governments for raising IR Bns.

8.20.2 So far, 145 IR Bn have been sanctioned out of which 143 IR Bn have been raised and 1 IRB sanctioned to Jharkhand and 1 IRB sanctioned to the state of Andhra Pradesh have been approved for conversion into Specialised India Reserve Battalion (SIRB). The remaining 01 IR Bn. is under raising by the Government of Assam. The progress of raising of IR/SIR Bns is being closely monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

8.20.3 The Government has also approved the provision of additional Assistance of ₹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 at enabling the States to raise Forces equipped with specialized skill and equipment to deal

with various types of challenges posed by the Maoists, extremists and terrorists etc.

8.20.4 In BE-2013-14, ₹40.00 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-Aid for reimbursement of raising costs of IRB. So far, an amount of ₹25,68,59,750 has been reimbursed to Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Mizoram & Karnataka during the financial year 2013-14.

8.20.5 In order to help in implementing the various development projects in the LWE areas and to ensure development of basic infrastructure like roads, schools, Primary Health Centres and Anganwadi etc., the Cabinet Committee on Security has approved raising of 10 Specialised IR Battalions and to convert 03 already sanctioned IR Bns. into SIR Bns. The State-wise details of SIR Bns is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the States	New SIR BN	Conversion of already sanctioned in IR Bn. Into SIRB
1.	Andhra Pradesh	--	01
2.	Bihar	02	--
3.	Chhattisgarh	02	--
4.	Jharkhand	01	01
5.	Madhya Pradesh	01	--
6.	Maharashtra	--	01
7.	Odisha	03	--
8.	West Bengal	01	--
	Total	10	03

8.20.6 Sanction of SIRB and status of raising by LWE States:

- (i) In Phase-I, sanction orders have been issued on 16.09.2011 for raising of 6 new SIRB

and for conversation of 3 unraised IR Bns into SIRB during the year 2011-12.

- (ii) In Phase-II, sanction orders have been issued on 17.01.2013 for raising of 2 new SIRB leaving Bihar as they have not yet raised 1st SIRB sanctioned on 16.09.2011.
- (iii) In Phase-III, sanction order has been issued

on 12.02.2014 for raising of 1 SIRB by Madhya Pradesh.

Awards and Medals

8.21 During the year 2013-14, following Gallantry/Service Medals were awarded to the police personnel, in recognition of services rendered by them:-

Force Wise/State Wise details of medal awarded to the Police personnel on the occasion of Independence Day 2013

S.No.	Name of States/UTs Organization	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished (PPMD)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	05	26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	02
3	Assam	-	01	01	12
4	Bihar	-	04	01	11
5	Chhattisgarh	-	05	01	10
6	Goa	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	02	15
8	Haryana	-	-	02	11
9	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	03
10	Jammu & Kashmir	04	18	03	16
11	Jharkhand	-	-	02	06
12	Karnataka	-	03	01	17
13	Kerala	-	-	-	05
14	Madhya Pradesh	-	05	03	16
15	Maharashtra	1	20	04	40
16	Manipur	-	02	02	06
17	Meghalaya	-	-	01	02
18	Mizoram	-	-	01	02
19	Nagaland	-	-	01	02
20	Odisha	-	17	02	11
21	Punjab	-	-	02	18
22	Rajasthan	-	02	02	16
23	Sikkim	-	-	-	01
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	03	21
25	Tripura	-	01	01	06
26	Uttar Pradesh	-	17	07	73
27	Uttarakhand	-	-	01	05

S.No.	Name of States/UTs Organization	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished (PPMD)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
28	West Bengal	-	01	02	20
29	A&N Island	-	-	-	02
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-	02
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	01
32	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	02
33	Delhi	-	-	02	16
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	01
36	Assam Rifles	-	-	-	13
37	BSF	-	03	06	47
38	CBI	-	-	02	18
39	CISF	-	-	03	22
40	CRPF	01	33	05	58
41	MHA	-	-	08	24
42	ITBP	-	-	03	15
43	NSG	-	-	01	04
44	SSB	-	-	01	12
45	SPG	-	-	-	06
46	BPR&D	-	-	01	02
47	DCPW	-	-	-	-
48	NCB	-	-	01	-
49	NCRB	-	-	-	-
50	NEC	-	-	-	-
51	NEPA	-	-	-	-
52	NHRC	-	-	-	-
53	NICFS	-	-	-	-
54	SVPNPA	-	-	01	01
55	NIA	-	-	01	01
56	NDRF	-	-	-	01
57	M/o Civil Aviation	-	-	01	-
58	M/o Power	-	-	-	01
59	M/o Parliamentary Affairs (Lok Sabha Sectt.)	-	-	-	01
60	Ministry of Railways/ (RPF)	-	-	01	16
	Total	06	135	87	639

Force Wise/State Wise details of medal awarded to the Police personnel on the occasion of Republic Day 2013

S.No.	Name of States/Organization	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished (PPMD)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	2	26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	1	1
3	Assam	-	5	2	14
4	Bihar	-	12	2	17
5	Chhattisgarh	-	3	1	10
6	Delhi	-	1	3	17
7	Goa	-	-	-	2
8	Gujarat	-	-	2	17
9	zaryana	-	-	1	12
10	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1	4
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1	21	2	17
12	Jharkhand	-	3	1	12
13	Karnataka	-	-	5	19
14	Kerala	-	-	1	7
15	Madhya Pradesh	-	4	4	17
16	Maharashtra	-	12	4	41
17	Manipur	-	9	-	7
18	Meghalaya	-	-	-	3
19	Mizoram	-	-	-	3
20	Nagaland	-	-	-	3
21	Odisha	-	5	2	11
22	Punjab	-	1	2	10
23	Rajasthan	-	-	3	16
24	Sikkim	-	-	-	1
25	Tamil Nadu	-	-	3	21
26	Tripura	-	-	1	6
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	5	73
28	Uttarakhand	-	-	1	5
29	West Bengal	-	4	3	20
30	UTs				
a)	A&N Island	-	-	-	-
b)	Chandigarh	-	-	-	1
c)	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
d)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	1
e)	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	1
f)	Puducherry	-	-	1	2
31	CAPFs/Other Organizations				
a)	Assam Rifles	-	-	-	13
b)	BSF	-	1	5	46

c)	CBI	-	-	6	22
d)	CISF	-	-	2	25
e)	CRPF	-	32	6	57
f)	MHA	-	-	8	25
g)	ITBP	-	-	3	12
h)	NSG	-	-	-	4
i)	SSB	-	-	1	11
j)	SPG	-	-	-	3
k)	BPR&D	-	-	1	3
l)	DCPW	-	-	-	-
m)	NCB	-	-	-	-
n)	NCRB	-	-	1	1
o)	NEC	-	-	-	-
p)	NEPA	-	-	-	-
q)	NHRC	-	-	-	1
r)	NIA	-	-	-	2
s)	NICFS	-	-	-	2
t)	NDRF	-	-	-	4
u)	SVP NPA	-	-	-	4
v)	M/o Civil Aviation	-	-	-	1
w)	M/o Steel	-	-	-	1
x)	M/o Power	-	-	-	-
y)	MHA Sectt.	-	-	-	2
32	Ministry of Railways/(RPF)	-	-	1	15
		1	115	88	671

Force Wise/States Wise details of medal awarded to the Police personnel on the occasion of Republic Day 2014

S.No.	Name of States/ Organization	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	4	26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	1	2	14
4	Bihar	-	-	1	15
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	1	10
6	Delhi	-	-	3	17
7	Goa	-	-	-	-
8	Gujarat	-	-	1	17
9	Haryana	-	-	2	12
10	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	3
11	Jammu & Kashmir	-	8	3	13
12	Jharkhand	-	11	-	5
13	Karnataka	-	-	3	19
14	Kerala	-	-	2	7

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

15	Madhya Pradesh	-	3	4	17
16	Maharashtra	2	1	4	40
17	Manipur	-	-	-	6
18	Meghalaya	-	-	-	3
19	Mizoram	-	-	1	3
20	Nagaland	-	-	1	4
21	Odisha	-	-	2	11
22	Punjab	-	1	2	13
23	Rajasthan	-	1	2	16
24	Sikkim	-	-	-	1
25	Tamil Nadu	-	1	3	21
26	Tripura	-	-	1	6
27	Uttar Pradesh	-	4	6	71
28	Uttarakhand	-	-	1	5
29	West Bengal	-	-	-	-
30	UTs				
a)	A&N Island	-		1	1
b)	Chandigarh	-		1	1
c)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-		1	1
d)	Daman & Diu	-		-	1
e)	Lakshadweep	-		-	-
F	Puducherry	-		-	1
31	CAPFs/Other Organizations				
a)	Assam Rifles	-		-	11
b)	BSF	-		5	46
c)	CBI	-		7	20
d)	CISF	-		3	24
e)	CRPF	2		6	57
f)	MHA	-		8	25
g)	ITBP	-		3	12
h)	NSG	-		1	5
i)	SSB	-		1	12
j)	SPG	-		2	4
k)	BPR&D	-		1	2
l)	NCRB	-		-	2
m)	NEPA	-		-	1
n)	NHRC	-		1	-
o)	NICFS	-		-	1
p)	NIA	-		-	2
q)	NDRF	-		-	3
r)	SVP NPA	-		-	2
s)	M/o Civil Aviation	-		-	1
t)	MHA (Sectt.)	-		1	1
32	Ministry of Railways/(RPF)	-		3	13

Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

9.1.1 The Bureau of Police Research and Development was set up on 28.08.1970 to identify the needs and problems of Police in the country, to undertake appropriate research projects and studies and to suggest policy options to address the emerging challenges. It was also mandated to keep abreast of the latest developments in the fields of science & technology, both in India and abroad. At present, it has 4 Divisions namely Research, Development, Training and Correctional Administration.

Charter of Duties

9.1.2 Study of various types of crime and problems of general nature affecting the police:

(A)

- (i) Trends and causes of various types of crime.
- (ii) Crime preventive measures, their effectiveness and relationship with various forms of crime.
- (iii) Organisation, strength, administration, methods, procedures and techniques of the Police Administration, Police Act and Manuals.
- (iv) Improvement in methods of investigation, utility and results of introducing scientific aids.
- (v) Inadequacy of laws including Penal Provisions.

(B)

- (i) Assist research programmes in States/UTs, processing the coordination of research projects.

- (ii) Sponsor research projects in the area of professional interest.
- (iii) Implement Government of India Fellowship Scheme for Doctoral Work in Criminology, Police Sciences and Correctional Administration for awarding all the fellowships to scholars of the Indian universities every year.
- (iv) Promote advance research in the area of mutual professional interest with Indian universities.
- (v) Maintain coordination with various universities and motivate for instituting academic courses on police and prison related subjects at various levels.
- (vi) Organize All India Police Science Congress, and also actively participate/coordinate other national and international conferences and seminars.
- (vii) Identify and promote best practices and standards to bring Police Reforms uniformly in States/UTs from time to time and their dissemination to all States/UTs and other related organisations.
- (viii) Analyse and study police and prison statistics and problems of general nature affecting Police and Correctional Administration.
- (ix) Assimilation and dissemination of information to the States/UTs in the field of Police and Correctional Administration.
- (x) Organise All India Prison Duty Meet and All India Conference of Heads of Prison.

- (xi) Coordinate research studies conducted by Regional Institutes of Correctional Administration (RICAs) and other academic/research institutes of correctional administration.
- (xii) Review and sponsor various training programmes for prison staff (both basic as well as in-service) keeping in view the changing social conditions, introduction of new scientific techniques and other related aspects.

9.1.3 Since its inception, the Research and Correctional Administration Directorate has conducted 233 research studies. The reports and recommendations of these studies were communicated to the concerned Police Forces for their use and appropriate action. The Bureau has also brought out a Compendium of all the research studies conducted by it Bureau on regular basis. The Bureau has already published three editions of Compendium on Research Studies and circulated to all States/UTs and other concerned. The fourth edition of Compendium is under preparation. Under the 11th Five Year Plan, the Bureau was allotted an amount of ₹10.00 crore which has been continued in 12th Five Year Plan also and now the amount available is to the tune of ₹13.38 crore for conducting research studies. In financial year 2013-14, ₹1.04 lakh has been utilized, under Non-Plan research studies.

9.1.4 Research Studies in progress (Under Plan Scheme)

- (i) Status of Crime against Women in North East Region.
- (ii) Status of Crime against Women in Eastern Region.
- (iii) Status of Crime against Women in Northern Region.
- (iv) Status of Crime against Women in Western Region.

- (v) National Requirement of Manpower of Police for 8 Hours Shift.
- (vi) Non Registration of Crime : Problems & Solutions.
- (vii) Management of Stress in Police Forces /CAPFs.
- (viii) Training Needs Analysis of all ranks: Constables to IPS Officers for balanced Career Development.
- (ix) Identify Issues of Police Leadership at District and Standard Operating Procedure (SHO) Levels and Develop Tools for their Measurements.
- (x) High Altitude Police Deployment: Requirement and Standardization of Clothing, transport, communication, Medical, Ration along with upgradation of Norms for Building Space for High Altitude.
- (xi) Stricter Laws for Drunken Driving and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Traffic Management.
- (xii) Status of Correctional Programmes including Prison Industries on the Reformation and Rehabilitation of Prisoners.

9.1.5 Research topics approved by the Standing Committee on Police Research to be taken up in 2013-14 (under 12th Five Year Plan Scheme)

- (i) Capacity Building in Human Resources in Sub-ordinate Ranks.
- (ii) Developing Women Police Leadership in India.
- (iii) Cyber Crime with special reference to Cyber Security.
- (iv) Private Security Agencies in India-Present Status and Future Challenges and Issues.
- (v) Identifying Areas for E-Governance in Police Work.

- (vi) Police Accountability at the Grass Root Level.
 - (vii) Best practices in Rural Policing.
 - (viii) Best practices in Urban Policing.
 - (ix) A Study on the effective role of Government of India to facilitate police operations in States.
 - (x) A study of Police response in Seismic Zones to facilitate Faster Disaster Management and Relief.
 - (xi) Impact of Imprisonment on Prisoner' s Family.
 - (xii) Evaluation of Training Infrastructure Available for Prison Officers and Identification of their Training Needs.
 - (xiii) Alternatives to Imprisonment in India.
 - (xiv) Follow-up Study of the Released Offenders in India.
 - (xv) Application of Human Rights Initiatives in Prison Management.
 - (xvi) Outsourcing of Various Activities in the Management of Prisons in India.
- 9.1.6 Other Identified Research Priority Areas for 12th Five Year Plan (Under Plan Scheme) to be advertised**
- (i) Demographic Changes and Measures for Effective Police Response.
 - (ii) National Action Plan for Effective Coastal Policing.
 - (iii) Action Plan to Combat Corruption in Police.
 - (vi) Indian Police: Vision 2025.
 - (v) A Comparative Analysis on the Extremism and Terrorism.
 - (vi) Role of Police in Development Activity in LWE States and Technological Advancement as an Aid to Fight LWE and Insurgents.
- (vii) Efficacy and up-gradation of Intelligence Collection at Police Station Level.
 - (viii) Professionalism and Specialization at I.O. Levels.
 - (xi) Environment Crimes and Police Response.
 - (x) Formulation of Action Plan on Unconventional War.
 - (xi) Separation of Crime Investigation from Law and Order.
 - (xii) Records Management from Police Station to District Police Headquarters Level.
 - (xiii) Recruitment to Ensure Teeth-to-tail Ratio in State Police (item 12 of Review Committee on Police Reforms).
 - (xiv) Identification of Criteria/Norms for restructuring of a Police Station based on ground situations.
 - (xv) Impact of Imprisonment on Prisoner' s Family.
 - (xvi) Evaluation of Training Infrastructure Available for Prison Officers and Identification of their Training Needs.
 - (xvii) Alternatives to Imprisonment in India.
 - (xviii) Follow-up Study of the Released Offenders in India.
 - (xix) Application of Human Rights Initiatives in Prison Management.
 - (xx) Outsourcing of Various Activities in the Management of Prisons in India
- 9.1.7 Research Studies completed (under Non Plan Scheme)**
Role of Police in Disasters/Emergencies.
- 9.1.8 Studies in progress (under Non Plan Scheme)**
- (i) Use of Forensic Tool to Promote Good Governance.
 - (ii) Extent and Modus Operandi of Bank Frauds: Role of Police in Handling Bank Frauds in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (iii) Local Self Governance and Policing: A Study on Two Gram Panchayats of Thrissur District in Kerala.
- (iv) Ethics in Police and Social Change.
- (v) Situation Analysis of Gender Issues in Goa.
- (vi) Measuring of Incidence of Crime, Victimization & Cost of Crime : An Exploratory Analysis in Tamil Nadu.
- (vii) The State of Affairs of Police Families – Delhi Police and U.P. Police.
- (viii) Modalities for compensation to the Victims of Crime in the light of Position prevailing in Other Countries, so as to make it part of criminal jurisprudence in our country.
- (ix) Study of Suicide Cases of State Police Personnel and Central Paramilitary Personnel and suggestions to contain such cases.
- (x) Etiology of crime Relating to Terrorism and Extremism: A Comparative Analysis.
- (xi) Murder Case w.e.f. 01.01.2009 onward with an emphasis on the reasons for delay in the decision of such cases and suggest managerial solutions including the management of cases.
- (xii) Role of investigation style police interrogation and confession in Indian context: an empirical investigation.
- (xiii) Fatigue in Police Personnel : Causes & Remedies.
- (xiv) Study on Police Accountability, Motivation and Control.
- (xv) Conflict Management & Conflict Resolution at Grass Root Level (Police Station).
- (xvi) Missing Children linkage with Trafficking: An Analytical Study.
- (xvii) Women Empowerment and future vision in Central Armed Forces.
- (xviii) Anti-human trafficking and Multi-stakeholder involvement in the Rehabilitation of Rescued Persons.
- (xix) Understanding Stakeholder Reaction to Police Action in Violent Mob Situation.
- (xx) Impact of development initiatives in the northern sector of maoist affected areas.
- (xxi) Impact of development initiative in the northern sector of maoist affected areas.
- (xxii) Identification of Specific Measures for Community Participation in Strengthening Internal Security for Evaluation.
- (xxiii) Conceptualizing a National Level Information Exchange Model which will be based on open standards and permit seamless crime / criminal relation information exchange between agencies in various domain (such as private or public sectors or custodians of public data base).
- xxiv) Examining the influence of police effectiveness on Police Wellbeing.
- xxv) Community Confidence Building measures in LWE Affected Areas.
- xxvi) Role of the NGOs in Prisoners Reformation & Rehabilitation, covering the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana & Gujarat.
- xxvii) Socio-Psychological and Economic Problems of Women Prisoners and Their Accompanying Children and Status of Their Rehabilitation.
- xxviii) Role & Effectiveness of NGOs in Reformation & Rehabilitation of Prisoners, covering Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar & Odisha.
- xxix) Efficacy and Impact of Indian Prison Education in the Prison Management and Rehabilitation of the Prisoners: An Empirical Study.

9.1.9 Research Studies initiated under Non Plan Scheme

- (i) Impact of Welfare Scheme on Subjective Wellbeing (SWB) in Central Police Organizations – CISF & ITBP.
- (ii) Stress levels of Associated Diseases in Bangalore City Police Personnel.

9.1.10 Research Studies undergoing by the Women or for Gender Related issues during the year 2013-14

- (i) Status of Crime against Women in North East Region.
- (ii) Status of Crime against Women in Eastern Region.
- (iii) Status of Crime against Women in Northern Region.
- (iv) Status of Crime against Women in Western Region.
- (v) Women Empowerment and Future Vision in Central Armed Forces.
- (vi) Anti-Human trafficking and Multi-stakeholder involvement in the Rehabilitation of Rescued Persons.

Training Programmes for Prison Officers

9.1.11 Various training programmes as mentioned below have been allotted during the year 2013-14:

(i) Vertical Interaction Course (VIC)

7 course for the development of the prison officers to broaden their outlook to the changing needs of prison administration during the year so far have been allotted to (1) Karnataka Prison Department, (2) Tihar Prisons, (3) Regional Institute of Correctional Administration, (RICA), Kolkata (4) Sampurnanand Jail Training Institute, Lucknow, (5) Assam Prisons and Jail Officers Training College, Pune.

(ii) Seeing is learning (SIL)

Eight courses were allotted to J&K Prisons Department, Tihar Prisons, Sampurnanand Jail Training Institute, Lucknow, Punjab Jail Training School, Karnataka Prison Department and Jail Officers Training College, Pune during the year 2013-14.

(iii) Human Rights in prison Management

Twelve courses were allotted to J&K Prison Department, Tihar Prisons, Sampurnanand Jail Training Institute, Lucknow, Punjab Jail Training School, Karnataka Prison, Jail Officers Training College, Pune and Regional Institute of Correctional Administration (RICA), Kolkata during the year 2013-14.

(iv) Personality Development (PD)

Eleven courses were allotted to J&K Prisons Department, Tihar Prisons, Sampurnanand Jail Training Institute, Lucknow, Punjab Jail Training School, Karnataka Prison, Jail Officers Training College, Pune and Regional Institute of Correctional Administration, Kolkatta during the year 2013-14.

(V) Training of Trainers (ToTs)

Eleven courses were allotted to Karnataka Prison, Tihar Prisons, Sampurnanand Jail Training Institute, Lucknow, Punjab Jail Training School, Jail Officers Training College, Pune, Jails & CS HQrs., Chhattisgarh and Regional Institute of Correctional Administration, Kolkata during the year 2013-14.

Award of Doctoral Fellowship on Criminology & Police Science

9.1.12 Every year 12 fellowships are awarded to encourage Ph. D work on the related subject. The Research Division, as on 31.03.2014, have

awarded 78 Fellowships for doctoral work in the field of Criminology & Police Science. Four Research Fellows have completed their doctoral work and submitted thesis during 2013-14. At present, seventeen BPR&D Research Fellows are pursuing their research work.

Conferences/Seminars organized

9.1.13 Following conference/seminars have been sponsored by the BPR&D:

- (i) 36th All India Criminology Conference was held from 15.02.2013 to 17.02.2013 on 'Rethinking Criminal Justice in 21st Century'.
- (ii) The following topics were discussed in the National Seminar on Counter Terrorism held on 06.05.2013.
 - (a) Internal Security Laws: their Implications.
 - (b) Police Reform: Need of the Hour.
 - (c) Globalisation and Trans- National Criminal Network.
 - (d) Women Empowerment and Changing Mindset.
- (iii) National Seminar on Counter Terrorism was held on 06.05.2013 to discuss Counter Terrorism 'Enhancing the Effectiveness of National Crisis Management Plan'. Major recommendations of the seminar were:
 - (a) A National-level Committee of Heads of all CT forces (State Commando/ SWAT forces) is to be constituted to discuss contemporary issues related to terrorism. NSG is to coordinate the functioning of this Committee.
 - (b) It should be made mandatory for all Agencies to submit a digitized

master plan/ blue print of the works undertaken by them which can be shared with the Counter Terrorist Forces like NSG.

- (c) The State Crisis Management Committee be advised to participate in the NSG exercises.
- (d) NSG may coordinate an annual National level operational discussion/ exercise on CT/CH scenarios on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (e) An annual conference of the Nodal officers of the States be organized at HQ of NSG to coordinate relevant issue.

Modernization Wing

9.1.14 Ministry of Home Affairs asked BPR&D on 03.10.2012 to carry out an Impact Assessment Study on Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) approved by the Government of India, in the 11th Five Year Plan for LWE States with allocation of ₹500 crore. The time limit for submission of final report was extended to 01.09.2013. The scheme was introduced to cater to critical infrastructure gaps which cannot be covered under the existing schemes. These relate to requirement of mobility for the Police/ Security forces by upgrading the existing roads/ tracks in inaccessible areas, providing 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 the vulnerable areas.

Study on Manpower Assessment of rural Police Station

9.1.14.1 A Study on Manpower Assessment of Rural Police Station at Raghunathappally, Andhra Pradesh was completed in March, 2013

and was circulated to all States/UTs DGPs and CAPFs..

9.1.14.2 This study was based on Raghunathapally Police station located in Warrangal district of Andhra Pradesh which is approximately 90 kms away from Hyderabad

and 40 Kms from District Warangal. The total population of the district is 3,52,644. A Police station in Andhra Pradesh generally covers 15 to 20 villages with a population of 50,000. The Population of Raghunathapally, a rural police station is 52,646 (Male 26,431 and Female 26,215).

Brief Findings of Study

9.1.15 Recommended Manpower Assessment for a Rural Police Station by BPR&D is as under:

SL NOs	TASK DUTY	INSP	SI	ASI	HC	CTS	Total
1	Reporting and reception GD Writer(24 Hrs in 3 shifts)			3	3	3	9
2	Police station security				1	4	5
3	Escort duty			1	1	4	6
4	Kote and Malkhana Duty				1	2	3
5	Police Station record maintenance				1	2	3
6	Dak duty					2	2
7	Court production duty				3	3	6
8	Wireless communication			1	3	3	7
9	Drivers duty				3	3	6
10	Computer operator				1	2	3
11	House keeping		Required staff may be outsourced subject to the security clearance.				
12	Supervision duty	1	1		1	3	6
13	Investigation team		6		6	6	18
14	Beat Post/ patrolling Duty			4	4	4	12
15	Public complaint/petition inquiry staff				3		3
16	Unaccountable duties/Weekly off, leave & Training Reserve (28%)		2	2	8	13	25
	Total	1	9	11	39	54	114

Note: -

(a) One Investigation Team is authorised per police station. The strength of investigation team may be increased police station-wise depending upon crime ratio.

(b) The total strength recommended for a Rural Police Station is 114 police personnel as per details above. The strength of rural police stations located in militant and LWE affected area may increase, keeping in view the local security scenario.

- (c) The housekeeping staff may be outsourced subject to the security clearance as per the requirement i.e. Cook -01, W/C - 01, S/K- 01
- (d) One Motor Cycle per Beat is also recommended for a rural police station and minimum 4 Nos. of Beat are to be considered, which will be driven by Beat Officer.
- (e) The minimum 01 medium vehicle, 2 light vehicles and one motor cycle for Dak duties is recommended in addition to 01 motor cycle per Beat in a rural police station.

Gist of Comments received from States/ CAPFs

9.1.16.1 Comments pertaining to multitasking of roles, computer training to other personnel, correlation of population and crime rate with manpower requirement, workload, need of more studies covering different States/areas, and some other aspects have been received from some organizations. These have been examined and would be discussed in next review and revision of the Study.

9.1.16.2 An SOP on issues related to Explosive/ IEDs/ Landmines in Naxal affected areas was prepared by BPR&D. It was approved, adopted and circulated by MHA to all the 9 LWE affected States and CAPFs for taking necessary action.

9.1.16.3 One day seminar was organised by BPR&D on 24.05.2013 on the "Contribution of Life Science in the Smooth Functioning of Police and Central Armed Police Forces(CAPFs) in India". The seminar was attended by about 45 officers of and above the rank of S.P., State Police Forces and CAPFs, BPR&D and Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO).

9.1.16.4 Two Model Police Stations have been constructed under the guidance of BPR&D at Kolkata and Ludhiana. The cost of construction of these Model Police Stations is ₹2.11 crore and ₹2.60 crore respectively. BPR&D has provided ₹ 2.0 crores each for the construction of these Model Police Stations. Based on the completion Report/Fund utilization certificate alongwith the Photographs/video received by BPR&D, these two Model police stations (Kolkata and Ludhiana) have been taken over by the respective States.

Construction of three Model Police Station Gd-III under 12th Five Year Plan

9.1.17 A proposal of construction of three Model Police Stations under 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) at Champhai, Mizoram, DHQ, Imphal, Manipur and Chaupanki, Alwar, Rajasthan was approved on 26.12.2013 at a cost of ₹3.00 crore i.e. one crore each or actual cost of construction.

3rd All India Police Housing Conference at Bangalore.

9.1.18.1 The 3rd All India Police Housing conference has been successfully organized by the Karnataka State Police Housing Corporation Limited at Bengaluru on 30.05.2013 and 31.05.2013 with the association of BPR&D. 41 participants including Heads of State Police Housing Corporations/ADGs, Technical Experts and representative of CAPFs attended the conference.

9.1.18.2 BPR&D has revised Arming Policies of CAPFs on the basis of templates/ guidelines issued by the Government. The salient features of revised policy are as under:-

- a) Rationalization of authorisation in view of operational requirements.

- b) Technological advancement in the field.
- c) Futuristic requirement.
- d) Phasing out of obsolete weaponry.
- e) Selection of Arms based on threat perception, lethality and functional requirements of respective CAPFs.
- f) Scale of training and service ammunition.
- g) Deployment and employment of specialized items.
- h) Introduction of less-lethal weapons.
- i) Scale of Arms and Ammunitions proposed, considering the Arms suggested by respective CAPFs under Modernization Plan-II.

9.1.18.3 One of the BPR&D mandates suggests to organize presentation cum demonstration of new technology products for CAPFs and State Police Forces as a knowledge sharing platform. Within the ambit of the same, a demonstration cum presentation was organized by BPR&D through M/s VAAP International Pvt. Ltd. of US firm 'Defencell' on "No Cost No Commitment Basis" on 22.08.2013 at BSF, Bhondsi Firing Range, Gurgaon, Haryana.

NATIONAL POLICE MISSION

GENESIS OF NATIONAL POLICE MISSION

9.1.19 The National Police Mission Directorate has been set up in BPR&D in 2009. The following seven micro-missions are functioning in this Directorate:

MM: 01 Human Resource Development

(Police Population Ratio – Career Progression – Leadership – Accountability – Performance Evaluation - Training – National Police University – Attitudinal Changes – Welfare of Police Personnel 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 & 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 adaptability – 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.)

MM: 07 Gender Crimes and Gender Related Issues

(Prevention of Crime against Women with special emphasis on Rape and knowledge based crime prevention strategy).

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS APPROVED PROJECTS CIRCULATED FOR IMPLEMENTATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL

9.1.20 (a) Transparent Recruitment Process (TRP)

- (i) The project TRP is to ensure a fair, impartial, transparent, objective, tamper proof, scientific and merit based

recruitment for the police personnel by using simple and well defined procedures reinforced by use of technology like OMR sheets, digital recording of height and weight, RFID chips, CCTV, videography and Bio-metric devices etc.

- (ii) The project was approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs for implementation in 2009. Progress report of the implementation is being regularly monitored by the Mission Directorate.
- (iii) NPM organized a symposium on TRP for the Heads of Recruitment Boards of all States/UTs at PPA, Phillaur on 14.02.2014.
- (iv) The Mission Directorate is in the process of bringing out a compendium on TRP for circulation to all States/UTs.

(b) Community Policing Programme for LWE Affected Areas (MM: 02)

The objective of the project is to facilitate the provision of basic amenities and the benefits of development schemes to the local people and the training of youth in vocational trades for generating employment. The Government has circulated the project in 106 SRE districts of LWE affected Areas under SRE scheme.

(c) Soft Skill Training for police personnel

- (i) The objective is to improve the attitude and behaviour of police personnel to make them citizen-friendly & service-oriented and develop a positive and helping attitude.
- (ii) The project was approved by the Government on 28.08.2009. 14 regular programmes of 03 days' duration were organized for Delhi Police in which a total 460 police personnel were trained. Twenty Five 3 days' regular programme for PCs/HCs/ASIs were conducted for

Delhi Police at STC Rajender Nagar, New Delhi during October, 2012 to March, 2013 in which 850 police personnel were trained. Two Sub-Divisions of Delhi Police i.e. South and South West Districts have been completely covered under Soft Skill Training.

- (iii) An impact study in four police stations of Ludhiana has been conducted by IIDM Bhopal wherein it has been recommended to continue the programme.

9.1.21 BPR&D has conducted two days workshop in collaboration with Institute for Conflict Management on "Improving Women's Security in India" on 28.10.2013 and 29.10.2013 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi in the back-drop of high profile cases of rape and extreme violence against women. Its objective was to discuss various dimensions of the issue of crimes against women and improving security for women. The workshop included individual presentations and panel discussions of different Heads of State Police and senior police officers, activists working in the sphere of women's rights and intellectuals with special expertise or focus on related issues. It focused not only on the plight of women in the society but also tried to bring the widest possible spectrum of responses under review.

9.1.22 BPR&D has been assisting in the timely release/retrieval of funds to the State Police of different States to organize the Training of Trainers (ToTs) on Anti Human Trafficking (AHT).

1. Exact amount released (2010-14)

- Fund released for ToTs at State Level = ₹96.11 lakhs
- Fund released for ToTs at District Level = ₹177.38 lakhs
- Total amount released for ToTs (State & District) = ₹273.49 Lakhs

- Actual Utilized fund for ToTs (State & District) = ₹203.60
- Balanced amount with States/Districts = ₹69.43 lakhs

2. Details of ToTs organised (2010-14)

- Total no. of ToTs at State Level between 2010-14 = 46
- Total no. of ToTs at State Level between 2010-14 = 258
- Total ToTs conducted = 304 (State & District)
- No. of workshops organised at State/District = 299
- Total participants during workshops at State/District level = 5791

9.1.23 Indian Police Journal (IPJ): BPR&D publishes Indian Police Journal (IPJ), which is a reputed quarterly journal in the arena of policing and internal security. Since, 1954, it has been catering to a vast readership ranging from national to international, policy makers to the academics and various stakeholders of policing to the students.

9.1.24 BPR&D also undertakes the collection, scrutiny, compilation, tabulation and analysis of the data received from States/UTs and Central Police Forces for preparing a booklet “Data on Police Organization in India” annually, which contains data relating to various aspects of the police forces. The last booklet which gave the data as on 01.01.2013 was brought out on 06.03.2014.

9.1.25 BPR&D has developed a well equipped library also. The library has built its collection extensively in the area of Police Science. Police Science covers areas such as Crime, Criminology and Criminal Law, Correctional Administration, Law and Order and Security, Forensic Science, Police-Public Relations, Weapons, Traffic and Transport, Cyber Crime, Police Reforms, History,

Philosophy and Sociology of Police Organization. Library has both traditional and e-resources. The library has a unique collection of Ph.D Thesis and Research reports and attracts many scholars. Library also subscribes to 20 foreign and 32 Indian journals of specialized interest. In addition, library subscribes to on-line resources. Library meets the needs of in-house researchers as well as researchers elsewhere. Library is a part of Delhi Library Network thus providing window to the world. It had a substantive budget of ₹15 lakhs for the financial year 2013-14 to cater to different requirements.

Construction of new HQrs for BPR&D and NCRB at Mahipalpur, New Delhi

9.1.26 The Ministry of Home Affairs has approved construction of new Headquarters of Bureau of Police Research & Development and National Crime Records Bureau at a cost of ₹117.34 crore under Plan Schemes. The construction work has been assigned to National Building Construction Corporation. The various activities undertaken by the construction agency during the year 2013-14 with respect to the construction of the following buildings is under progress:

- (i) Construction of BPR&D Block
- (ii) Construction of NCRB Block
- (iii) Construction of Common Facilities Block
- (iv) Construction of Living Accommodation.

The Project has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹117.34 crore under Plan Scheme. An amount of ₹20,81,93,720 has been incurred during the financial year 2013-14.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

9.2.1 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 Bureau and provide training to police officers. NCRB endeavors to empower Indian Police with Information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to enable them to effectively and efficiently enforce the law and improve public service delivery. This is achieved through coordination with Police Forces at National and International levels, upgradation of crime analysis technology and developing IT capability and IT enabled solutions.

TRAINING OF POLICE

9.2.2 A vital role has been played by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in imparting training to Police personnel from

States/UTs. An intensive programme has been launched for training the State Police Officers in various aspects of crime records management including fingerprints, Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) and training on IT related subjects.

9.2.3 NCRB has been conducting courses on Information Technology and Finger Print Science for Indian Police Officers since 1986 and Foreign Police Officers since 1990. 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. On an average, NCRB conducts about 20-22 courses every year apart from conducting 6 courses for foreign police officials.

9.2.4 The following courses were conducted at the NCRB in 2013-14.

FOR SUPERVISORY LEVEL OFFICERS

Sl. No.	Name of the course	Duration	Dates	No. of course(s)
1.	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (SI to Dy.SP)	1 week	22.04.2013 to 26.04.2013 10.06.2013 to 14.06.2013	2
2.	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (for SP rank Officers)	3 days	During 2013	11
3.	Network & e-Security	1 week	17.06.2013 to 21.06.2013 02.12.2013 to 06.12.2013	2
4.	Operators Course on Statistical Software Crime In India/ Accidental Deaths and Suicides	1 week	26.08.2013 to 30.08.2013	1
5.	Operators Course on Prison Statistics	3 days	16.04.2013 to 18.04.2013	1

6.	Course on Cyber Security	1 week	27.04.2013 30.04.2013	to	3
			02.09.2013 06.09.2013	to	
			09.12.2013 12.12.2013	to	
7.	Coloured Portrait Building System	3 days	08.05.2013 10.05.2013	to	1
Courses sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs under ITEC/SCAAP/TCS schemes:					
8.	Information Technology in Law Enforcement	12 weeks	06.01.2014 28.03.3014	to	1
9.	Fingerprint Science and Information Technology	12 weeks	06.01.2014 28.03.3014	to	1
10.	Advanced Programme on IT in Law Enforcement	6 weeks	07.10.2013 15.11.2013	to	1
11.	Advanced Finger Print Science	6 weeks	07.10.2013 15.11.2013	to	1
12.	Advanced Programme in Computer Networking and Security	6 weeks	08.07.2013 16.08.2013	to	1
13.	Advanced Finger Print Science	6 weeks	08.07.2013 16.08.2013	to	1
14.	PC Operation (Spl Course for NHRC)	1 week	13.05.2013 17.05.2013	to	1
15.	Special Finger Print Course for CFPB, NCRB	1 week	24.06.2013 28.06.2013	to	1

9.2.5 The training needs of the States are much larger than what the NCRB can cope with, given its existing resources. The scheme for decentralization 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 Calcutta, Lucknow, Gandhinagar and Hyderabad in the country and are conducting training programmes since 1990 as an extension to the NCRB's training. These centres are able to cater to the training needs of officers of the rank of Sub-Inspector to Deputy Superintendent of Police.

9.2.6 On the advice of the NCRB and as per the periodical guidelines including training materials provided by it, the State Crime Records Bureau are running some training courses and have introduced computer training modules in Police Training Colleges/Schools for the recruits.

9.2.7 The total number of courses conducted by the NCRB and number of officers trained since inception of NCRB upto 31.03.2014 are furnished below:-

	AT NCRB			At Regional Police Training Centres	Total
	Indian	Foreign	Total		
No. of Programmes Conducted	673	57	730	1132	1862
Officers Attended	12449	1037	13486	25925	39411

Colour Portrait Building System (CPBS)

9.2.8 This software has been developed to provide a facility for construction of portraits of criminal and kidnapped/ missing persons by the victim or the witnesses.

Counterfeit Currency Information Management System (CCIMS)

9.2.9 Counterfeit Currency Information System (CCIMS) developed by NCRB was commissioned in 2005 which creates databases relating to Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) on the parameters like Denomination, Series and Number of notes etc recovered by 19 branches of the Reserve Bank of India across the country and those seized by the State Police departments.

9.2.10 Reports are generated for the use of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Nodal Agency for FICN and Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB). As on 31.03.2014, the database of 11,44,632 seized and recovered records is available at NCRB. Since 2003, all the States and RBI are sending the data regularly.

Motor Vehicle Co-ordination System (MVCS)

9.2.11 Motor Vehicle Co-ordination System (MVCS) has been designed for co-ordination of stolen and recovered motor vehicles and inquiries related to them. This was started in 1989. It is also being used by the general public to ascertain the status of a used vehicle before entering into any transaction to find out whether

it is stolen or otherwise. This is done through 32 Counters functioning across the country (including the one at NCRB Headquarters). About 6,000 queries are received per month from the Police/Government Departments/ Insurance Companies at NCRB are replied through this system. A database of 10,11,830 stolen/recovered vehicles exists as on 31.03.2014.

9.2.12 Web based online MVCS software has been developed by the NCRB and is under testing. The latest version of MVCS known as Vahan Samanvay is an online software launched by NCRB on 11.03.2014. This will be made available to States/UTs shortly for data entry of stolen/recovered vehicles when such cases are reported to the Police. This will not only save time for updating the information at NCRB, but will be immensely useful to local police and Regional Transport Authority (RTAs). This module will also be useful for general public, Insurance Companies/ Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) for getting the requisite result at their location itself.

Talash Information System

9.2.13 Talash Information System has been designed for matching of missing, kidnapped, wanted, traced, arrested, unidentified persons and unidentified dead bodies. The system is operational at NCRB and queries, mainly from the Police, are being processed. The data has also been uploaded on the NCRB's website for public viewing. This system has created a data of 4,77,640 records till 31.03.2014.

9.2.14 The following States/UTs are sending the data regularly to NCRB:-

A&N Island, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Fire Arms Co-ordination System

9.2.15 Fire Arms Coordination System, helps in coordination of stolen and recovered fire arms and is used mainly by Law Enforcement Agencies.

Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS)

9.2.16 Crime Criminal Information System software is being used at NCRB since 1994 for recording data pertaining to Crime & Criminal and Property as received from SCRbX to generate various reports. CCIS Database size:- 4,23,78,212 records as on 31.03.2014.

The States/ UTs sending the data regularly to NCRB are A&N Island, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Regular reminders are sent to the States to obtain data.

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU (CFPB)

9.3.1 The Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) came into existence in the year 1955 in Kolkata. 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 all matters related to the Finger Print Science. The Bureau maintains Finger Print records of National & International criminals. It undertakes Examination of Questioned Documents involving disputed Finger Prints received from various agencies for furnishing expert opinion thereon. The CFPB also conducts the annual All India Conference of Directors of Finger Print Bureaux. The XVIth such Conference was held at Gandhinagar, Gujarat from 22.03.2014 to 23.03.2014.



9.3.2 CFPB has done pioneering work in automation of Finger Prints at national level using “Automated Fingerprint Identification System” (AFIS). The software named “Fingerprint Analysis & Criminal Tracing System” (FACTS), co-developed by NCRB & CMC Ltd. was first installed in CFPB in 1992. 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 contains 9,40,880 records of ten digit fingerprint slips.

9.3.3 For accrediting the finger Print experts of the country, the CFPB conducts the annual All India Board Examination for finger print experts. The Bureau conducts Advanced Course in Finger Print Science for Foreign Police officers sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs, at NCRB, New Delhi. The Bureau also conducts two six-months period Proficiency Course in Finger Print Science at Kolkata Unit. One three-month Special Course in Finger Print Science for Lakshadweep Police was also conducted at Kolkata during the year 2013. Details of the courses are given below:-

Sl. No	Name of the training courses	Training Courses conducted from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014	Training courses planned for 2014-15
1	2	3	4
1.	Advanced Finger Print Science for Foreign Police Officers, at New Delhi.	1. 07.01.2013 to 29.03.2013 2. 08.07.2013 to 16.08.2013 3. 07.10.2013 to 15.11.2013 4. 06.01.2014 to 28.03.2014	1. 14.07.2014 to 22.08.2014 2. 13.10.2014 to 21.11.2014 3. 05.01.2015 to 27.03.2015
2.	Six-month Proficiency Course in Finger Print Science, at Kolkata	1. 01.01.2013 to 28.06.2013 2. 01.07.2013 to 31.12.2013	1. 01.01.2014 to 30.06. 2014 2. 01.07.2014 to 31.12.2014
3.	Three-month Special Course in Finger Print Science for Lakshadweep Police, at Kolkata	22.08.2013 to 21.11.2013 (for Lakshadweep Police)	(For Sikkim Police, the course would be conducted as per their convenience.)

9.3.4 The Bureau brings out an annual publication entitled ‘Finger Prints in India’, which is a compilation on the performance and activities of State Finger Print Bureaux, CFPB, and other allied matters related to Finger Print Science. The last such publication was brought in September, 2013.

Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS)

9.4.1 Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) under the Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal agency for promotion of forensic science in the country. It administers the work of six Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL) located at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh,

Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati. This Organization is playing a vital role in promoting best practices in forensic science by formulating plans and policies for promoting quality, capacity and capability for the forensic services in the country. DFSS also encourages Research & Development activities for innovation of technologies to strengthen forensic services by instituting financial assistance and fellowship schemes for intra-mural and extra-mural R&D and other incentive programmes.

Existing Central Forensic Science Laboratories under DFSS

9.4.2 The Directorate of Forensic Science Services has three well established laboratories at Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad. The prime mandate of these Central Forensic Science Laboratories is to examine hi-tech crime exhibits in respect of DNA analysis, cyber forensics, ballistics, chemistry, forensic document, toxicology, forensic psychology, speaker identification, tape authentication, Mobile forensics and image processing. These laboratories have been engaged in Research & Development work and made significant contribution in the field of Forensic Science in developing technique methodology. They also provide necessary support in respect of training and awareness programmes to police, medico-legal experts and judiciary. They also assist the Investigating Officers in incidence responses in respect of hi-tech crimes.

9.4.3 The Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) provide forensic support to various law enforcement agencies in examining cases of various nature related to Drugs, Explosives, DNA, Documents, Cyber Crime, etc. During the last one year (from April, 2013-March, 2014) three Central Forensic Science laboratories located at Chandigarh,

Kolkata & Hyderabad have examined and reported 7,014 cases under different forensic disciplines. The scientists of the CFSLs tendered 1000+ Court evidences in different Courts of Law.

Establishment of three new Central Forensic Science Laboratories

9.4.4 The Government of India during the 11th Five year Plan decided to establish three more CFSLs at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati to strengthen the forensic science support to the law enforcement agencies to handle hi-tech and emerging crimes. During the current Five Year Plan, the state-of-art laboratory buildings will be constructed at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati. For this purpose, the MoU has already been signed between the Directorate of Forensic Science Services and the National Building Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC) on 29.03.2014 and an advance amount of ₹11.43 crore released to NBCC on 31.03.2014 to kick-start the construction work.

New Initiatives undertaken

9.4.5 The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has approved the following six new Divisions for all six Central Forensic Science Laboratories, in addition to the existing Divisions:

- (a) Digital Forensic Division (Forensic Electronics);
- (b) Forensic DNA Division;
- (c) Forensic Engineering Division;
- (d) Forensic Intelligence Division;
- (e) Forensic Psychology Division;
- (f) Narcotic Drug Division.

Technical Support in Forensic Operations:

9.4.6 The DFSS and its laboratories actively participate in conducting the

workshops, specialized training programmes and implementation of Quality Management systems, development and review of Standard Operating Procedures and have achieved following objectives:

- i) Created awareness amongst the Judiciary by exposure to analysis of evidences in digital crimes and appreciation of evidential value.
- ii) Imparted training to end-users of IT in network security, incident response etc. for Banks, Insurance, e-Governance, Financial organizations etc.
- iii) Facility for Induction & Advanced training for Forensic Scientists.
- iv) Facility for Training for Trainers of the training institutes run by the Police, Judiciary, Banks etc. and also to train the faculty of academic institutes.
- v) Facility for preparation of syllabus for training courses including certificate, Diploma and degree courses for Investigators, Specialists & Educational institutions.
- vi) Facility to develop validation and proficiency testing procedures for crime scene management and for forensic analysis of the crime evidence;
- vii) Provided assistance in the implementation of accreditation and proficiency testing programs in Forensic Science Laboratories.

9.4.6.1 Uniformity in forensic reporting is a mandatory benchmark to improve the standards. The DFSS is committed to ensure uniformity of reporting in all forensic disciplines. Recently, Standard Operating Procedures for Document Examination have been prepared through a high level Committee and circulated to all Forensic Science Laboratories.

Forensic Regulatory & Development Authority (FRDA) India

9.4.7 The DFSS in consultation with all stakeholders is in the process of introducing a Forensic Regulatory Development Authority (FRDA) to provide for regulation, standardization and accreditation of Forensic Science Services and certification of forensic science practitioners and all other connected matters.

International Cooperation

9.4.8 DFSS provides forensic consultancy services to many countries. A state-of-art Forensic Science Laboratory has been established at Maldives & a similar Hi-Tech Computer Forensic Laboratory at Hanoi, Vietnam through Indian assistance will be established.

Research & Development

9.4.9 As per the mandate, it is the responsibility of DFSS and CFSLs to promote excellence in Forensic Services and R&D by publishing research papers in the emerging areas of Forensic Science, instituting awards and incentive programmes. Scientists and the Research Fellows have been actively engaged in R&D work for developing new techniques and methodology.

9.4.10 During the period, 26 research papers of the Scientists of the CFSLs have been published in various Journals of international repute. Two Ph.D. degrees have been awarded and four thesis have been submitted by the Research Fellows and in service Scientists for awarding the Ph.D. degree.

CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

INTRODUCTION

9.5.1 The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi was established in the Year 1968 as a

scientific department to provide scientific support and services for the investigation of crimes. Besides this, the CFSL has Scientific Aids Unit located at CBI Branch in Chennai. The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, New Delhi is one of the most comprehensive Laboratories in the country with several Divisions namely Physics, Chemistry, Biology and DNA Profiling, Serology, Ballistics, Documents, Finger Prints,

Lie Detection, Forensic Psychology, Photo, Computer Forensic Science & Scientific Aids divisions.

9.5.1.1 The laboratory has a total sanctioned strength of 182 (Scientific Staff and Ministerial Staff) and has been allocated Budgeted Grant of ₹1,12,700 (Non-Plan) & ₹55,000 (Plan) for the year B.E. 2013-14.



JURISDICTION

9.5.2 CFSL, New Delhi is a scientific department under the administrative control of CBI and overall control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. CFSL undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary and Vigilance Departments of Ministries & Undertakings &

State/Central Govt. 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.



EXAMINATION OF CRIME EXIHIBITS, SCIENCTIFIC REPORTING, COURT ATTENDANCE AND SCENE OF CRIME VISIT.

9.5.3 The prime scope of CFSL (CBI) is analysis of crime exhibits (Forensic exhibits) and its subsequent reporting and deposing expert testimony in the court of law. The laboratory scientists give expert testimony in Courts in Delhi and other parts of India and inspect scenes of crimes at Delhi and other parts of India for collection of evidence material for supporting scientific investigation of crimes. In addition to these, the regular support service in forensic science were provided to the Delhi Police, CBI and Judicial Courts. Forensic assistance is also provided to the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Banks Cabinet Secretariat Board and other public undertakings. .

INITIATIVE TOWARDS QUALITY ASSURANCE

9.5.4 The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, New Delhi is committed to quality work for

all its functional disciplines. The CFSL (CBI), New Delhi has been accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India as per Quality System conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and the National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) 113. The Laboratory has prepared Comprehensive Quality Manual and Working Procedures Manuals for analytical and scientific tests 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 1500 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

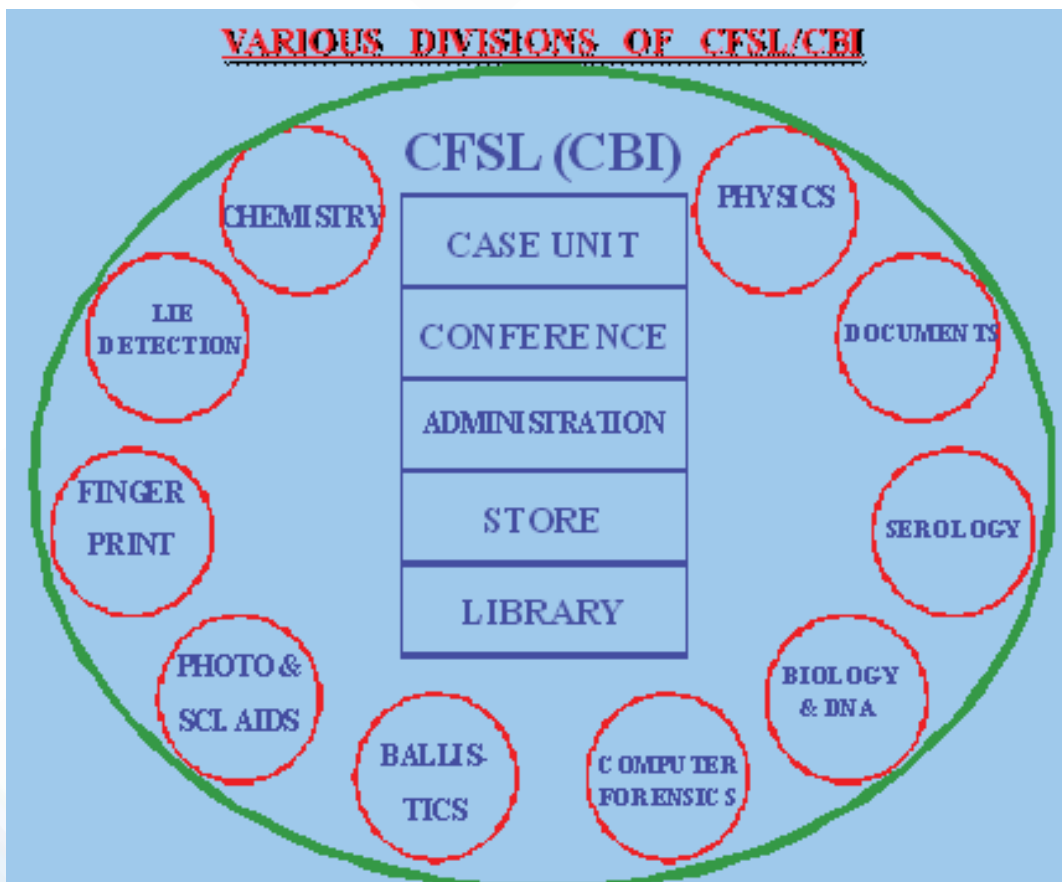
through NABL accredited agencies. Internal auditing was carried out by nominated internal auditors in all the divisions of CFSL to check the quality system, laboratory management as well as the documentation processes. During the year 2013, management review was carried out by the top management personnel to take necessary corrective actions in the processes where ever required. An 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 Judiciary 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.



Real time PCR System in DNA Profiling Unit

EXISTING EXAMINATION FACILITIES

9.5.5 The CFSL (CBI), New Delhi has the following divisions which are providing forensic support services to the various Investigating Agencies in the scientific analysis of exhibits and collection/detection of relevant physical clues from the scenes of crime.



BALLISTICS DIVISION

9.5.6 The Division is equipped with requisite technology and expertise to handle cases of firearms and explosives. The work involves examination of firearms to determine the nature and type of weapons used in the crime; range of firing, linking fired bullets/cartridge cases with the suspect weapons and checking of mechanism of the weapon for the evidence of accidental discharge.

9.5.7 The explosive work involves the examination and opinion on explosives (Civil, Military and IEDs) and explosive devices used in crime, public disorders, riots, police firing, encounters etc.; re-construction of scene of crime/explosion etc. and laboratory analysis of explosives and their detection. For upgradation of the working of explosives and explosion residue analysis, this Division has incorporated more sophisticated instruments like HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography) system.

BIOLOGY and DNA PROFILING DIVISION

9.5.8 The Division is equipped with the technologies and expertise to carry out all types of analytical works related to forensic biology. The biological analysis being carried out in the Division include detection and establishment of any type of biological fluids like blood, semen, saliva, urine, sweat and milk. Further, the laboratory has been fabricated to carry out accurate microscopic examinations related to hair, fibre, tissue and botanical exhibits. In addition to the above, the DNA Profiling laboratory is being operated under the supervision of Biology Division. The high tech DNA Profiling Laboratory of Biology division is operational and is receiving all types of biological samples from the CBI as well as from the State Governments and Judiciary.

9.5.9 The reported cases are of various nature like murder/homicides, suicides, assaults, unnatural sexual offences, dacoity, robbery, theft and others including those under the Arms Act.

CHEMISTRY DIVISION

9.5.10 The Division consists of Toxicology, Narcotics and General Chemical Analysis Sections. This Division is equipped with high-tech analytical equipments and undertakes Chemical Analysis of exhibits such as viscera, biological fluids, trap cases, dowry death cases, petroleum products, acids and various other miscellaneous exhibits referred by the Investigating Agencies. Viscera including biological fluids are examined for poison detection in cases of homicides and suicides which are referred by the Investigating Agencies namely CBI, Delhi Police, the Hon'ble Courts and from other parts of the Country. Research and Development activities also form a part of the programme in bringing up the latest techniques and instrumental methods of analysis.

DOCUMENT DIVISION

9.5.11 In the Document Division, examination of hand writing, signatures, type scripts, rubber stamp impressions, seal impressions, examination of counterfeit currency notes and lottery tickets, determination of interpolation, substitution, addition, over-writings, decipherment of the mechanically and chemically erased writings, decipherment of invisible ink, re-construction of the charred and burnt documents, determination of the order of the sequence of the strokes at the point of intersections, examination of the torned or serrated edges of paper and comparison with their counterparts, determination of the absolute or relative age of the documents, examination

of ink, paper and writing implements etc. are carried out.

FINGERPRINT DIVISION

9.5.12 The Finger Print Division provides services to all branches of CBI with reference to examination of questioned thumb impressions, crime scene visits for chance prints, developments of latent prints, preparation of specimen ten digit finger prints of accused/suspects & deposition in Courts. The available resources are also tapped by Delhi Police and Judicial Courts and other Central Government Departments for similar purposes in important crime investigation. High Power laser beam light sources and portable equipment namely High Intensity Light Source for development of chance prints at the scene of crime was inducted in this Division.

LIE DETECTION DIVISION

9.5.13 In India, the CFSL, New Delhi is the first one to establish a full-fledged Lie Detection Division. Since 1973 to-date, examination of approximately 11,500+ subjects have been conducted for detection of psycho-physiological deception. The Division extends its services not only to the CBI, but also to the Delhi Police and other law enforcement agencies of the country in almost all the cases of national importance. The Forensic Psychology division maintains latest version of Computerized (Desktop and Laptop) Polygraph equipments. Laptop Polygraph equipment has been used in conducting the polygraph examination of the subjects at various other places (even in jail) outside Delhi.

9.5.14 The Division carried out Personality Assessments, Criminal Profiling in some of the important CBI Case Investigations. The division has initiated action programme for induction

of the state-of-the-art technology for analysis of information present in the brain X of the subject and is making efforts to open (1) Narco Analysis (2) Brain Mapping (3) Computerised Polygraph System (3 units) and (4) Voice Stress Analysis (VSA) facilities. These installations will be helpful in the investigation of crime.

PHOTO & SCIENTIFIC AID DIVISION

9.5.15 Photography Division provides scientific supports to all the divisions of CFSL/CBI in the examination of crime exhibits. Experts of the division also provide the expert opinions on questioned photo prints. Recording and playing of the CDs/Audio/video cassette is done in the Courts throughout India. In addition to the transfer of analog video data in digital form, Photo division has latest state-of-art-technology video measurement system to examine the authenticity of video films.



PHYSICS DIVISION

9.5.16 In Physics Division, different types of examinations are carried out like examination of paint, glass, soil, fibres, metallic pieces, threads and ropes, cloth pieces, struggle mark and cut marks on cloth, knot examination, examination of metallic seals, postal seals, deciphering of erased chassis and engine number of vehicles, registration plate of vehicles, examination of tool marks, etc. The division is also carrying out the examination of telephonic and direct

recording in respect of Speaker Identification. A very advanced version of computerized Voice Spectrograph namely Computerized Speech Lab Model CSL-4500 and Speech Science Laboratory (SSL) Professional Edition developed by Voice and Speech System, Bangalore is being used for analysis of Speaker Identification cases. Noise reduction system namely "Lopticlear" is used for the enhancement of noisy audio recordings. In addition to these activities, the Physics division visits the scene of crime and also undertakes the task of reconstruction of scene of crime on regular basis. The division has undertaken new project work in the field of Noise reduction/signal enhancement and Audio tape Authentication.

SEROLOGY DIVISION

9.5.17 The scientific support provided by the Serology division includes the determination of origin & species of body fluids, tissues, saliva, semen and other body materials. The reported cases consist of murder, causing death due to negligence, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, attempt to murder causing hurt, sexual offences (Rape/Sodomy), inquiry into the cause of death, and of miscellaneous nature.

COMPUTER FORENSIC DIVISION

9.5.18 Computer Forensic Division started functioning since January 2004. Its main objectives are preservation, identification, extraction and documentation of computer evidence in various Computer related crimes forwarded to the laboratory. Computer Forensics involves the use of sophisticated technology tools and procedures. The accuracy of evidence processing procedures may be ensured by using multiple software hardware tools developed by separate and independent developers. The use

of different tools which have been developed to validate results is important to avoid inaccuracies introduced by potential software design flaws and software bugs. The accuracy of the result is of prime importance and therefore cross validation through the use of multiple tools and techniques is the standard protocol in the laboratory. Validation through the use of multiple software tools and procedures by the computer experts eliminate the potential problems.

SCIENTIFIC AID UNIT

9.5.19 Three additional Scientific Support Units one each at Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai under the administrative control of CFSL, New Delhi has been created. Both the units at Mumbai and Kolkata have been inaugurated and are operational. The infrastructure development work at Kolkata unit is under active progress and is expected to resume operation shortly.

THE FUTURE GROWTH

9.5.20 The laboratory is concentrating its efforts to update the technology and infrastructure by a new state-of-the-art technology. The procurement of new technology for the division namely (1) Brain Finger printing, (2) Toxicology, (3) Analog/Digital Audio/Video analysis is in process. Initiatives have been taken for Quality management system, Technical upgradations, calibration systems, etc. Currently, the Scientific Aid Units (SAUs) at Chennai and Mumbai are in operation with only four divisions. However, future efforts shall be initiated to convert these SAU units to full fledged Forensic Labs catering to the needs of the Chennai and Mumbai Zones. Action is being taken to make the Scientific Aid Unit at Kolkata functional.

**LOKNAYAK JAYAPRAKASH
NARAYAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC
SCIENCE (NICFS)**

9.6.1 The Institute was established in 1972 for training of senior officers of the criminal justice system. Since inception, 37,437 officers from Police and Civil Administration, Prosecution, Judiciary, Correctional Administration, Customs, Defence Forces and Forensic Science Laboratories from India and around 18 Foreign Countries have attended various orientation and specialized courses at the Institute.

Training and Research

9.6.2 Between 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014, this Institute organized 40 training courses, 06 Seminars and 06 Workshops for Police, Judiciary, Prosecution and Prison officials. In all 1,531 Officers from the various parts of India and 50 foreign officers participated in these programmes.

Post Graduate Courses

9.6.3 The Institute also offers M.A/M.Sc. courses in Criminology and Forensic Science in affiliation with the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University since 2004. Initially, the Institute started these Courses with common curriculum for all students. The Institute has launched new curriculum which allows 3 parallel streams of specialization in Criminology and 4 parallel streams of specialization in Forensic Science. These streams are (a) Economic Offences and Prevention, (b) Security Management and (c) Human Rights in Criminal Justice in M.A (Criminology) Course and (i) Forensic Ballistics, (ii) Forensic Document Examination, (iii) Forensic Chemistry and Toxicology and (iv) Forensic Biology, Serology and DNA Profiling in M.Sc.(Forensic

Science) Course. The M.A/M.Sc teaching of the Institute is inspected every year by a joint team of Government of NCT Delhi and GGS Indraprastha University. Following the inspection conducted in July, 2013, the Institute was upgraded to 'Category A' institution from the earlier grading of 'Category B'.

9.6.4 The Institute is in the process of creating new infrastructure and establishing 'Crime Control Research Centre' under the XIIth Five Year Plan for which Gross Budgetary Support of ₹42 crore has been confirmed. The Institute contemplates construction of new hostel Block with 80 rooms, residence for Faculty and a new Library Block at an estimated cost of ₹35 crore and 2nd Floor on Teaching Block at a cost of ₹5 crore.



Graduation Ceremony of the NICFS held on 28.09.2013

9.6.5 Institute celebrated 'Institute Day, 2013' on 28.09.2013. It organized Graduation Ceremony of Students of 2009-11 and 2010-12 batches on 28.09.2013. Internationally renowned Jurist Prof. Upender Bakshi, Professor Emertius, University of Warwick (UK) and Former Vice Chancellor, Delhi University delivered the Graduation Address on the topic "Towards Normative Compliance and enforcement". Prof. D.K. Bandopadhyay, Vice Chancellor,

Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University distributed the testamurs. Sh Khurshid Ahmed Ganai, Additional Secretary (F), MHA was the Guest of Honour. Sh. Ranjit Sinha, Director, CBI presided over the ceremony.



Students receiving testamurs from VC, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

9.7.1 The Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) is the nodal agency for coordinating various Police Communication services in the country and acts as a technical adviser to the Ministry of Home Affairs and State/Central Police Organizations in all Police Communication related matters. In addition to providing communication facilities for exchange of messages among State/Central Police Organizations and the Ministry of Home Affairs offices, the Directorate also holds the responsibility of the Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for Cryptographic Documents and devices being used by the Central Police Organizations as well as the State Police Radio Organizations.

MAINTAINANCE AND COMMUNICATION WING

9.7.2 The Directorate is responsible for maintaining round-the-clock Communication

network of all Inter State Police Wireless Stations spread across the country at the State/UT Capitals at an optimum efficiency level. The communication facilities of all Inter State Police Wireless Stations network are also utilized for handling emergency messages during the natural calamities and other exigencies. The Directorate is coordinating with all agencies including the States/Union Territories and Central Armed Police Forces through an Internal Monitoring Cell of DCPW for dealing with the breaches in circuits of Radio Communication of DCPW as well as of the States/UTs/Central Armed Police Forces. Appropriate remedial measures to reduce these breaches at the State/Central/UT Police level are initiated and implemented by the Directorate. DCPW is the Central Distributing Authority (CDA) appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the purpose of receiving and holding Cipher Documents/Devices from the Joint Cipher Bureau(JCB), Ministry of Defence, for their distribution to the State/UT Police Radio Organization and ISPW Stations including the Control Crypto Centre, New Delhi and the Communication Centre, North Block, New Delhi for maintaining a secure communication in the Police Communication network of the country. Directorate is in the process of bringing in new digital crypto technologies in voice and data applications over Wireless technologies. Interaction with the public sector undertakings has commenced to cater to the specific requirements of the Police with special reference to High Frequency Communication.

9.7.3 With a view to perceiving the functional requirements vis-à-vis available technologies, a detailed technical and field study has been undertaken with embedded technologies like Digital Signal Processing (DSP) and Automatic Link (ALE) in the field of High Frequency

(HF) communication. The plans are worked out for adopting similar technologies in the Police Organisations including DCPW.

POLNET PROJECT

9.7.4 POLNET (Police Network) provides uninterrupted and value added Satellite Communication Services through Integrated Satellite Business Work (ISBN), Single Carrier Per Channel (SCPC) and Digital Video Broadcasting Satellite (DVB-S) based Direct Way (DW) Networks to all User Organizations, viz, State Police, Central Armed Police Forces and the Ministry of Home Affairs Offices. A total of 971 Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs) have been installed and are in use by the respective Police organizations. Recently, the Mail Facility has been extended to all ITBP POLNET Terminals.

9.7.5 Disaster Management Support VSAT based network hub has been reconfigured & successfully migrated to the newly allotted Indian Satellite GSAT-12. The Network provided Video Conferencing facility, voice and data services to the nodes of National Remote Sensing Agency, India Meteorological Department, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad, Geological Survey of India, Central Water Commission and Monitoring Nodes at PM Office, MHA, Cabinet Secretariat etc., and also other nodes at the disaster-prone State Capitals. Round-the-clock services are made available to all user organizations from this Hub. The reassessment of the requirement of VSATs of CAPFs has been accomplished and taken into account while formulating the proposal for the upgradation and expansion of Satellite Based Communication Network (POLNET). The proposal is in the process of finalization.

TRAINING AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

9.7.6 The Central Police Radio Training Institute was established in the year 1971 with an aim to train Police personnel of the country. The Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI), New Delhi has two training wings (Technical and Cipher) wherein various training programmes are conducted for Police Telecommunication personnel of various ranks. The aim of the Training Institute is to conduct regular courses such as proficiency courses, skill development courses, Training of Trainers courses, Special Courses for Officers of the Directorate and State/UTs/Central Para Military Forces. The Central Police Radio Training Institute, New Delhi has conducted a total of 77 courses and trained 1,033 officials both technical and cipher, for the police personnel including officers in order to facilitate effective management of Secure Communication Establishments of the Police Organizations.

9.7.7 A qualitative enhancement has been accomplished by expanding the existing infrastructure in terms of material and man power. As the thrust in the current age of modernization, is Techno Managerial Skills, the scope of technology appreciation and management has been enhanced for Senior Police Officers with added technology and management oriented programmes.

PLANNING AND COORDINATION

9.7.8 DCPW is a member of the Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation (SACFA) of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology and has contributed significantly to the formulation of National Frequency Allocation Plan and is actively involved in its related activities. The requirements of Radio Frequency spectrum for

the Radio communication networks of the States/UTs and Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs) are studied and appropriate recommendations are made, for their allocation by the Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology. It is actively involved in the spectrum reconciliation of State/UT Police and Paramilitary Forces with the WPC to ensure an interference free communication among the user organizations. The issue of Spectrum Reconciliation of Central, State, UT Police has been meticulously resolved with due consultation with Department of Telecommunications.

WORKSHOP AND EVALUATION:

9.7.9 DCPW has facilitated the DGS&D by providing technical specifications incorporating latest features in respect of HF Radio equipments for bringing out Rate Contract through tender process. It has also undertaken 800 jobs of repair and tests of wireless equipments and accessories for in house requirements.

RESERVE STOCK OF WIRELESS EQUIPMENTS AND ACCESSORIES:

9.7.10 One of the onerous responsibilities of this Directorate is to support the Central and State/UT police organizations with wireless equipments and accessories on loan-basis during operational exigencies like Disasters, General Elections etc. The Directorate has issued required Radio sets and accessories to 21 States and Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) upto 31.03.2014.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)

9.8.1 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.

9.8.2 Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) with its Headquarters at New Delhi has three Regional Deputy Director General offices i.e. Northern Region at Delhi, South Western Region at Mumbai, Eastern Region at Kolkata, 13 Zonal Units at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Indore, Bangalore & Patna, 12 Intelligence Cells at Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad, Goa, Mandasaur, Amritsar, Ajmer, Ranchi, Mandi, Madurai, Imphal, Dehradun & Bhubaneswar and 5 cells at NCB HQrs – International Coordination Cell, Precursor Cell, Strategic Study Cell, Training Cell & Legal Cell beside one Enforcement Unit discharging various functions of the organization.

9.8.3 During the period, Narcotics Control Bureau procured the following land to strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the organization:

- a) Indore: - Land (Plot No. 13) measuring 3,490.91 Sq.mtr purchased from Indore Development Authority (IDA). Possession of the land was taken by NCB on 10.10.2013.

- b) Ahmedabad:- Land measuring 6,478 Sq.Mtrs. (1.60 acre) purchased from Ahmedabad Development Authority. Possession of the land will be taken shortly.
- c) Lucknow:- The proposal for obtaining administrative and financial sanction for construction of office-cum-residential complex is under process.
- d) Chennai:- Construction work completed.
- e) Kolkata:- Construction work completed.
- f) Chandigarh:- Proposal of land for 0.5 acre for office purpose is with Chandigarh Administration for consideration.
- g) Bangalore:- Possession of land is in final stage.
- h) Delhi:- DDA vide letter dated 21.01.2014 has requested NCB for giving its choice of land between Rohini and Dwarka Zone. NCB has expressed its willingness for Dwarka Zone.

Enforcement Efforts

9.8.4 Seizures of various drugs reported by various agencies in the country and by the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) during the period 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014 are mentioned in the table below:-

Name of Drug	Drug seized in India by All Agencies (in kg) (Provisional)	Drug seized by NCB (in kg)	Drug seized by NCB as a percentage of Total All India Seizures.
Narcotics Drugs			
Heroin	1,412	400	28.32%
Opium	2,372	497	20.95%
Morphine	08	1.2	15%
Ganja	1,07,817	6,014	5.57%
Hashish	4,596	279	6.07%
Cocaine	47	21	44.68%
Methaqualone	3,205	72	2.24%
Amphetamines	68	35	51.47%
Psychotropic Substances			
Psychotropic Substance	3,74,66,812 tablets	9,00,570 tablets	2.40%
	95,362 Injections	94,750 injections	99.35%
Ketamine	1,356	55	4.05%
Precursor Chemicals			
Ephedrine/Pseudo-ephedrine	6,935	1,980	28.55%
Pseudo-ephedrine Tablets (in numbers)	3,40,43,204	8,46,774	2.48%
Acetic Anhydride	243	20	8.23%

9.8.5 Some of the major seizures made by the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) during 2013-14 (01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014) are given below:

- I. Based on specific information, Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur Zonal Unit detected and dismantled an illicit laboratory at Pratapgarh, Rajasthan on 22.04.2013, which resulted in the recovery of narcotic drugs, precursor chemicals, psychotropic substances and equipments used for manufacture of drugs. During the course of the operation, approximately 28.010 kg of Amphetamines, 11.010 kg of Methaqualone (Mandrax), 9 kg of Acetic Anhydride, 1.5 kg of opium, 270 gms of heroin and 39 kg ammonia were seized. In addition, other equipments such as mixer machine, hot sealing machine, mixing pan, balance and packing materials were also seized from the site. One person has been arrested so far in the case and further investigation is in progress.
- II. On 27.04.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi seized 11.3 kg of hashish at Sahadra Bus Stand, New Delhi. The drug had been procured from Bihar. Two persons have been arrested in the case.
- III. On 01.05.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Guwahati seized 293.6 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine from a railway parcel at Guwahati Railway station. When the consignor of the parcel came to collect the contraband, he was arrested and on his behest two other associates were also arrested in the follow up action. The drug was booked from New Delhi.
- IV. On 11.05.2013, officers of the Border Security Force, Ferozpur seized 4.010 kg of South West Asian heroin from the vicinity of Border Pillar No. 178/2 along the International Border with Pakistan. One person has been arrested in the case. The seized drug and the arrested accused was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act.
- V. On 13.05.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Bangalore intercepted a truck and seized 15.038 kg of opium. The drug had been concealed in 14 gunny bags in the cabin of the truck. Two persons were arrested in the case.
- VI. On 17.05.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Dehradun on the basis of input shared by the NCB Lucknow intercepted a vehicle and carried out an operation resulting in seizure of 33.608 kg of pseudo-ephedrine powder. Various documents which would prove helpful in the investigation were also recovered from the vehicle. Three persons were arrested in the case.
- VII. On 19.05.2013, officers of the Jodhpur Zonal Unit seized 22 kg of opium at Jodhpur. One person was arrested in the case.
- VIII. On 25.05.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle at Durgapur Expressway, Darjeeling More in Burdman district of West Bengal and seized 146.492 kg of Ganja. Five persons were arrested in the case.
- IX. On 25.05.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit intercepted two suspected persons near Sri Lanka Buddhist Pilgrim Centre, Paharganj, New Delhi and searched them. The search resulted in the recovery of 5 kg Heroin from their possession which

- was packed inside of a suitcase. Both the persons were arrested in the case.
- X. On 28.05.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh Zonal Unit intercepted a vehicle near Dhillon Theater, Manimajra, Chandigarh and seized 15.400 kg of Opium. The drug was packed in 31 packets of black colour polythene and concealed in a cavity made in rear back seat of the vehicle. Two persons were arrested in the case.
- XI. On 28.05.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 4.600 kgs of Heroin from a unclaimed Black Coloured Travel bag lying near Loco Pilot and Guard Area of Nizamudin Railway Station, New Delhi.
- XII. On 18.06.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh intercepted a vehicle near the residential complex of a person while they were trying to exchange a consignment of 9.2 kg of opium. Two persons, the driver of the vehicle and the owner of the house were arrested in the case.
- XIII. On 18.06.2013, officers of the Rajasthan Police, Malasar intercepted a vehicle and seized 14.350 kg of opium and arrested two persons on the basis of input provided by the Narcotics Control Bureau, Indore. An interstate gang from MP, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan is reported to have been involved in the case.
- XIV. On 24.06.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Hyderabad intercepted two parcels containing 90.74 kgs of ephedrine from the office of a courier company and one from a factory, used for production of ephedrine. Three persons were arrested in the case.
- XV. On 27.06.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur zonal unit intercepted a motorcycle and seized 18.160 kg of opium at Jodhpur .One person was arrested in the case.
- XVI. On 28.06.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi zonal unit seized 3.00 kg of cocaine from a parcel at Delhi cargo terminal IGI airport. The drug had been concealed inside a wooden box containing metallic machine layered with a carbon paper. The intended destination of the seized drug was Mexico.
- XVII. On 06.07.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 20.660 kg of Hashish from a luxury bus at Ahmedabad. Two persons were arrested in the case.
- XVIII. On 07/08.07.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata seized 2,100 ampoules of Buprenorphine Lupigesic injections, 1,300 injections of Buprenorphine (N-Norphine), 679 tablets of Methamphetamine injections, 1000 injections of Pethidine and 2,750 injections containing psychotropic substances. Three persons were arrested in the case.
- XIX. On 11.07.2013, officers of the Border Security Force recovered 8.5 kg of heroin from the vicinity of the International border with Pakistan. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia. The seized drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act.
- XX. On 21.07.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit in co-ordination with the CISF personnel seized 49.650 kg of pseudo-ephedrine at Indira Gandhi International (IGI)

- Airport, New Delhi from the checked in baggage of two Gaborone bound South African nationals. They were arrested.
- XXI. On 23.07.2013 officers of the Border Security Force, Amritsar recovered a consignment of 4.990 kg of heroin from the vicinity of the International Border with Pakistan. The seized drug was handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Amritsar on 24.07.2013 for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.
- XXII. On 24.07.2013, officers of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) Bhubneswar Sub Zonal unit seized 201.3 kg of cannabis herb (Ganja) from the residential premises of a person at Sambalpur, Odisha. The owner of the house was arrested.(The entire joint operation with the State Excise and the State Police, Odisha resulted in the recovery of approximately 19 quintals of cannabis herb).
- XXIII. On 29.07.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur Zonal Unit intercepted a truck and search of the vehicle resulted in seizure of 156 kg of cannabis herb. Two persons were arrested in the case. The drug had been procured from Odisha and was intended to be delivered at Tonk and nearby districts of Rajasthan.
- XXIV. On 03.08.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 107 kg of cannabis herb from the possession of a person. He was arrested.
- XXV. On 08.08.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 45.7 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata and arrested four persons in the process.
- XXVI. On 12.08.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata seized 37.137 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets from an unclaimed luggage at Kolkata Airport. The drug was intended to be delivered at Aizwal.
- XXVII. On 21.08.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata zonal Unit seized 7.321 kg of hashish and arrested two persons.
- XXVIII. Based on the specific input generated through constant surveillance, the officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 30 kg of ephedrine, 2.5 kg of methaqualone in the intervening night of 21-22.08.2013 and apprehended three persons including one foreign national. In the follow up action on 22.08.2013, another consignment of 25 kg of methaqualone was seized and one more person was arrested. Overall, 30 kg of pseudo-ephedrine and 27.5 kg of methaqualone were seized during the entire operation and four traffickers including one foreigner were arrested.
- XXIX. On 26.08.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Lucknow raided the premises of a Pharmaceuticals company and seized 10,950 bottles of phensedyl 1,08,072 capsules of Spasmoproxyvon, 5,04,000 capsules of Spasmocip and cash amounting to INR 52,49,000. One person was arrested in the case.
- XXX. On 02.09.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Lucknow Zonal

- Unit raided Godwon of S Traders, Lucknow and seized 10,700 bottles of phensedyl, 12,70,080 capsules of Spasmoproxyvon, 1,00,800 capsules of Spasmocip and cash amounting to INR 23,550. One person was arrested in the case.
- XXXI. On 02.09.2013, officers of the Border Security Force, Amritsar recovered a consignment of 10.8 kg of heroin and 150 gms of opium from the vicinity of the International Border with Pakistan. The drug was handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.
- XXXII. On 03.09.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 1,225.700 kg of ganja at Barasat and arrested six persons.
- XXXIII. On 07.09.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Guwahati Zonal Unit raided a residential complex at Guwahati and found two persons stripping off RP Koff tablets from its strips. Total 98,000 loose tablets of RP Koff and 50 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine were seized. Both the persons were arrested.
- XXXIV. On 08.09.2013, the officers of the Border Security Force, Amritsar had recovered 4.000 kg of heroin from the vicinity of the Border Pillar No 128/26 and 128/38 during a search operation. The seized drug was handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was Pakistan.
- XXXV. On 12-13.09.2013, officers of the Border Security Force, Khemkaran recovered a consignment of 9.480 kg of heroin, 1 pistol (.30 mm), 2 pistol magazines loaded with five rounds each, 40 loose rounds, 2 hand grenades from the vicinity of border Pillar No 169/1-2 along the Indo-Pakistan border. The seized drug was handed over to NCB, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.
- XXXVI. On 14.09.2013, officers of the Border Security Force laid a special Naka near the International Border with Pakistan on observing suspicious movement of six Pakistani smugglers on Pak side. The BSF troops challenged them but they managed to escape leaving behind a consignment of 15.800 kg of heroin which was later on recovered and handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act.
- XXXVII. On 17.09.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Kolkata Zonal Unit seized 75 kg of tablets containing pseudo-ephedrine at Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport and arrested one person in the case.
- XXXVIII. On the basis of information shared by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) about a rice exporter who used to smuggle Ephedrine/Pseudo-ephedrine by mixing it with rice, the exporter's premises were searched on 23.09.2013 by the officers of NCB Chandigarh and subsequently 2.6 kg of Pseudo-ephedrine was recovered. The A.F.P.

- has recovered 273.66 kg of Pseudo-ephedrine which was concealed in 18 tons of rice.
- XXXIX. Acting on the intelligence input provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), USA that some Nigerian nationals carrying drugs had left for New Delhi from Dubai by Emirates flight, an operation was launched by the officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi zonal unit on 27.09.2013 which resulted in recovery of a consignment of 8.00 kg of a substance purported to be cocaine from the baggage of a Nigerian national. He was arrested.
- XL. On the basis of timely intelligence shared by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the officers of the Delhi zonal unit intercepted an air passenger at Indira Gandhi Airport on 01.10.2013 and seized 5.00 kg of cocaine from his baggage. Tactical appreciation at the scene of crime by the seizing party led to recovery of another consignment of 3.4 kg of cocaine from the baggage of one of his associates. The entire operation resulted in seizure of 8.4 kg of cocaine and arrest of two Nigerian nationals.
- XLI. On 01.10.2013, acting on specific information, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit raided a hotel at New Delhi and intercepted a Canadian national of Indian origin along with 20 kg of opium concealed in two tin boxes. The intended destination of the seized drug was Canada.
- XLII. On 04.10.2013, officers of the Border Security Force, Amritsar intercepted a consignment of 5.000 kg of heroin and 250 gms of opium near the Border Pillar No 240/3-4 along Indo-Pakistan Border. The recovered drug was handed over to the Narcotics Control Bureau, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.
- XLIII. On 06.10.2013, officers of the Border Security Force, Amritsar recovered a consignment of 16.570 kg of heroin from the vicinity of Border Pillar No. 98/12 along the International Border with Pakistan. The seized drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.
- XLIV. On 10.10.2013, the officers of the Border Security Force recovered a consignment of 25.180 kg of heroin from the vicinity of the International Border with Pakistan. The drug was handed over to Narcotics Control Bureau, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- XLV. On 18.10.2013, in the early hours, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi Zonal Unit seized 27 kg of Pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi from the baggage of three air passengers bound for Aizwal. They were arrested.
- XLVI. On 21.10.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Chandigarh Zonal Unit seized 7.850 kg of opium in a bag concealed in bushes under

- a tree near Mohali Railway Station.
- XLVII. On 24.10.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi in co-ordination with the officers of the CISF seized 24.900 kg of pseudo-ephedrine powder and 450 grams of cocaine and arrested three foreign Nationals (One each from Nigeria, Congo and Mozambique).
- XLVIII. On 30 .10.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi seized 28 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Indira Gandhi Airport and arrested two persons in the case.
- XLIX. On 30.10.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Delhi seized 18.9 kg of pseudo-ephedrine tablets at Indira Gandhi Airport and arrested three persons.
- L. On 22.11.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Jammu Zonal Unit seized 9.448 kg of hashish concealed in a false cavity carved out from the roof of a Toyota Qualis. One person was arrested in the case. The intended destination of the seized drug was Mumbai.
- LI. On 23.11.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Imphal Sub Zone seized 726 kg of Ganja and arrested two persons.
- LII. On 06.12.2013, officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau, Jodhpur Zonal Unit seized 72.300 kg of Opium concealed inside the false cavity made in a Truck and Marshal Jeep. Two persons were arrested in the case.
- LIII. On 04.12.2013 officers of the Border Security Force, Amritsar recovered 8.970 kg of Heroin along with two pistols, one pistol magazine, 15 live rounds, three Mobile Phones with two SIM cards and 15 feet plastic pipe of 4” dia, near Border Pillar No.193/7-8, BOP Jagdish along Indo-Pakistan Border. One smuggler was killed. His identity was not established due to non- recovery of any documentary proof. The recovered drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone for action under the NDPS Act. he suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.
- LIV. On 17.12.2013, officers of the Border Security Force, 163 Bn, Amritsar recovered 9.925 kg of Heroin near BFL Pole No.10 & 11, BOP Mohinder along Indo-Pakistan Border. The drug was recovered from a PVC pipe. The recovered drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.
- LV. On 21.01.2014, officers of the Border Security Force, Amritsar recovered 19.900 kg of Heroin along with one Chinese Pistol, Two magazine, 12 live rounds and one Nokia mobile phone and one Pakistan SIM card near Border Pillar No.122/22, BOP N/Dhalla, Indo-Pakistan Border. The recovered drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.
- LVI. On 22.01.2014, officers of the Border Security Force, Ferozpur recovered 16.000 kg of Heroin along with one Pistol (Star mark .30 mm bore), one magazine and 05 live rounds near

- Border Pillar No.183/8, BOP Kassoke, Indo-Pakistan Border. The recovered drug was handed over to the NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone for action under the NDPS Act. The suspected source of the drug was South West Asia.
- LVII. On 04.02.2014, officers of the NCB, Jodhpur Zonal Unit seized 55.090 kg of Opium along with ICN of ₹3,54,675/- at Jodhpur. The drug was concealed in four bags and was being trafficked by Motorcycle. 01 person was arrested.
- LVIII. On 22.02.2014, officers of NCB, Ahmedabad Zonal Unit seized 25.310 kg of Hashish at Vadodara Railway Station. The drug was concealed in carry bags. 03 persons were arrested.
- LIX. On 24.02.2014, 163rd Bn of BSF Bhikiwind, Amritsar, Punjab seized 10.550 kg Heroin and handed over to the NCB, Amritsar Sub Zone. The drug was concealed in Plastic Pipe measuring approximately 10 feet and thrown across the fencing. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- LX. On 11.03.2014, Officers of the Border Security Force, 50th Bn., Amritsar seized 38.400 kg Heroin and handed over to the NCB Sub Zone, Amritsar for action under the NDPS Act. The drug was concealed in PVC pipe (plastic), which was inserted across the fences on Indo-Pak International Border in Indian side. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- LXI. On 14.03.2014, officers of NCB, Indore Zonal Unit seized 89.760 kg of Opium and 662 kg Poppy Straw along with Indian Currency of ₹2.58 lakh at Neemach, MP. The drug was recovered from a residential house. 02 persons were arrested.

Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Poppy

9.8.6 During the period 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, the Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of State agencies identified and destroyed illicit opium poppy cultivation over an area measuring 1,860 acres in the States of J&K, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, West Bengal & Odisha. Illicit poppy cultivation over 4,042 acres of land was identified and destroyed by all drug law enforcement agencies across the country during the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014 as a result of proactive initiatives taken by the NCB in co-ordinating the destructions operations with all stake holders well in time.

9.8.7 A meeting of nodal officers of the identified States and the Central agencies on identification and destruction of illicit opium poppy cultivation was held at the Narcotics Control Bureau, Hqrs on 05.09.2013 to discuss the following issues:

- a) Destruction done in each State during the crop year 2013-14.
- b) Difficulties faced during destructions.
- c) Efficacy of satellite images provided by ADRIN.
- d) Best practices in West Bengal for destruction of illicit crop.
- e) Formulation of action plan for identification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation for the ensuing year.

9.8.8 NCB co-ordinated the meeting and representatives from the Advanced Data Processing Research Institute (ADRIN), Department of Revenue, Identified States, Border Security Force (BSF), Central Economic

Intelligence Bureau (CEIB), Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Assam Rifles etc. attended the meeting.

Conviction:

9.8.9 On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Court by NCB, 82 persons were convicted during the period from 01.01.2013 to 28.02.2014.

Drug Disposal:

9.8.10 During the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, 89.425 kg of Heroin, 205.60 kg of Hashish, 0.585 kg of Cocaine, 1263 kg of Ganja, 1.97 kg of Ephedrine, 28.450 kg of Poppy Straw and 5 liters of Acetic Anhydride were disposed off.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES:

9.8.11 The Government of India has introduced a 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 the drug trafficking. The assistance is provided in kind for the following equipments, like a) Surveillance equipment; b) Laboratory equipment; c) Vehicles for patrolling/surveillance; d) Computers and their accessories; e) Fax machine and photocopies; and f) Other equipments useful for enforcement.

9.8.12 The funds for the financial year 2013-14 amounting to ₹1,20,26,995 have been released to four States & one UT as per the detail below:

S. No.	Name of the States	Amount recommended by NCB (in `)	Unspent amount with the States.	Amount to be released
I	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	27,45,715	Nil	27,45,715
II	Haryana	4,28,100	Nil	4,28,100
III	Nagaland	35,99,980	Nil	35,99,980
IV	Uttar Pradesh	22,80,000	Nil	22,80,000
V	Mizoram	29,73,200	Nil	29,73,200
TOTAL		1,20,26,995		1,20,26,995

TRAINING:

9.8.13 The NCB provides financial assistance to various training Academies and Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for organizing the training courses on Drug Law Enforcement. 147 such courses were organized in the States of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, UT Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar,

Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014 wherein approximately 3,346 Personnel of the State Police Forces, Forest Department, Central/State Excise, Customs, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Coast Guard and Courier

Agencies were trained. 35 Newly Recruited/Promoted/Deputed IOs & Surveillance Assistants have been posted to the various NCB Zonal Units & HQrs after the completion of 04 weeks basic Induction Training with NACEN, Delhi. 68 (12+48+08) directly recruited Sepoys of NCB in 03 batches have been posted to various NCB Zonal Units & HQrs after the completion of 07 weeks basic Induction Training on Weapon & Tactics, Infantry Drill Training at Rajasthan Police Training Center (RPTC), Jodhpur/Indoor Training on NDPS Act & Rules at NCB Zonal Unit, Jodhpur / Border attachment with BSF etc. Workshops cum Training Programmes for 30 Superintendents of NCB on “Basics of Money Laundering & Financial Investigation”, “Court Craft & Legal Pitfalls to avoid under NDPS Act” and “All about Precursor Chemicals” was organized on 13.05.2013 and 14.05.2013 at the NCB HQrs., New Delhi. One-week Workshop cum Training course for 23 Supdts./IOs on “Training of Trainer’s (TOT)” was organized in collaboration with the Intelligence Bureau from 20.05.2013 to 24.05.2013 at the NCB HQrs., New Delhi. 157 IOs (approx) of NCB were trained in 03-days Workshop cum Refresher Training Programmes for Intelligence Officers of NCB on “Drug Law Enforcement” during July - September, 2013 at the NCB HQrs., New Delhi. 27 visits of NCB Drug Museum were organized for BSF/SSB/CISF/Delhi Police, NISD & Coast Guard personnel etc. 34 Supdts./IOs of NCB including 02 CISF personnel were trained by RCMP Canada at the NCB HQrs., New Delhi during 02 Training Programmes of 01 week each. 03 ZD/AD level officers of NCB have also undergone 01 week Orientation Training programme at NACEN, Faridabad. As and when requested, resource personnel were provided by NCB to the various organizations viz. BSF/SSB/CISF/NACEN/SVP NPA/IB/CDTS BPR&D/ Customs/CBI/LJN NICFS etc.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS/ COOPERATION

9.8.14 The Charter of the Narcotics Control Bureau includes implementation of the obligations under the various international conventions to which India is a signatory. NCB also renders assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned international organizations with a view to facilitating coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

9.8.15 Drug trafficking and abuse has assumed global proportions. International cooperation is one of the most potent tools in this common fight. To achieve this objective, India has entered into agreements, both bilateral and multilateral, the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) and Joint Working Groups (JWGs) with various countries. It is also an active participant in various international fora both at regional level such as SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) and SDOMD (SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk) and at inter-regional level such as CND (Commission for Narcotic Drug Law Enforcement Agencies), IDEC (International Drug Enforcement Conference), ADEC (Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference), ADLOMIC (Anti Drug Liaison Officials Meeting for International Conference) etc.

9.8.16 To enhance the bilateral cooperation, NCB/Government of India has entered into bilateral agreements for mutual cooperation for reducing demand, and preventing illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals with 23 countries, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos PDR, Mauritius,

Myanmar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, UAE, USA and Zambia.

9.8.17 The NCB/Government of India has also signed an MoU on Narcotic drugs related matters with 09 countries i.e. Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Oman, Pakistan, USA, Vietnam, Maldives and Indonesia.

9.8.18 The agreements envisage assistance in exchanging information to identify, suppress and prevent the criminal activities of International Drugs Syndicates engaged in the illicit traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

DEMAND REDUCTION

9.8.19 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. NCB

is the nodal agency for coordination of actions of various Ministries/Departments and States in respect of matters relating to Drugs. To sensitize the masses especially the 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 the NGOs and State Governments on the occasion of 26.06.2013 as mentioned below:

- a) Awareness Run against drug abuse
- b) Padyatras/Rallies
- c) Street Plays/Shows
- d) Seminar/Workshops
- e) Painting, declamation, slogan writing competition
- f) Pledge taking ceremonies
- g) Flashing of SMS through Service Providers
- h) Display of Posters & Banners with awareness messages endorsed by prominent personalities at public places.



A Ticker of NCB displayed on Doordarshan News Channel



A Ticker of NCB displayed on Doordarshan News Channel



Drug Awareness Programme held by NCB Jammu Zonal Unit.



Run against Drug Abuse held on India Gate on 26th June 2013 by NCB



Drug Awareness Programme held on India Gate on 26.06.2013 by NCB



The Stall of NCB at Trade fair

Important events/activities during the period

9.8.20 NCB attended Meeting of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) of Project XSAJ81 "Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement Capacities in South Asia" held on 29.05.2013 at UNODC office, New Delhi.

9.8.21 NCB attended the 8th Meeting of India – Thailand Joint Working Group on Security Cooperation held in New Delhi from 18.07.2013 to 19.07. 2013.

9.8.22 Joint Working Group Meeting between India & Bangladesh held at New Delhi on 18.07.2013. The Indian Delegation was led by the Joint Secretary. The meeting was attended by NCB also.

9.8.23 Home Secretary Level Talks led by Union Home Secretary between India & Bangladesh

were held at New Delhi from 19.07.2013. The meeting was attended by NCB also.

9.8.24 NCB attended the meeting chaired by Hon'ble Finance Minister on 31.07.2013. The subject was NDPS / RCS Order, 2013.

9.8.25 MoU signed on 01.08.2013 between Narcotics Control Bureau & Financial Intelligence Unit, Ministry of Finance.

9.8.26 NCB attended a meeting on 06.08.2013 to discuss Inclusion of NCB in the Airport Security Committee.

9.8.27 Union Home Secretary chaired a meeting on 04.09.2013 to review the Action Plan pertaining to NCB. Special emphasis was laid on the following issues:-

- a) Drug Situation in Punjab.
- b) Vacancies at the level of Assistant Directors (Ads) & Intelligence Officers (IOs).

- c) Procurement of Land at Indore, Ahmedabad, Jammu & Guwahati.
- d) Installation of Signages in Pubs & Bars across India.
- e) Presentation on Drug Awareness Programme for the Benefit of Collectors at the Collectors Conference scheduled for 17.09.2013.
- f) Deputation opportunity for Intelligence Officers (IOs) to other Organizations.

9.8.28 In compliance of the direction of the Union Home Secretary, a CD pertaining to 'Drug Awareness Programme' for School / College Youth has been sent to all Deputy Commissioners / District Collectors / Magistrates of India.

9.8.29 NCB organized a Training programme to combat drug and contraband trafficking at Airports by Royal Canadian Mounted Police at New Delhi in November, 2013. The participants from NCB, CISE, Customs and DRI attended the training.

9.8.30 NCB attended the 3rd Home Minister level talks between India and Bangladesh held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 28.01.2013 to 29.01.2013.

9.8.31 NCB attended the 18th Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference held at Tokyo, Japan on 25.02.2013 to 27.02.2013.

9.8.32 NCB attended the 56th Commission on Narcotic Drugs held at Vienna, Austria from 11.03.2013 to 15.03.2013.

9.8.33 First DG Level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), India and Afghanistan's Head of Narcotics Drug Control to discuss matters relating to trafficking of banned drugs and chemical substances and other drug related issues was held at Kabul, Afghanistan from 16.04.2013 to 18.04.2013. The talk focused on issues pertaining to:-

- i) Trafficking of South West Asian (SWA) Heroin;
- ii) Study of various measures/schemes being implemented by the Afghan Govt. agencies to deal with illicit poppy cultivation;
- iii) Sharing of best practices with regards to drug demand and supply reduction;
- iv) Alternative Development Programmes in vogue viz providing alternative means of livelihood to erstwhile poppy cultivators in Afghanistan.
- v) Sharing of operational intelligence on trafficking of heroin, psychotropic substances, precursors and transnational drug syndicates.

9.8.34 A Nigerian Delegation visited NCB Hqrs, New Delhi for a Workshop and Interaction on 12.06.2013.



Group Photograph of Nigerian Delegation at NCB Hqrs. on 12th June 2013

9.8.35 NCB Participated in the ASEAN+3 Airport Interdiction Task Force Workshop held at Pecatu – Bali, Indonesia from 20.05.2013 to 21.05.2013.

9.8.36 NCB attended the 30th Annual International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC XXX), held in Moscow, Russia from 05.06.2013 to 07.06.2013.



Group Photograph of 30th Annual International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDECXXX) held in Moscow, Russia from 5-7 June, 2013.

9.8.37 NCB participated in the 20th Sectoral Level Meeting between India and Myanmar, held at Myanmar from 19.06.2013 to 20.06.2013.

9.8.38 NCB attended the 37th Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, (HONLEA), held in Bangkok, Thailand from 21.10.2013 to 24.10.2013.

9.8.39 NCB attended the 48th Session of the Sub-commission of the Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near Middle East, held at Vienna on 25.11.2013 to 28.11.2013.

9.8.40 NCB attended the 19th National Level Meeting between India and Myanmar, held at Myanmar on 26.12.2013 to 27.12.2013.

9.8.41 NCB attended the DG Level talks between India and Myanmar, held at Myanmar on 15.01.2014 to 16.01.2014.

9.8.42 NCB attended the Paris Pact Expert Working Group on Improving Bilateral and Multilateral Information Sharing and Coordination of Investigation, held at Antalya, Turkey on 18.02.2014 to 19.02.2014.

9.8.43 NCB attended the 1st Heads of Drug Control Units in the Middle East and North Africa Meeting, held at Lyon, France on 25.02.2014 to 26.02.2014.

9.8.44 NCB attended the 57th Session Commission on Narcotics Drugs (CND), held at Vienna, Austria on 17.03.2014 to 21.03.2014.

9.8.45 NCB attended the Workshop on Afghan Opiate Trafficking through the Southern Route, held at Vienna, Austria, on 24.03.2014 to 25.03.2014.

OVERVIEW

10.1 India is highly vulnerable to floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, avalanches and forest fires. Out of 35 States and Union Territories in the country, 27 of them are disaster-prone. Almost 58.6% landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; 12% land is prone to flood and river erosion; out of 7,516 km coastline, 5,700 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of cultivable land is vulnerable to droughts and the hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches. 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 State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistics and financial support in case of severe natural calamities. The logistics support includes deployment of aircrafts and boats, specialist team of Armed forces, Central Armed Police Forces and personnel of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), arrangements for relief materials and 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 a change in the approach to disaster management from a relief-centric to a holistic and integrated approach covering the entire gamut of disaster which encompass the prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach is based on the conviction that the development cannot be sustainable unless the disaster mitigation is built into the development process.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

10.4 The Government of India has enacted the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005 to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005 played a pivotal role for putting in place the institutional, financial, techno-legal frameworks etc for effective management of disasters in the country. During the course of implementation of the DM Act, attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs was drawn by the various stakeholders towards certain constraints/bottlenecks in the implementation of the Act. Some inconsistencies in the duties and responsibilities given to the different committees/bodies created under the Act were also noticed. It was observed that there was a lack of synergy between the existing institutions for providing the relief and response. Accordingly, the Ministry constituted a Task Force to study

the existing Acts and the global best practices to review the DM Act 2005.

10.5 The Task Force had several round of elaborate and wide ranging consultations with the Government Organizations, UNDP, NGOs and other stakeholders at the State and National levels through meetings and regional & national workshops after which it has submitted its report on 08.03.2013. The report is being considered in the Ministry of Home Affairs as of now.

INTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

National Disaster Management Authority

10.6 The NDMA is constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister with the provision of nine Members, one of whom is designated as the Vice-Chairperson. At present following Members constitute the NDMA - (1) Shri M. Shashidhar Reddy, MLA, Vice Chairperson, (2) Shri J.K. Sinha, Member, (3) Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Dr. J.K. Bansal, Member, (4) Dr. Muzaffar Ahmad, Member, (5) Prof. Harsh Gupta, Member, (6) Shri B. Bhattacharjee, Member, (7) Shri K.M. Singh, IPS (Retd.), Member, (8) Shri K.N. Srivastava, IAS (Retired) and (9) Dr. K. Saleem Ali IPS (Retd.).

10.7 At the National level, the NDMA has the responsibility, inter alia, of laying down policies on disaster management and guidelines to be followed by different Ministries/ 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, preparedness and capacity building for dealing with disasters as it may consider necessary.

10.8 NDMA, since its constitution, has released various disaster-specific and thematic Guidelines like on “Psycho-Social and Mental Health Services” in Disasters, Earthquakes, Incident Response System, Tsunami, Drought, Urban Flooding, Cyclone, Floods, Landslides, Snow Avalanches, Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management, etc.

10.9 NDMA has also released guidelines for ‘Information and Communication System’. NDMA has also brought out guidelines on ‘Scaling, Type of Equipment and Training of Fire Services’ and Handbook for ‘Training and Capacity Building’ of Civil Defence and Sister Organizations. NDMA is in the process of preparing Guidelines for ‘Hospital Safety and Preparedness’ to deal with on-site emergencies as well as “Role of NGOs in Disaster Management”.

10.10 NDMA is implementing the following Schemes and Projects:

- (i) Phase-I of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of ‘National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project’ for Andhra Pradesh and Odisha is under implementation at a cost of ₹1,496.71 crore to address the vulnerability of coastal communities to cyclones. The project aims at minimizing the vulnerability to cyclones and making the people disaster resilient. 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 people in Odisha and over 5.50 lakh people in Andhra Pradesh. It is expected to help in the protection of 38,296 hectare of land in Odisha and

about 12,640 hectare land in Andhra Pradesh. An amount of ₹219.57 crore has been released to Andhra Pradesh and Odisha, during 2013-14.

- (ii) Communication can be the first casualty in case of a major calamity, since the traditional communication network systems usually break down in such situations. It has, therefore, been decided to put in place multi-mode and multi-channel communication systems with enough redundancy. Phase-I of the 'National Emergency Communication Plan' (NECP) has since been implemented. It provides satellite based mobile voice/data/video communication between 'National Emergency Operation Centre' (NEOC) and the mobile 'Emergency Operation Centers' at remote disaster/emergency sites. Based on the experience of NECP Phase-I, NECP Phase-II is being implemented at an outlay of ₹76.76 crore by deployment of fixed and transportable VSAT by NIC to provide last mile connectivity to the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for voice/data/video communication between the NEOC and NDRF Bns. Headquarters.
- (iii) 'National School Safety Programme' (NSSP) with a total cost of ₹48.47 crore is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is a holistic project to promote culture of safety in schools by undertaking Information, Education and Communication activities, promoting non-structural mitigation measures and demonstrative structural retrofitting in few Schools. NDMA implements it through 22 State/UT Governments. It covers 8600 school of 43 Districts of 22 States/UTs falling in the seismic zones IV&V.

- (iv) NDMA-IGNOU Pilot project on capacity building of Institutions (PRIs) & Urban Local Bodies in 54 identified districts of 11 hazard prone States in the field of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. The project with a total outlay of ₹2.33 crore was completed in June, 2013. In all, 16479 participants have attended 'Face to Face Training Programmes' (FFTPs).
- (v) 'National Earthquake Risk Mitigation Project' (NERMP) has been approved with an outlay of ₹24.87 crore in April, 2013. Under this project, Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) Codes would be placed in the public domain. Necessary steps for revision of these codes would be taken. The scheme is being implemented in 21 States/UTs that lie in the seismic zones IV and V for improvement of Techno-legal regime in the country.
- (vi) Project for Capacity Building of Central Service Personnel at the Centre of Disaster Management at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy for Administration (LBSNAA) will be continued during 12th Five Year Plan with ₹2.164 crore to strengthen the curriculum for Disaster Management within the basic foundation training courses with regular updates in refresher and orientation programmes.

State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs)

10.11 The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for the constitution of SDMAs and DDMAs in all the States and UTs. As per the information received, the States/ UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and

Kashmir (J&K), Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have constituted SDMAs as per the provisions of the Act. State Government of Gujarat has constituted its SDMA under Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003.

10.12 DDMA's have also been constituted in the States and UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

10.13 The Act envisages establishment of State Executive Committees to be headed by the Chief Secretary of the State/UT. Accordingly, 31 State Governments/UT Administrations have taken action in this regard.

NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF)

10.14 The National Disaster Response Force has been constituted for the purpose of specialist response to a disaster. It has 10 Bns at Guwahati, Kolkata, Mundali, Arakkonam, Pune, Gandhinagar, Ludhiana/ Bhatinda, Ghaziabad, Patna and Guntur. Among them four Bns are meant for tackling Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) disasters also. Each Bn has 1,149 personnel, canine squad, and equipment for Collapsed Structure Search & Rescue, Water Rescue boats & diving equipments, Medical First Response troop carriers, ambulance, Hazmat vehicles and water tankers.



NDRF RESCUERS DURING CYCLONE "PHAILIN"

10.15 The NDRF Bns with trained manpower alongwith necessary equipment have actively engaged themselves in cyclonic storms/ earthquake/ Floods/ landslides/ cloudburst etc., for emergency response and Rescue and Relief operations in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Odisha, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

10.16 During the year 2013, the swift and highly skilled flood rescue operations of NDRF rescued 45,157 human lives. It retrieved 741 dead bodies during the period of 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014. Relief supply including medical aid, medicines and drinking water were also distributed by NDRF Bns among the stranded flood victims in these States.

10.17 In addition to search & rescue operations, NDRF is deployed on the site of train accidents, collapsed structures, capsized boats, bus accidents, landslides, cloud bursts and in the cases of drowning etc. besides their other duties to assist the civil authorities in various States.



NDRF PERSONNEL IN ACTION DURING RESCUE OPERATION AT UTTARAKHAND

Damages due to Disasters

10.18 During the year 2013-14, 18 States and a Union Territory have reported damages due to earthquake/ cyclonic storms/ heavy rains/ floods/ landslides/ cloudburst etc. in varying degrees. These States/UTs are; Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and the UT of Puducherry.

10.19 Extent of damage in the country (provisional) during the year 2013-14 was as follows:

No. of human lives lost	5,677*
No. of cattle perished	1,02,998
Houses damaged	12,10,227
Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	63.74

(* including persons missing in natural disasters.)

State-wise details of the damages are at **Annexure-X**.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT (NIDM)

10.20 During the year 2013-14, NIDM proposed to conduct 83 face-to-face training courses and 15 web-based online courses. Till March, 2014, NIDM had conducted 84 face-to-face training programmes which were attended by 2,322 participants. In addition to these face-to-face programmes, the Institute also conducted 15 web-based online courses which were attended by 613 participants.

10.21 The first session of the National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction was held from 13.05.2013 to 14.05.2013. It was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. The session was attended by more than 1000 delegates from the Central and State

Governments, NGOs, Public Sector, CBOs and other stakeholders. The session was followed by plenary session with the theme “Mainstreaming DRR in Development: Achievements and Way Ahead” followed by 6 thematic sessions:

- Harnessing Technology for DRR;
- Making Our Cities Safe;
- Risk Financing Mechanisms;
- Long Term Recovery & Rehabilitation;
- Public Policy and Governance; and
- Multi-stakeholder Consultation.



Hon’ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh inaugurating the first session of NPDRR at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

10.22 A mega exhibition showing various products/material related to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) was organized in collaboration with the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in Vigyan Bhawan Campus, where a number of stakeholders, including National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA), Bihar State Disaster Management Authority (BSDMA) etc. displayed various tools, publications and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials related to DRR. The NIDM stall distributed hundreds of IEC materials to the visitors which was highly appreciated. Four stalls including that of NIDM were given awards for their good performance in the exhibition.



Hon'ble Home Minister Shri Sushilkumar Shinde visiting NIDM stall of mega exhibition showcasing various products and services related to Disaster Management

10.23 In order to share the learning experience of the organizations involved in the rescue, relief and rehabilitation, NIDM organized one day national workshop on "Uttarakhand Disaster 2013: Lessons Learnt" on 19.08.2013. More than 130 participants from various Government and Non Government Organizations attended the workshop. The sessions of the workshop included response to the tragedy by various agencies and strategies for rehabilitation and recovery.

10.24 A National Workshop was organized by the National Disaster Management Authority and NIDM on 26.08.2013 at NIDM Campus, in which various important issues were discussed with 32 State representatives.

AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

Disaster Reduction Day

10.25 NDMA and NIDM observed "Disaster Reduction Day" on 09.10.2013 at New Delhi. The occasion was graced by NDMA/ NDRE, members of the civil society and children. A Skit on school safety was presented by students of ASN School, Mayur Vihar, Delhi followed by sharing of experience by school students on the recent disaster in Uttarakhand and its impact on education. Various children from

schools across the country were also awarded for participating in Slogan & Poster competition.



Releasing Earthquake safety Game (Ludo- version 2)



Releasing Earthquake safety Game (Ludo- version 2) During the Disaster Reduction Day

10.26 A National Workshop was organized by NIDM in collaboration with German International Cooperation (GIZ) at its campus on 23.10.2013, in which issues related to environmental planning, Climate Change with respect to disasters were discussed.

GIZ: German International Cooperation



National workshop organized by NIDM in collaboration with GIZ on 23.10.2013



National workshop organized by NIDM in collaboration with GIZ on 23.10.2013

10.27 NIDM has developed 14 training modules in-house during the period 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2014 and is in process of developing few more modules on different aspects of disaster management. Out of these 14 modules, 11 are for different courses of Incident Response System (IRS), which have been developed with technical support of experts from the United States Forest Services (USFS)/United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES BEING IMPLEMENTED BY NIDM

10.28 NIDM documents major disasters that take place in the country to learn the lessons and use the case studies as resource materials for the training classes and simulation exercises. A large number of such case studies have been developed over the years. NIDM has also provided consultancy services to a number of organizations in developing their strategies, plans and frameworks. India Disaster Report started in 2011, has been one of the many such achievements of NIDM. NIDM is in process of documenting the Uttarakhand Floods 2013, Cyclone 'Phailin' and Ratangarh Temple Stampede. The Institute has also conducted a

workshop on 'Uttarakhand Disaster 2013: Lessons Learnt'. NIDM has developed a report on Uttarakhand Disaster, 2013.

Publications

10.29.1 NIDM has published various reports, workshop proceedings and other such documents. It also published India Disaster Report 2012, which is the documentation of various major disasters that have hit the country in the calendar year 2012 and lessons learnt from these disasters. During the year NIDM also finalised three training Modules viz. School Safety, Urban Risk Mitigation and Gender & Disaster Management and these are also under print. In addition, 11 training modules on Incident Response System have also been developed by the Institute in collaboration with USFS/USAID.

10.29.2 NIDM is also publishing its Journal viz., 'Disaster & Development' on various themes. It also brings out its quarterly News letter 'Tidings' wherein it's activities during that quarter are detailed out.

Creating Awareness among Public

10.30 NIDM is engaged in creating awareness amongst society for disaster risk reduction through various means and modes like advertisement in the newspapers, radios for Do's and Don'ts for common disasters, publishing awareness materials like leaflets, booklets, calendars with Do's and Don'ts, etc. In addition, NIDM is also organizing various competitions and programmes for schools and others for creating awareness about the disaster management.

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project

10.31 NIDM has commissioned a study for 'Preparing Long Term Training and Capacity Building Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction

in India'. This study is being undertaken by NIDM under 'National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project'. The said study is related to Capacity Building of stake holders with multi hazard approach. It has various deliverables in the form of reports, modules and workshops culminating in the development of final consolidated reports and White paper. The key objectives of the project are:-

- (i) to evolve standardized Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) tools relevant to India, in order to revamp the entire system of PDNA in India;
- (ii) to provide recommendations for integrating the new PDNA tools in the existing procedure;
- (iii) to identify and build the capacities of relevant stakeholders; and
- (iv) to create a panel of experts for subsequently undertaking assessments using the new PDNA tools that would be developed in due course.

Drought Vulnerability and Mitigation Analysis for Bundelkhand Region

10.32 NIDM has undertaken a Research project on "Drought Vulnerability and Mitigation Analysis for Bundelkhand region", funded by Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR). Aim of the project is to assess the impact scenario in case of a likely drought occurrence of moderate to severe nature in Bundelkhand (administrative units level) so as to enable the development of specific strategies for drought proofing. The study looks into the occurrences of different categories of drought - meteorological, hydrological and agricultural drought, with their spatial and temporal patterns, using statistical and geographical information system application. Detailed analysis of two districts, viz. Lalitpur (UP) and Tikamgarh (MP) is envisaged so as to understand various

interventions of Government, communities, traditional knowledge and innovation options. The project started in July 2011 and ended in September 2013. This involved field visits and discussions with the relevant officials to assess the drought scenario and collection of relevant data and development of the data collection formats (district and sub-district level) pertaining to the indicators of vulnerability and mitigation in reference to the drought risk. The institute has submitted its final Report to the ICSSR.

India Disaster Resource Network

10.33 India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) is a web based information system, and a platform for managing the inventory of equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response. The IDRN is having 1,45,559 records as on 31.10.2013. The primary focus is to enable the decision makers to find availability of equipment, critical supplies and human resources required to combat any emergency situation. This database enables them to assess the level of preparedness for specific hazards and disasters. IDRN is currently monitored and maintained by NIDM centrally. NIDM imparts regular training programmes on IDRN. Four regional training programmes were organized on 17.04.2013, 21.06.2013, 30.09.2013 and 30.11.2013 at NIDM, New Delhi, Dr. Marri Channa Reddy Human Resource Development Institute of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management (GIDM), Gujarat and Sri Krishna Institute of Public Administration, Jharkhand respectively.

India Disaster Knowledge Network

10.34 India Disaster Knowledge Network (IDKN) is a web portal, that offers a broad array of resources and services, such as knowledge collaboration, networking, maps, emergency contact information system and several other

valuable information related to natural disasters. It provides a platform to share knowledge and create an environment to learn about disaster management through interactive process. The knowledge network was initiated in 2004 under Government of India-UNDP disaster risk mitigation program. The portal was formerly transferred to NIDM by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 2008. It was integrated with regional knowledge network which is South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN) which is a joint initiative of SAARC Disaster Management Centre and United Nation International Strategy for Disaster Reduction launched during the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, May, 2011. NIDM is the national focal point for IDKN, the India portal under the SADKN.

Environment Knowledge for Disaster Risk Management

10.35 The 'Environment and Knowledge Management for Disaster Risk Management "ekDRM" project had been conceptualized to address the emerging issues of environmental risk management and develop appropriate tools and techniques suited to the conditions of the country. It was run under the Indo-German Environment Programme (IGEP). It was to run for 3½ years (2010-13). The project focused on conducting research based case studies, developing training modules and promotion of blended learning approach for capacity building, with 5 thematic areas, viz. (i) Environmental statistics and Decision Support System (DSS) for DRM, (ii) Role of environmental legislation in DRR, (iii) Spatial planning and land-use for chemical disaster management, (iv) Role of environmental services and EIA in DRM, and (v) Natural resource management linkage with DRR - climate change adaptation. An 'End of Project' experience-sharing workshop was organized on 22.10.2013 at NIDM.

CIVIL DEFENCE

10.36 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 also includes measures taken for disaster management.

10.37 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. Reimbursement to the States is done to the extent of 50% for North -East States (except Assam) and 25% for all other States including Assam. During the year 2013-14, ₹3.92 crore were reimbursed to the States.

NATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE COLLEGE (NCDC), NAGPUR

10.38 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. CERTI was renamed as National Civil Defence College on 01.04.1968.

10.39 The College has been regularly training the Trainers of National Disaster Response Force 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. The College has been upgraded with modern facilities for enhancing its training capabilities and physical infrastructure. The institute conducted 32 training programmes in which 1,200 master trainers were trained. Since inception, the Institute has trained nearly 64,000 trainers upto 31.03.2014 which includes 8 foreign nationals.



Women Officers undergoing Advanced Search & Rescue Training at NCDC, Nagpur.



Chemical Disaster Training at NCDC, Nagpur

HOME GUARDS

10.40 '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 organization into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary Force to the police in the maintenance of law & order and internal security situations, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air-raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic, etc., help in the maintenance of essential services, promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting the weaker sections, participate in socioeconomic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defence duties.



NCDC receives the Dewang Mehta Business School Award for Education Leadership in Disaster Management

10.41 'Home Guards' are of two types - rural and urban. In border States, Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Bns. have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force (BSF). The total strength of Home Guards in the country is 5.74 lakhs against which the raised strength is 5.02 lakhs as on 31.03.2014. The organization is spread over in all States and Union Territories except in Kerala.

10.42 '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 society such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, private sector organizations, college and University students, agricultural and industrial workers, etc. who give their spare time to the organization for betterment of the community. The amenities and facilities given to Home Guards include free uniform, duty allowances and awards for gallantry, distinguished and meritorious services. Members of Home Guards with three years' service in the organization are trained in Policing, maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-dacoity measures, border patrolling, prohibition, flood relief, fire-fighting, election duties and social welfare activities.

10.43 The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy in respect of role, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organization. Expenditure on Home Guards is generally shared between the Centre and the State Governments in the ratio of 25% by the Centre and 75% by the State Governments for raising, training and equipping on a reimbursement basis. For North- Eastern States except Assam the sharing pattern between the Centre and States is in the ratio of 50:50. For the financial year 2013-14, ₹36 crore were reimbursed to the States by 31.03.2014.

FIRE SERVICE

10.44 Fire services are organized by the States and UTs. MHA renders technical advice to the States and UTs and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Fire Legislation and Training.

10.45 The Officers of the Fire Service are trained in the National Fire Service College, Nagpur. 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 and real life situation for Disaster Management. The College has a panel of guest faculties from the Senior Fire Engineers Officers of various public and private sector undertakings, State Governments, Municipal Corporations, Fire Brigades, Port Trusts, Air Port Authority to impart comprehensive training on various aspects of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection.

10.46 A Scheme for up-gradation of the College was launched in June 2010 at an outlay of ₹205 crore to be implemented in four years time. 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. The physical progress of construction is approximately 60%. An expenditure of ₹95.53 crore has been incurred by 31.03.2014 on upgradation of the college.

COORDINATION DURING NATURAL DISASTERS

10.47 The National Executive Committee (NEC) headed by the Union Home Secretary

coordinates the rescue and relief operations in different States during natural disasters.

10.48 The Control Room of the Ministry, which functions on 24 x 7 basis, apart from coordinating assistance from the Government of India, issues advisories to the State Governments to take necessary preparatory measures and prepares daily situation reports which are forwarded to all concerned and also uploaded on the website “ndmindia.nic.in” on a daily basis. Senior officers of this Ministry remain in constant touch with the Chief Secretaries and Relief Commissioners of the affected States. Being the nodal Ministry, Ministry of Home Affairs monitors the flood and cyclone situations continuously through close interaction with India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Control Rooms of States and Districts and other concerned line Ministries.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF RELIEF COMMISSIONER AND SECRETARIES, DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT OF STATES AND UTs

10.49 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/ UTs was held on 14.05.2013 in New Delhi to review the status of preparedness for ensuing South-west Monsoon, 2013 and to discuss other disaster management related issues. The representatives of various Central Ministries/ Organizations rendering Emergency Support Functions also participated besides the representatives of Central Armed Police Forces.

10.50 During the conference, the emphasis was laid on the important roles of States/ UTs and Central Government during natural calamities and on the need for close coordination with the forecasting agencies viz; Central Water

Commission (CWC), India Meteorological Department (IMD), NDRF, Armed Forces and the concerned agencies of the State Government.

FINANCIAL MECHANISM

10.51 The Scheme of financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. The present scheme, which is in operation from 2010-11 to 2014-15, is based on the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC). The TFC has recommended that the avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, Tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides and pest attacks are to be considered as natural calamities for providing the financial assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). The Government of India has recently approved the inclusion of cold wave/ frost in the list of eligible calamity for assistance SDRF and NDRF and issued the notification in this regard on 13.08.2012.

State Disaster Response Fund

10.52 Section 48(1) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for constitution of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) by the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the guidelines to the States for operation of SDRF. Allocations to the State Relief Funds have been made based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. While allocating the funds to various States for a period of five years the factors considered include the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on relief operations during the last 10 years, vulnerability of the States to natural disasters and economic status of the States. Currently, as per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, the Government of India has approved an allocation of ₹33,580.93

crore in the State Disaster Relief Fund to all the States, comprising of ₹25,847.93 crore as Central share and ₹7,733.00 crore as State share. The scheme of SDRF provides for release of the Central share of SDRF in two equal installments in the months of June and December. A statement showing the State-wise and Year-wise allocations to the SDRF for the period 2010-15 is given at **Annexure-XI**.

National Disaster Response Fund

10.53 Section 46(1) of the DM Act 2005 provides for the constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for meeting any threatening disaster situation or disaster. Accordingly, the MHA issued a notification for the constitution of NDRF on 28.09.2010.

Additional Financial Assistance

10.54 Over and above the provisions of the SDRF, funding is provided from the NDRF in the wake of disasters of severe nature. On receipt of the memorandum from the affected State, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team comprising of representatives of the Central Ministries/Departments is constituted. The report of the team is examined by the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are placed before the High Level Committee for their consideration and approval of funds from the NDRF.

10.55 For the year 2013-14, the allocation in SDRF is ₹7,035.23 crore out of which ₹5,415.17 crore is share of the Government of India and ₹1,620.06 crore is share of the State Governments. During the year 2013-14, an amount of ₹3,613.91 crore (₹990.06 crore arrears of previous years + ₹2,623.84 crore 1st installment) has been released, as Central share of SDRF to 28 States. In addition, the 2nd installment of Central share of SDRF for the

year 2013-14, amounting to ₹2,488.81 crore (this includes an amount of ₹159.18 crore Central share released in advance during 2013-14 for the year 2014-15) has been released, to the 23 States. Besides, financial assistance of ₹4,649 crore has also been released from NDRF to the 12 States. A statement showing State-wise release of funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2013-14 is at **Annexure-XII**. The items and norms of expenditure under NDRF/SDRF are amended from time to time.

10.56 On the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission, ₹525.00 crore has been allocated to the states for taking up the activities for capacity building of the administrative machinery. The State-wise allocation for the period 2010-15 is given in **Annexure-XIII**. The Ministry of Finance has issued the guidelines for the utilization of the fund. The guidelines provide for preparation of an action plan for the entire period of 2010-15 as well as action plans for each financial year. These plans would inter alia include items for training and capacity building of stakeholders and functionaries in the States, preparation of disaster management plans based on hazard, risk and vulnerability analysis and setting up & strengthening of Emergency Operations Centres in States.

RECENT DISASTERS

UTTARKHAND HEAVY RAINS, FLASH FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES

NATURE OF DISASTER

10.57 Even before the onset of South West Monsoon, the State of Uttarakhand experienced abnormally high rainfall between 15.06.2013 to 17.06.2013 which resulted in a number of landslides, cloudbursts and flood events throughout the State. As per information provided by the Indian Meteorological Department, rainfall in Uttarakhand during

the period 01.06.2013 to 18.06.2013 was 385.1 mm against normal rainfall of 71.3 mm, which was in excess by 440%. Heavy precipitation augmented the river discharge and almost all the major rivers crossed the danger level. This caused severe damage to life and property in different parts of the State.

10.58 As per eye witnesses accounts and technical inputs received from various sources, the possible causes of the disaster were:

- Collision of Western disturbances with monsoon easterlies.
- Heavy precipitation in a very short span of time.
- Heavy rainfall above tree line (Gandhi Sarovar and the glacier which are at the height of 13000 ft.) on 16.06.2013 and 17.06.2013.
- Runoff of debris, moraine and boulders was fierce

Scale of Disaster

10.59 The extent of damage as reported by the State Government (as on 06.03.2014) was as follows:

S.No.	Item	Details
1.	Number of affected districts	13
2.	Number of villages affected (habitations)	1,603
3.	Cremated No. of human lives lost (including missing)	3,581
4.	No. of houses damaged :-	
	(i) Fully damaged pucca houses	1,572
	(ii) Severely damaged pucca houses	1,721
	(iii) Partially damaged pucca houses	6,534

S.No.	Item	Details
	(iv) Fully damaged kutchha houses	359
	(v) Severely damaged kutchha houses	327
	(vi) Number of kuchha houses partially damaged	1,583
	(vii) Number of huts damaged	460
5.	Animals lost :-	
	(a) No. of big animals lost	1,604
	(b) No. of small animals lost	6,982

Search, Rescue and Relief Operations

10.60 In any disaster, the first responders are the State Government Officials. As soon as the matter came to notice of the Government of India, all the required Central Ministries were mobilized. On 16.06.2013, NDRF was asked by MHA to move their teams urgently to Uttarakhand to augment their existing deployment in the State. Home Secretary took meetings of senior officers of NDRF, ITBP, BRO, Ministry of Defence and other Ministries on 17.06.2013 and 18.06.2013 alongwith the representatives of the State Government. Home Secretary visited Uttarakhand on 19.06.2013 and made an on-the-spot review of the rescue and relief measures. Home Minister also visited the State on 22.06.2013 and 28.06.2013 and reviewed the progress with the Chief Minister, Uttarakhand. Besides, National Crisis Management Committee reviewed of the situation in the State on day to day basis. In order to bring an enhanced level of co-ordination, the Government of India entrusted Shri V. K. Duggal, Member, NDMA to co-ordinate with all concerned. National Executive Committee reviewed the status of ongoing rescue and relief operations on 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th and 10th July 2013. The Government

of India after receiving the feedback from the State Government and considering the need, extended the period of co-ordination by Shri V. K. Duggal for another three months with the additional responsibility of assisting and advising the State Government of Uttarakhand in the preparation of plans for rehabilitation, reconstruction and rebuilding of the ravaged/damaged areas.

10.61 Evacuation

- (i) NDRF deployed 14 teams for the Uttarakhand operation and rescued 9,657 persons.
- (ii) ITBP deployed about 1,200 personnel for the operation and rescued more than 33,000 persons.
- (iii) IAF deployed about 45 helicopters for the operation and rescued more than 23500 persons.
- (iv) Indian Army has deployed 8,000 personnel including 150 Special Forces and rescued more than 38,500 persons. 12 army helicopters were deployed.
- (v) 20 civil aircrafts were utilized by the State Government in the operations and evacuated approximately 12,000 persons.
- (vi) Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi formed 5 rescue teams of 20 instructors and local youths and evacuated more than 6500 stranded persons.
- (vii) More than 1,35,000 persons were evacuated from the affected areas in the shortest possible time, notwithstanding a widespread destruction of roads, difficult terrain and extremely hostile weather. However, there might have been an overlapping in the number of persons rescued by the agencies mentioned above, as the same person could have been rescued by different agencies through road, bridge and air before reaching the final destination.

10.62 Relief and Supplies

- (i) All the essential supplies like food, drinking water, medicines, kerosene oil, blankets etc. were continuously provided through airdropping as well as through roads (transport/mules etc.) wherever the connectivity was restored.
- (ii) 69 relief camps were run where 1,51,629 pilgrims/local residents were looked after.
- (iii) Around 500 tons of relief material (51 items) was air dropped by Helicopters. Additional 21,522 quintal of grains and 28 kilolitre kerosene oil were also mobilized through the Public Distribution System (PDS).
- (iv) 2000 tons of wheat and 2000 tonnes of rice at an economic cost were allocated by the Union of India to the Uttarakhand State on 21.06.2013.
- (v) The Ministry of Petroleum ensured that an adequate stock of fuel viz. (ATF)/MS/HSD/SKO were available in the State for carrying out air sorties for disaster management duties.
- (vi) Approximately 900 trucks of relief material were received from other States and dispatched to the affected districts from a major relief centre, set up at Dehradun.
- (vii) The State Government took a policy decision to provide free ration to the families located at those places, where connectivity was disrupted.

10.63 Communications

- (i) Point to point communication by telephone was established at Kedarnath, Badarinath, Barkot and Harshil.
- (ii) 105 satellite phones were distributed by the Government of India to various Central and State agencies for the purpose of urgent disaster management duties in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, in

order to facilitate communication across the State.

10.64 Financial assistance to the State

- (i) In pursuance of announcement of the Prime Minister, the Government of India released an amount of ₹145 crore from the State Disaster Response Fund on 20.06.2013. In addition, Government of India released an amount of ₹250 crore on an 'on account' basis from the National Disaster Response Fund on 19.07.2013. Government of India released an amount of ₹145 crore from SDRF to the state on 20.06.2013 to enable relief and restoration works. In addition, Government of India has released an amount of ₹329.50 crore (₹250 crore on 19.07.2013 + ₹17.66 crore on 28.02.2014 + ₹61.84 crore on 31.03.2014) from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the State Government for management of relief necessitated by notified natural calamities in the affected areas during 2013.
- (ii) ₹1187.87 crore of assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) was approved to the Uttarakhand Government subject to adjustment of 90% of balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund.
- (iii) An amount of ₹20 crore was approved for release to the Uttarakhand Government from special component of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

Long term Reconstruction

10.65 The Government of India constituted a Cabinet Committee under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister, for providing broad guidance to re-construction and rehabilitation efforts in Uttarakhand and to take all necessary decisions in this respect. An Inter Ministerial Group

(IMG) was also set up under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary for drawing up a time bound Action Plan for supporting the rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in Uttarakhand through involvement of various agencies of the Central Government in the post-flood situation. The Cabinet Committee of Uttarakhand met on 31.07.2013 and took decisions regarding providing appropriate assistance to the State Government for restoring and protecting Kedarnath temple. IMG also met number of times and monitored the progress of actions being taken by the Central Ministries/ Agencies not only for the immediate relief and restoration, but also for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the State Infrastructure and for preparing an action plan. The Planning Commission has conveyed the approval of the Government of India for sanction of ₹1,884.92 crore under Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 by the concerned Central Ministries for the State of Uttarakhand and ₹1,100 crore under special Plan Assistance.

Cyclone 'Phailin' and Floods in Odisha

10.66 A Very Severe Cyclonic Storm (VSCS) PHAILIN originated from a remnant cyclonic circulation from the South China Sea. The cyclonic circulation lay as a low pressure over Tenasserim coast on 06.10.2013. It lay over north Andaman Sea as a well marked low pressure area on 07.10.2013. It concentrated into a depression over the same region on 08.10.2013 near latitude 12.00N and longitude 96.00E. Moving west-northwestwards, it intensified into a deep depression on the 9th morning and further into cyclonic storm (CS), 'PHAILIN' by the evening of the same day. Moving northwestwards, it further intensified into a severe cyclonic storm (SCS) in the morning and into a Very Severe Cyclonic Storm (VSCS) in the forenoon of 10th October over east central Bay of Bengal. The VSCS, PHAILIN crossed Odisha & adjoining

north Andhra Pradesh coast near Gopalpur, in Ganjam District, Odisha, around 2230 hrs IST of 12.10.2013 with a sustained maximum surface wind speed of 200-210 kmph gusting to 220 kmph.

10.67 The Cyclone 'Phailin' had its landfall at Gopalpur in Ganjam district and caused extensive devastation in 18 out of 30 districts in Odisha. The post cyclone caused severe floods in northern Odisha. Incessant rainfall from 21.10.2013 to 26.10.2013 due to the effect of the low pressure created a second phase of flood situation in Rusikulya, Vansadhara, Baitarani, Budhabalanga, Subarnarekha and other rivers, affecting 13 districts namely Ganjam, Gajapati, Puri, Nayagarh, Khordha, Cuttack, Jagatisinghpur, Kandhamal, Kendrapada, Jaipur, Bhadrak, Balasore and Mayurbhanj.

Extent of damage

10.68.1 The extent of damage as reported by the State Government was as under:

No. of persons evacuated	11.55 lakh
Loss of Human Lives	59
Loss of Cattles	4,502
Loss of Poultry (Birds)	1,70,979
Houses/Huts damaged	5,41,200
Relief Camps organized	4,197
Crops areas affected	11 lakh ha. in 18 districts

Action Taken by the Government of India

10.68.2 Meeting of the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) headed by the Cabinet Secretary and the National Executive Committee (NEC) headed by the Home Secretary were held regularly to review the Cyclone 'Phailin' and flood situation in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. The Home Secretary and other Senior Officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs were in constant touch with the

concerned senior officers of the Government of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh for extending the required support and assistance. The Control Room of the Ministry of Home Affairs was also constantly monitoring the situation.

10.68.3 The warning against the cyclone 'Phailin' was issued by the Cyclone Warning Division (CWD) of IMD, New Delhi since 0900 hrs. IST of 08.10.2013 and indicating that the cyclone would cross north Andhra Pradesh and Odisha coast.

- (i) The first Pre-cyclone watch bulletin was issued at 0900 hrs. IST on 08.10.2013, first Cyclone Alert bulletin was issued at 0900 hrs IST on 09.10.2013.
- (ii) On a whole, 45 warning bulletins were issued during 08.10.2013 to 14.10.2013. Five bulletins were issued per day up to the intensity of deep depression and eight bulletins per day at an interval of 3 hrs during cyclonic storm stage. The bulletins were sent through various channels including e-mail, fax, SMS and personal briefing to the various stake players at national as well as State/ UT level.

10.68.4 On the request of the State Government, the Government of India deployed 29 teams of National Disaster Response Force personnel (along with boats and necessary rescue equipment etc).

10.68.5 6-8 IAF helicopters were stationed at Barrackpore and Bagdogra and some helicopters were also kept at Kalaikunda airbase during peak period of cyclone 'Phailin' and floods for air support to the State Government.

Cyclone 'Phailin' and Floods in Andhra Pradesh

10.69 The post cyclone caused severe floods in Andhra Pradesh. Incessant rainfall from

21.10.2013 to 27.10.2013 due to the effect of the low pressure affected 16 districts namely Srikakulam, Vizainagaram, Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Gunture, Prakasham, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Kurnool, YSR Kadapa, Warrangal and Karimnagar. About 567 Mandals and 5,186 villages were affected, as a result of these floods.

Extent of damage

10.70 The extent of damage as reported by the State Government was as under:

No. of persons evacuated	1.34 lakh
Loss of Human Lives	60
Loss of Cattles	2,185
Loss of Poultry (Birds)	25,980
Houses/Huts damaged	54,678
Relief Camps organized	149
Crops areas affected	12.83 lakh ha. 16 Districts.

10.71.1 On the request of the State Government, the Government of India deployed 19 teams of National Disaster Response Force personnel (along with boats and necessary rescue equipment etc). In addition, 5 columns of Army personnel with engineers, communication specialists and medical teams were deployed in the affected areas. 8 teams of Navy were deployed in the affected mandals in Vishakhapatnam.

10.71.2 2 IAF helicopters were deployed during peak period of cyclone 'Phailin' for providing necessary air support to the State Government.

11.1 The modus operandi of perpetrators or potential perpetrators of crime, particularly of those engaged in the international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs has evolved and changed rapidly with the advancement of technology and has assumed a transnational and global dimension. Accordingly, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has taken up and pursued a variety of multilateral and bilateral initiatives in security-related areas to counter the occurrence of such crimes. MHA, being the nodal Ministry for disaster management, is also actively involved in multilateral and bilateral international initiatives to mitigate and manage natural disasters.

MULTILATERTAL COOPERATION

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

11.2 The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was set up in 1985 as an association of States to “promote the well-being of the population of South Asia and improve their standards 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. The organization also makes efforts at promoting trade facilitation and implementing the South Asia Free Trade Agreements (SAFTA) which began on 01.01.2006. The SAARC Secretariat is based 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 a meeting of the Interior/Home Secretaries. So far five meetings of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers have been held – in Dhaka (11.05.2006), New Delhi (25.10.2007), Islamabad (26.06.2010), Thimphu (23.07.2011) and Maldives (26.09.2012)

India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS)

11.4 The aim of the first IAFS held in April, 2008 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. The Ministry of Home Affairs proposed cooperation by way of having bilateral institutional mechanisms with African countries apart from helping in building the capacity of their law enforcement officers. During the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, the following courses were held/proposed to be held under this programme:

- (i) Course on Training of trainees on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management was conducted by the National Institute of Disaster Management from 07.01.2013 to 18.01.2013.
- (ii) Course on Investigation of Economic Offences including Cyber Crime was conducted by the CBI Academy, Ghaziabad from 25.11.2013 to 01.12.2013.

11.5 In the above mentioned Training Courses, training was imparted to 50 Officers from African countries.

BI-LATERAL COOPERATION

11.6 The legal framework for combating transnational/international terrorism includes Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Memoranda of Understanding /Agreements on Security Cooperation to counter the organized crimes, Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism and Bilateral Agreements on Combating Drugs and related matters which are signed between India and other countries on bi-lateral basis. Such treaties/agreements are signed with a view to securing bilateral cooperation against terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeiting of Indian currency notes, etc.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs)

11.7 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) is one of the significant legal instruments to improve and facilitate effectiveness of contracting States in the investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes related to terrorism by providing necessary legal framework for rendering/receiving legal assistance in the

criminal matters. As on 31.03.2014 Treaty/ Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal matters is in force with 35 countries namely, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Egypt, France, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kuwait, Mauritius, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Mongolia, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.

11.8 In addition to above, 'MLAT in Criminal Matters' with two countries namely Indonesia and Israel have also been signed on 25.01.2011 and 27.02.2014 respectively. These Treaties will come into force after the completion of ratification process by the signatory countries.

11.9 Further, 'MLAT in Criminal Matters' with Azerbaijan was signed in New Delhi by the Home Minister on behalf of the Government of India and the Minister of Justice on behalf of the Government of Azerbaijan in April, 2013. India has already ratified the Treaty. The Treaty will come into force after the exchange of Instrument of Ratification between the two countries.



Hon'ble HM, GOI and Minister of Justice, Azerbaijan during the signing ceremony of MLAT between India and Azerbaijan in New Delhi. (April, 2013).

11.10 On 11.10.2013, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on combating 'Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors' was signed in Jakarta, Indonesia between the Government of India and Government of Indonesia.

11.11 India along with other SAARC countries has signed a Convention on 'Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters' in 2008. India has since ratified the Convention. The Convention will come into force after the ratification of the

Convention by all the member States. The Convention aims to strengthen the regional cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of crimes.

11.12 On 27.02.2014, a Treaty on 'Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters' between India and Israel, an Agreement on 'Cooperation in Homeland and Public Security Issues' and an Agreement on 'Protection of Classified Materials and Information' between India and Israel were signed in New Delhi in the presence of Union Home Secretary.



Dr. Rajiv Sharma, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and Mr. Alon Ushpiz, Ambassador of Israel to India exchange the signed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty on Criminal Matters in the presence of Shri Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary on 27th February, 2014

Bilateral Agreements on Combating Drugs and Related Matters

11.13 India has signed bilateral agreements on drug related issues with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos People's

Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates (UAE), United States of America and Zambia. The Memoranda of Understanding on drug related issues have also been signed with Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Oman, Pakistan, USA and Vietnam.

Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons

11.14 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for enabling the 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 were published in the Official Gazette on 09.08.2004. For operationalising the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with the interested countries individually.

11.15 The Government of India upto 31.03.2014, has signed agreements with 22 Countries viz United Kingdom (U.K), Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, Maldives, Thailand, Turkey, Italy, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Israel, Russia, Vietnam, Brazil and Kuwait. Negotiations have also been finalised with the Governments of Canada, Hong Kong, Spain, Nigeria and Bahrain.

11.16 Under this Act, so far, the number of prisoners who have been repatriated for serving the remainder of their sentence in their respective countries are as follows:

Repatriated foreign prisoners belong to:-			Indian prisoners repatriated from:-		
Sl. No.	Country	No. of foreign prisoners sent back	Sl. No.	Country	No. of Indian prisoners brought back
1	UK	6	1	UK	2
2	France	1	2	Mauritius	13
3	Israel	1	3	Sri Lanka	29
Total		8			44

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 Receiving States.
- iv) The transfer will be effected 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.

Homeland Security Dialogue between India and USA

11.18 The 'India-U.S. Homeland Security Dialogue' (HSD) was announced by the Prime

Minister of India and the President of USA in November, 2010 as part of the global strategic partnership between India and the United States. The 1st HSD between India and USA was held in New Delhi in 2011.

11.19 During 20.05.2013 to 22.05.2013, a Government of India delegation, led by the Home Minister, visited USA. The 2nd round of HSD between India and USA was held on 21.05.2013 in Washington DC. Indian delegation was led by Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Home Minister and the US delegation was led by Ms. Janet Napolitano, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security. During the visit, Indian Home Minister also met the Director, FBI and Attorney General of USA and held talks on bilateral security matters. The Government of India Delegation also visited the security-related institutions in Washington DC and Boston which was the site of a bomb attack.

11.20 On 24.06.2013, Mr. Rand Beers, Acting Deputy Secretary, D/o Homeland Security, Government of USA met the Home Minister and the Home Secretary, Government of India in New Delhi and discussed bilateral security issues between India and USA.

11.21 On 24.06.2013 and 25.06.2013, Mr. Bruce Swartz, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, Government of USA met the Home Secretary and the Special Secretary (IS), MHA, Government of India and discussed bilateral security issues between India and USA including Letters Rogatory, extradition etc.

BANGLADESH

11.22 A three-tier bilateral institutional mechanism was set up between India and Bangladesh in 1994 to resolve the security and border management issues. The first tier is at the Director General level, the second tier is a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of

Joint Secretaries of both the countries; and the third tier is at the level of Home Secretaries of both the countries.

11.23 It was mutually decided that in addition to the three-tier mechanism, Home Minister-level talks between India and Bangladesh be held once in a year. The first Home Minister Level talks were held at Dhaka in July, 2011, during which 'Coordinated Border Management Plan' (CBMP) was signed between the two countries for the proper management of International border. The 2nd and 3rd meetings between the Home Ministers of India and Bangladesh were held in February, 2012 and December, 2012 at New Delhi respectively.

11.24 The 4th Meeting between the Home Minister of Bangladesh and India was held on 28.01.2013 to 29.01.2013 at Dhaka. The Bangladesh delegation was led by Dr. Muhiuddin Khan Alamgir, Minister for Home Affairs, Government of Bangladesh. The Indian delegation was led by Mr. Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister, Government of India. The following were the highlights of this Meeting:

- (i) Both the Home Ministers expressed their satisfaction over signing of the 'Extradition Treaty and Revised Travel Arrangements' (RTA) between the two countries and expressed their belief that the Extradition Treaty etc. would help to increase cooperation among the law enforcing agencies of the two countries, curb criminal activities, ease the visa procedures and promote people-to-people exchange.
- (ii) India conveyed its appreciation to the Government of Bangladesh for extending cooperation for addressing the security concerns of India, particularly in dealing with the Indian Insurgent Groups. Both sides reiterated their commitment to act

against the elements inimical to both countries and expressed satisfaction at

the smooth operation of the 'Coordinated Border Management Plan' (CBMP).



India's Home Minister Sushil Kumar Shinde (L) with Bangladesh's Minister for Home Affairs, Mohiuddin Khan Alamgir in Dhaka, January 28, 2013.

11.25 The 14th Meeting of the Joint Working Group between India and Bangladesh was held on 18.07.2013 at New Delhi. The delegation for JWG meeting was led by Shri Shambhu Singh, Joint Secretary.

regular meetings between DMs/DCs of border districts, mechanism for controlling human and drug trafficking, curbing the activities of cross-border movement, visa and consular related matters, capacity building etc., were discussed.

11.26 Home Secretary-level talks between India and Bangladesh were held during 19.07.2013 to 23.07.2013 at New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary and the Bangladesh delegation, by Mr. C.Q.K. Mustaq Ahmed, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Bangladesh. In the meeting, issues related to security, border management, implementation of various agreements, ratification of Land Boundary Agreement, repatriation of sentenced persons and fishermen, setting up of a Joint Task-Force on Fake Currency, construction of fencing along the border, finalization of SOP for maintenance of boundary pillars, holding



The 14th Meeting of the Home Secretaries of India and Bangladesh was held in New Delhi from 19-22 July 2013. The Indian delegation was led by Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary, Government of India. The Bangladesh delegation was led by CQK Mustaq Ahmed, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Bangladesh.

MYANMAR

11.27 The Government of India and Myanmar had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for maintenance and tranquillity in the border areas in January, 1994. Pursuant to this MoU, Joint Secretary and Home Secretary level talks between the two countries are held every year alternately in India and Myanmar.

11.28 The 18th National-level Meeting between Myanmar and India was held during 28.12.2012 to 29.12.2012 at New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Mr. A.K. Mangotra,

Secretary, Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. Government of India and the Myanmar delegation was led by Brig. General Kyaw Zan Myint, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Republic of the Union of Myanmar. In the meeting, issues related to dismantling IIGs camps in Myanmar, mechanism for controlling human and drug trafficking, illegal smuggling of wild life parts, opening of new Border Liaison Office, repatriation of Myanmar fisherman in A&N jails and border management issues were discussed.



18th National Level Meeting between Myanmar and India was held on 28.12.2012 to 29.12.2012 at New Delhi, India. The Indian delegation was led by Mr. A.K. Mangotra, Secretary, Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and the Myanmar delegation was led by Brig. Gen. KyawZanMyint, Deputy Minister Ministry of Home Affairs and Govt. of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

11.29 An Inter-Ministerial Delegation consisting of Joint Secretaries from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Defence and others visited Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar for discussion on Memorandum of

Understanding (MoU) on Border Co-operation with Myanmar on 09.05.2013. The draft MoU on border maintenance and patrolling between India and Myanmar was finalized in the above meeting held on 09.05.2013.

11.30 The 20th Sectoral Level meeting (Joint Working Group) between Myanmar and India was held from 19.06.2013 to 20.06.2013 in Bagan, Myanmar. In the meeting, issues related to presence of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) in Myanmar, cross-border movement of Armed Groups, arms smuggling/drug trafficking, Border Management issues, human trafficking and poaching by Myanmar fishermen in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, trafficking of wild-life parts and training of Myanmar Police Officers and other officials, were discussed.

HIGH LEVEL BILATERAL VISITS

11.31 Mr. Jason Kenney, Immigration Minister of Canada met the Union Home Minister in New Delhi on 10.01.2013 and discussed bilateral security matters of mutual interest.

11.32 Mr. Robert Fonberg, Deputy Minister of National Defence, Canada and Mr. Francois Guimont, Deputy Minister of Public Safety, Canada met the Union Home Secretary on 23.01.2013 and discussed bilateral matters between India and Canada.

11.33 During 10.04.2013 to 12.04.2013, an Indian delegation led by Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Home Minister, Government of India visited Russia and met Government of Russia delegation led by Mr. Vladimir Kolokoltsev, Minister of Internal Security and Mr. Vladimir Puchkov, Minister for Emergency Situations. Discussions were held on bilateral security matters between India and Russia. The delegation also visited various security related installations in Moscow to see the best practices in the relevant fields. A Regulation related to Agreement for Cooperation in the field of Emergency Management was signed by the Home Minister, Government of India and Mr. Vladimir Puchkov, Minister for Emergency Situations, Russia.

11.34 On 16.04.2013, a meeting between Mr. Mohamed Nazim, Minister of Defence, Government of Maldives and the Government of India delegation, led by Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister was held in New Delhi. The bilateral security matters were discussed in the meeting.

11.35 During 10.09.2013 to 12.09.2013, a Government of Mozambique delegation led by Mr. Jose Mandra, Deputy Minister of Interior visited New Delhi. During their stay in New Delhi, the delegation visited Headquarters of NSG, CISE, CBI and the Directorate of Forensic Science, MHA. On 12.09.2013, a meeting between Government of India delegation led by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs and Government of Mozambique delegation led by Mr. Jose Mandra, Deputy Minister of Interior was held in New Delhi. In the meeting, various issues were discussed relating to India –Mozambique Bilateral Security Cooperation.



Mr. Jose Mandra, Deputy Minister of Interior, Govt. of Mozambique being welcomed by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Union Minister of State for Home Affairs at the start of the Meeting on Bilateral Security Matters between India and Mozambique held in New Delhi on 12.09.2013.

11.36 On 01.11.2013, a delegation level meeting, between the Government of India led by Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister and Government of Vietnam delegation

led by General Tran Dai Quang, Minister of Public Security was held in New Delhi. The meeting discussed various issues relating to India-Vietnam, Bilateral Security Cooperation. An Agreement on 'Transfer of Sentenced Persons' between India and Vietnam was signed by the Union Home Minister, Government of India and the Minister of Public Security, Government of Vietnam.



General Tran Dai Quang Minister of Public Security, Govt. of Vietnam and Sushilkumar Shinde Union Home Minister at the Delegation Level Bilateral Security Meeting between India and Vietnam held in New Delhi on 1st November, 2013.

11.37 On 13.12.2013, a delegation level meeting between Government of India led by Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Home Minister and Government of Maldives delegation led by Mr. Mohammed Nazim, Minister of Defence was held in New Delhi. The meeting discussed various issues relating to India-Maldives Bilateral Security relations.



Union Home Minister Shri Sushilkumar Shinde and Defence Minister of Maldives Mr. Mohamed Nazim met in New Delhi on 13th December, 2013.

11.38 On 19.12.2013, a delegation level meeting between Government of India delegation led by Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister and Government of Iraq delegation led by Mr. Falih Al-Fayyadh, National Security Advisor was held in New Delhi. The meeting discussed various issues relating to India-Iraq Bilateral Security relations.



Mr. Falih Al-Fayyadh, National Security Advisor, Govt. of Iraq met Union Home Minister Shri Sushilkumar Shinde on 19th December, 2013 in New Delhi. At right is Union Home Secretary, Shri Anil Goswami.

11.39 On 16.01.2014, a delegation-level meeting between Government of India delegation led by Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Union Home Minister and Government of Nepal delegation led by Mr. Madhav Prasad Ghimire, Foreign Minister was held in New Delhi. Various issues relating to India-Nepal Bilateral Security relations were discussed in the meeting.



Union Home Minister, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde and Home Minister of Nepal on 16th January, 2014 in New Delhi

CAPACITY BUILDING

11.40 The Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes capacity building not just for its own Police forces but also for foreign police personnel. During the period from January, 2013 to March, 2014, training courses have been offered to the Police personnel of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Mongolia and Maldives under bilateral cooperation.

11.41 Training courses have also been offered to the Police personnel of Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sri Lanka through the SAARC Secretariat.

11.42 The Government of the United States of America (USA) has offered/conducted training courses for police officers in India and also in USA under Anti-Terrorism Assistance Programme. A total of 15 such courses were conducted in India and USA from January, 2013 to March, 2014. In these courses, 298 officers were nominated.

Global Peacekeeping

11.43 The Ministry of Home Affairs also contributes to 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 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, 64 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs and CAPFs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in South Sudan, Haiti, Cyprus, Liberia and UN Assistance Missions in Afghanistan. The following Formed Police Units (FPU) are presently deployed with UN Peace Keeping Missions:-

- a) One each from BSF and ITBP at Congo.
- b) Two FPU from CRPF (01 Male and 01 Female) at Liberia.

- c) Three FPU each from BSF, CISF and Assam Rifles at Haiti.

SECURITY ISSUES

Preparation of Research Papers on Internal Security Issues

11.44 In order to undertake research and policy analysis on issues/areas relating to internal security, topics are allotted to the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA), New Delhi by the Ministry of Home Affairs for preparation of Policy Papers.

EAS-India Workshop – 2012

11.45 As a follow up of the announcement made by the Prime Minister during the 6th East Asia Summit (EAS) held in Indonesia in November, 2011 regarding India's intention to host an EAS Workshop on Disaster Management and Relief in 2012, the Ministry hosted the EAS-India Workshop: "Building a Regional Framework for Earthquake Risk Management" on 08.11.2012 and 09.11.2012 in New Delhi.

11.46 The Workshop was inaugurated by the Union Home Minister and attended by the Officials of the EAS Member countries. Delegates from International Organisations and Officials & Experts from various Ministries, States and Technical Institutions from the country also participated in the Workshop.

11.47 As a follow up of the EAS-India Workshop, a EAS-ERR Centre has been established at National Institute of Disaster Management in March, 2013. In this regard, "24X7 - Point of Contact" (PoC) among the National Disaster Response Agencies of the 18 EAS Member countries and a Virtual Knowledge Portal (VKP) are being developed to ensure seamless flow of information and knowledge in the region.

International Courses/Trainings attended by NDRF personnel.

11.48 During the calendar year 2013-14, a total of 07 NDRF officers/personnel attended various International trainings/courses on Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) disasters and International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) training.

Indo-Russian Joint Commission for Cooperation in Prevention and Elimination of Emergencies

11.49 In pursuance of the Agreement signed on 21.12.2010 between the Government of India and the Government of Russia Federation in the field of Emergency Management, a regulation defining the structure, functions and procedure of the Joint Commission was signed on 10.04.2013.

11.50 The Indo-Russian Joint Commission will ensure the implementation of the Agreement which was signed on 21.12.2010 in New Delhi for catalysing cooperation in the field of Emergency Management and contribute to the well-being and safety of the people of both the countries in the event of disasters and also to exchange mutually beneficial scientific and technical information in the area of Emergency Management. The meetings of the Joint Commission will be held in India and Russia alternatively.

Memorandum of Understanding between India and Indonesia on Cooperation in the field of Disaster Management

11.51 During the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Indonesia (10.10.2013 to 12.10.2013), a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the National Disaster Management Authority of the Republic of India and the National Agency for Disaster Management of the Republic of

Indonesia was signed for cooperation in the field of Disaster Management through exchange of information, training and capacity building.

GoI-USAID assisted Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project

11.52 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 2013 with the objective to reduce vulnerabilities to disasters and build capacities of key Indian institutions.

11.53 During the year, customization of 11 Indian Response System (IRS) modules has been completed by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and training curriculum for 11 IRS courses has been adapted and certified for use by the U.S. Forest Service. Further action on the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation has been initiated.

GoI-UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (DRRP) (2009-2012)

11.54 The DRR Programme strives to strengthen the institutional structure to undertake the Disaster Risk Reduction activities at the various levels and to develop preparedness for recovery. The Programme consists of two components namely Institutional Strengthening and capacity building for Disaster Risk Reduction and Urban Risk Reduction.

11.55 The DRR Programme was implemented within the overall supervision of Programme Management Board headed by the Secretary (Border Management), Ministry of Home Affairs and has since been completed on 31.12.2013.

4th Session of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)- 2013, Geneva, Switzerland

11.56 The Fourth Session of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was held at the International Conferences Centre Geneva (CICG), Switzerland from 19.05.2013 to 23.05.2013. The Indian delegation led by Secretary (Border Management), Ministry of Home Affairs attended the event and participated in various sessions. A booth at the market place of the event was organised by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) showcasing the DRR documents & Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material.

Outcome Discussion and Strategy Workshop on “Environmental Planning and Disaster Risk Management” (EPDRM)

11.57 A concluding Workshop on 6 years of Indo-German Cooperation in the field of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in India on “Environmental Planning and Disaster Risk Management” was held at NIDM, New Delhi on 22.10.2013. The partnership focused on conducting research-based case studies, developing six training modules and promotion of blended learning programme for capacity building, with five thematic areas-Environmental

Statistics, Role of environmental legislation in Disaster Management (DM), spatial planning and land use for Chemical Disaster Management, role of environmental services and natural resources management linkage with Disaster Risk Management (DRM). The NIDM and German International Cooperation-Indo German Environment Programme (GIZ-IGEP) worked together in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh to build the capacities of local communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Indo German Cooperation in Disaster Management

11.58 A delegation headed by the Parliamentary State Secretary in the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology made a visit to NDMA on 10.01.2013 and met Vice-Chairman, NDMA to discuss the various issues on cooperation in the field of disaster management. Both sides agreed to prepare a draft MOU.

Visit of Fiji Delegation

11.59 The First Secretary, Fiji High Commission in India met the Secretary, NDMA on 08.05.2013 to discuss the draft MOU on the issue of bilateral cooperation in disaster management.

CHAPTER XII MAJOR INITIATIVES AND SCHEMES

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES

12.1 The Scheme for 'Modernization of State Police Forces' (MPF) is one of the major initiatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs towards capacity building of the State Police Forces for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security. The major items for which funds are provided under the Scheme include, construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, ensuring mobility, provision of modern weaponry, security/surveillance/communication/forensic equipments, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerization, etc.

Objectives

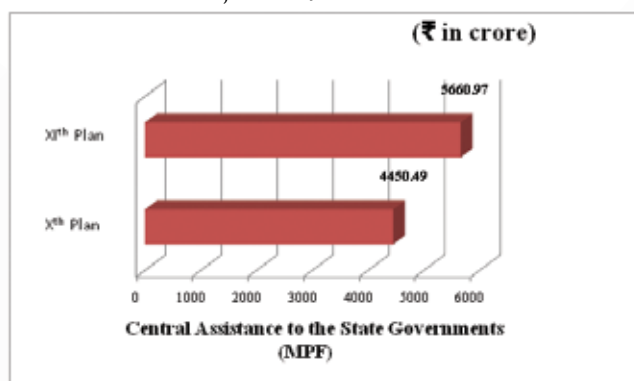
12.2 The objective of the scheme is to identify the deficiencies in the police administration and to gradually reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Central Armed Police Forces by equipping the State Police Forces adequately to deal with the law and order problems and to strengthen the training infrastructure. The scheme also has a focus on strengthening of the police network and 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 Scheme

12.3 The scheme has made a perceptible impact in all the States and has provided much

needed assistance and impetus to modernization of police forces. For instance, proper buildings for police stations/outposts with required facilities have provided safe, secure and comfortable environment and 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 the cutting edge level has improved mobility and improved the response time.

12.4 During the 10th Five Year Plan, a sum of ₹4,450.49 crore was released as Central assistance to the State Governments under the MPF Scheme. During 11th Plan, it was increased to ₹5,660.97 crore.



12.5 The MPF Scheme, which ended in March, 2010, was extended on an yearly basis twice, for the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12.

12.6 The Scheme has been extended for a further period of five years with effect from 2012-13 to 2016-17, to be implemented partly under Non-Plan and partly under Plan. The items required by the State Police under the components, viz. mobility, weapons, equipment,

training equipment, forensic equipment, etc are being funded under Non-Plan and the construction/upgradation of police stations/outposts, police lines, police housing, construction of forensic science laboratories and training infrastructure (buildings) are being funded under the Plan budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

12.7 Under the 12th Five Year Plan, the following funds have been earmarked/allocated for the MPF scheme for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17:

Table : 12th Five Year Plan allocation for MPF
(₹ in crore)

Year	‘Non-Plan’	‘Plan’
2012-13	1784.30	562.63
2013-14	1928.60	797.06
2014-15	1640.00	797.06
2015-16	1640.00	796.06
2016-17	1635.53	797.06
Total	(*)8628.43	3750.87

(*) Includes ₹432.09 crore for Mega City Policing

12.8 Under the Scheme, the States are grouped into two categories, namely Category ‘A’ and Category ‘B’ for the purpose of funding under both Non-Plan and Plan. The Category ‘A’ States, namely, J&K and 8 North Eastern(NE) States including Sikkim, are eligible to receive 90% of financial assistance. The remaining States which are in the Category ‘B’ are eligible for 60% financial assistance from the Central Government.

12.9 The Budget Estimate (2013-14) of ₹1,847.00 crore for the Scheme (‘Plan’ and ‘Non-Plan’) was revised to ₹1,342.00 crore at RE (2013-14) stage and the funds have been fully released against the State Action Plans as per the scheme.

Mega City Policing

12.10 The Mega City Policing (MCP) continues to be a sub-set of the Non-Plan MPF Scheme from 2012-13 and is funded on 60:40 (sharing ratio between Centre and States) cost sharing basis. An allocation of ₹432.90 crore has been approved for Mega City Policing in six cities under the 12th Five Year Plan. The cities to be covered under Mega City Policing are Hyderabad, Chennai, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Ahmedabad.

Strengthening of Special Branches

12.11 Strengthening of the Special Branches/ Intelligence set-up in the States/Union Territories by providing modern equipment, gadgets for communications, etc. is also supported under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces. Funds are being provided to State Governments as and when this component gets included in the Annual Action Plans of States under the MPF Scheme.

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS)

12.12 The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) project is a mission mode project under National e-Governance Plan being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs.



Launch of CCTNS in Karnataka

The project aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system and a nation-wide networked solution for connecting more than 15,000 Police Stations and nearly 6,000 Higher Offices in 29 States and 7 Union Territories of the country for sharing of real-time crime and criminal information.

12.13 The project has been conceptualized on the principle of 'Centralized Planning and Decentralized Implementation'. A Core Application Software (CAS) is being developed at the central level with common definitions, scheme and specifications which would be handed over to the States / UTs for State specific customization. However, States/ UTs which have been allowed to continue to run on their existing applications have to align their existing software to facilitate the information exchange with CAS.

Key Milestones Achieved and Present Status:

12.14 The details of the key milestones achieved and the present Status of the CCTNS Scheme are as follows:

12.14.1 During the year 2013-14, a total of 9,988 sites were commissioned by BSNL across all State/UTs. Overall, network connectivity is available for 14,040 out of the total 21,502 locations.

12.14.2 With respect to State Project Management Unit (SPMU), signing of contract and release of advance payment was completed for 7 States/UTs during 2013-14. Overall, State Project Management Unit contract has been signed in 34 States/UTs.

12.14.3 Capacity Building (Infrastructure) has been completed in 891 out of a total of 902 units. Till date, the total role based trainings imparted are 2,37,541 out of planned number of 6,33,834.

12.14.4 During the year, additional funds amounting to ₹123.55 crore were released to States/UTs. Overall funds to the tune of ₹356.46 crore under various heads have been utilized out of the total released amount of ₹570.09 crore.

12.14.5 As a part of the Core Application Software (CAS) development lifecycle, the Software development Agency (SDA) released CAS build 3.0 on 15.01.2014 with closure of major application functionalities. Further, as approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the functionalities of CAS are being enhanced to include features and functionalities like multilingual search and view facility across CAS applications; interim save facility in rest of the CAS application; recasting the formats of all reports and registers; changes in property of interest feature in the CAS application.

12.14.6 National Data Centre (NDC) has been set up in Shastri Park, New Delhi. State Data Centre have been operationalized for 20 States/UTs whereas the remaining 15 States/UTs are linked to alternate Data Centre.

12.14.7 Disaster Recovery Centre for all the States/UTs has been identified at Delhi, Pune and Hyderabad. Out of the 35 States/UTs, the equipments for 16 States and UTs have already been installed.

12.14.8 The State Data Centre (SDC) - Disaster Recovery Centre (DRC) connectivity has been established and tested for 6 States/UTs viz. Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

12.14.9 Client Systems have been delivered in 16,564 locations out of 19,991 locations. So far, data digitization has been completed for ₹35.12 crore records across the country.

12.14.10 CCTNS Project was launched on a pilot basis on 04.01.2013. Since then, it has

been launched in many other States also as per details given below:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Date of Launch
1.	Tamil Nadu	September, 2013
2.	Gujarat	19.09.2013
3.	Jammu and Kashmir (4 Districts)	February, 2014
4.	Uttarakhand	24.02.2014
5.	Sikkim	10.03.2014

Special Status to Districts

12.15 A proposal was received by the Ministry of Home Affairs from the State Government of Karnataka for grant of special status to Karnataka-Hyderabad region consisting of six districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Yadgir and Bellary. Accordingly, the Constitution (98th Amendment) Bill, 2012 has been passed by the Parliament. The Act has been made effective w.e.f. 01.10.2013. The process of issuing Presidential Order empowering the Governor of Karnataka for establishment of a separate Development Board for an all round development of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region is in progress.

Telangana

12.16 After holding series of talks at Government levels, the Union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 03.10.2013, decided to form a separate State of Telangana by bifurcating the State of Andhra Pradesh. A Group of Ministers (GoM) was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister to finalise the modalities of this bifurcation.

12.17 After the submission of the report by the GoM, the Union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 05.12.2013, decided to bifurcate the State of Andhra Pradesh and create a separate State of Telangana. Thereafter, a Presidential reference, under Article 3 of the Constitution,

alongwith the Draft Bill for the re-organisation of the State of Andhra Pradesh, was sent for obtaining the view of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature on 12.12.2013.

12.18 The State Legislature of Andhra Pradesh concluded their proceedings and communicated the views of both Houses of the State Legislature on 30.01.2014. There were proposals for amendments/expression of views alongwith its resolutions. Thereafter, based on the modifications recommended by the GoM, Union Cabinet approved a Note on this matter. Subsequently, in a meeting held by the Union Cabinet, some more amendments were incorporated in the draft Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2013.

12.19 The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2013 was passed by both Houses of Parliament (on 18.02.2014 by Lok Sabha and on 20.02.2014 by Rajya Sabha). Presidential assent on this Bill was obtained on 01.03.2014 paving the way for the creation of a new state of Telangana after the bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh. The appointed day U/s 2(a) of the Act for the formation of the State was notified to be 02.06.2014.

Scheme of Modernization of Prisons

12.20 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, repairs and renovation and construction of additional barracks in the existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living accommodation for the prison personnel. The scheme has ended on 31.03.2009 without further extension.

12.21 Under the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons, 125 new jails, 1579 additional barracks in the existing prisons and 8,658 staff quarters for the prison personnel have so far been constructed by the State Governments. Most of the jails made under the scheme were made operational after 2009, as a result of which the rate of overcrowding in the prisons steadily went down over the years and came down from 129.2% in 2008 to 122.8%, in 2009 to 115.1% in 2010 and in 2011 it stood at 112.1% and it is at the level of 112.2% in the year 2012.

Grant in-aids provided by the 13th Finance Commission for prisons

12.22 Based on the proposals of States for requirement of funds for upgradation of prisons, the 13th Finance Commission has granted ₹609 crore over a period from 2011-2015 to 8 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha and Tripura. The funds released so far under 13th Finance Commission grant to the states are as follows:

S.No.	State	Amount Released during 2011-12 (in ₹Crore)	Amount Released during 2012-13 (in ₹Crore)	Amount released during 2013-14 (in ₹Crore)
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.50 (1 st Installment)	0.00	22.50 (2 nd Installment)
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.50 (1 st Installment)	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	37.50 (1 st Installment)	22.76 (2 nd Installment)	0.00
4	Kerala	38.50 (1 st Installment)	38.50 (2 nd Installment)	0.00
5	Maharashtra	15.22 (1 st Installment)	0.00	0.00
6	Mizoram	4.9959 (1 st Installment)	8.33 (2 nd Installment)	0.00
7	Odisha	18.30 (1 st Installment)	25.00 (2 nd Installment)	0.00
8	Tripura.	10.00 (1 st Installment)	2.50 (2 nd Instalment)	0.00
	Total	147.0159	99.59	22.50

Institutes of Correctional Administration (ICA)

12.23 To improve the quality of prison administration and also to provide training to prison personnel, the Government of India

has established the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Centre. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh imparts training to prison personnel

from all over India, particularly the prison personnel of neighbouring States/UT such as Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Chandigarh etc.

12.24 The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh has conducted following courses/workshops from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014 in which 830 prison/police officers were trained:

S.No.	Name of Course / Workshop	Dates	No. of participants
1	Course on 'Human Rights in Prison Management'	28.01.2013 to 30.01.2013	14
2	Workshop on 'Departmental Inquiry & Disciplinary Proceedings'	31.01.2013	21
3	Course on 'Leadership Skills'	11.02.2013 to 14.02.2013	24
4	Course on 'Mental Health Issues in Prisons'	27.02.2013 to 01.03.2013	13
5	Course on 'Stress Management'	18-21 March 2013	29
6	Course on 'E-Governance in Prisons'	1-5 April 2013	11
7	Workshop on 'Public and Prison Interface'	26-27 April 2013	21
8	Course on 'Gender Sensitization in the Context of Crimes Against Women'	20-24 May 2013	16
9	Course on 'Capacity Building for Prisoner's Welfare'	27-31 May 2013	09
10	Course on 'Human Rights and Custodial Deaths'	17-21 June 2013	21
11	Workshop on 'Temporary Release of Prisoners – Philosophy & Practice'	21 June 2013	15
12	Course on 'Counselling Skills for Effective Policing'	8-12 July 2013	22
13	Course on 'Counselling Techniques for Correction'	22-26 July 2013	18
14	Course on 'Anti Human Trafficking'	5-7 August 2013	45
15	Course on 'Financial Investigation in Narcotics Cases'	19-23 August 2013	18
16	Workshop on 'Child Rights and Protective Laws for Children'	2 September 2013	30
17	Workshop on 'Training Need Analysis'	10-11 September 2013	13
18	Course on 'Custody Management in respect of Under-trial Prisoners'	7-11 October 2013	26
19	Course on 'Anti Human Trafficking'	21-23 October 2013	32
20	Workshop on 'Right to Information Act, 2005'	30 October 2013	17
21	Course on 'Contemporary Advances in Criminology and Correction'	5-8 November 2013	14
22	Course on 'Stress Management'	11-15 November 2013	19
23	Seminar on 'Penal Reforms and Restorative Justice'	2-3 December 2013	100
24	Workshop on 'Child Rights and Protective Laws for Children'	10 December 2013	35

S.No.	Name of Course / Workshop	Dates	No. of participants
25	Course on 'Leadership Skills'	16-19 December 2013	23
26	Workshop on 'Anti Human Trafficking'	20 December 2013	33
27	Seminar on 'Penal Reforms and Restorative Justice' for all the wings of Criminal Justice System, Academicians, Prosecutors and NGOs	December 2013	100
28	Seminar on 'Identifying Priorities for Penal Reform in India' for all the wings of Criminal Justice System, Academicians, Prosecutors and NGOs	February, 2014	91

12.25 Apart from above, the institute conducted the following specialised courses during the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014:

S. No.	Name of Course	Number of Participants
1	Workshop on 'Public and Prison Interface'	21
2	Course on 'Anti Human Trafficking' for Chandigarh Police Officers / Prosecutors / Doctors / NGOs.	33
3	Workshop on 'Child Rights and Protective Laws for Children' for Police Officers – 2 Workshops	65
4	National Seminar on 'Clemency in Criminal Justice System' for Academicians / Students and Prison Officers	100

Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA)

12.26 In addition, a Regional Institute for Correctional administration, namely Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA) is also functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu. The said Academy is being funded

jointly by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs had provided a one-time grant for setting up the Institute. From 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, APCA Vellore has organized following 15 courses:

S.No.	Name of Course/Workshop	Dates	No. of participants
1	Training of Trainers on Prison Management and Human Rights by UK experts	7-11 January 2013	30
2	Orientation Programme on Social Work methods in Prisons in collaboration with TISS Mumbai	4 February upto 7 October 2013	152
3	18 th batch of In-service course	1 February 2013 30 April 2013	18
4	Training programme on Gender Sensitization course	25-27 February 2013	28
5	National Conference on Rehabilitation and Reintegration of released prisoners	19-21 February 2013	100
6	One Month refresher course	1-30 April 2013	15

S.No.	Name of Course/Workshop	Dates	No. of participants
7	Change Management course in collaboration with VIT University	16-20 April 2013	10
8	Three months basic course for Probation Officer	2 May to 1 August 2013	21
9	19 th batch of In-service course	1 June to 31 August 2013	21
10	9 months Basic Course	1 July to 31 March 2014	73
11	Three months basic training course for Psychologists	1 August to 31 October 2013	6
12	Three days course on Change Management	7-9 October 2013	46
13	Counseling Skills in collaboration with Christian Counselling Centre Vellore	22 April upto 13 December 2013	140
14	One day workshop on role of Probation in Criminal Justice System	13 June 2013	50
15	Change Management course in collaboration with VIT	28 January to 1 February 2014	14

12.27 The State Government of West Bengal has set up a Regional Institute of Correctional Administration(RICA) 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.

12.28 From 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, the RICA, Kolkata organized following 29 courses which have been attended by 613 participants:

S.No.	Name of Course/Workshop	Dates	No. of participants
1	2 nd Basic Course	7 January to 30 March 2013	20
2	1 st Training of Trainers Course	12-17 February 2013	13
3	Personality Development Course	20-22 February 2013	13
4	2 nd Personality Development Course	6-8 March 2013	14
5	One Day workshop on "RTI Act 2005"	11 March 2013	51
6	2 nd Training of Trainers Course	13-15 March 2013	11
7	3 rd Personality Development Course	20-22 March 2013	11
8	One day course on ACRs	11 June 2014	18
9	Two days course on writing of reports	20-21 June 2014	19
10	Two days course on Skill in Counselling	16-17 July 2013	16
11	Two days Course in "Retirement & Pensionary Benefits"	29-30 July 2013	20
12	Two day Computer Course	6-7 August 2013	21

S.No.	Name of Course/Workshop	Dates	No. of participants
13	Two Days Course on “Disciplinary Proceeding & Conduct of Enquiry”	13-14 August 2013	17
14	Three Days Course on “Office Management”	3-5 September 2013	17
15	One Day workshop on RTI 2005	9 September 2013	24
16	Two Day Course on “Reforms and Leadership Role”	18-19 September 2013	17
17	Security Management Course	29-30 October 2013	16
18	Human right Course	6-8 November 2013	16
19	Vertical Interaction Course	18-13 November 2013	14
20	Training of Trainers Course	9-11 November 2013	20
21	Workshop cum Seminar on Prisons Reforms	12-13 December 2013	103
22	Personality Development Course	7-9 January 2014	15
23	3 rd Basic Course	13 January to 5 April 2014	22
24	2 nd Human Rights Course	29-31 January 2014	12
25	2 nd Personality Development Course	11-13 February 2014	17
26	One Day Judicial Colloquium on Access to Criminal Justice System vis-à-vis Prison Reforms	22 February 2014	20
27	Training of Trainers Course	26-28 February 2014	19
28	3 rd Personality Development Course	12-14 March 2014	17
29	3 rd Human Rights Course	26-28 March 2014	20

ALL INDIA CONFERENCE OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS, NEW DELHI

12.29 The All India Conference of Correctional Administrators was held on 15.05.2013 and 16.05.2013 at New Delhi. The conference was inaugurated by Hon’ble Union Home Minister and was attended by the Prison Officials of States/UTs, Judicial Officers from States, Officers of MHA and NGOs working in the field of prison welfare. It discussed several issues, viz. overcrowding in prisons, best prison practices/innovative steps for reformation/rehabilitation/

community corrections in respect of persons with long term sentences, professional development and well being of prison staff, enactment of Prisons Act and special provisions therein, Vocational Training & Educational Programmes for inmates with a view to their rehabilitation and reintegration, Progress on United Nation Standard Minimum Rules (UNSMR) 1955 and use of Technology for Correctional Management & Security Management, best practices in correctional administration, Modernisation of Prisons, outsourcing of prison facilities/ Correctional Homes and integration of prison services with judicial and police set up.



All India Conference of Correctional Administrators, New Delhi

12.30 It was an opportunity for the Correctional Administrators of the States/UTs to share ideas and best practices and discuss the way forward in the correctional sphere particularly alternatives to sentencing, community work programmes and designing modules for rehabilitation of released prisoners, with some of these measures requiring amendment of laws.

Asia & Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators

12.31 India hosted the 33rd Asia & Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) which was held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi from 22.09.2013 to 27.09.2013. Delegates from around 20 member countries along with delegates from the States/UTs participated in the APCCA Conference.



Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators, 2013



Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators, 2013

12.32 The Conference discussed several issues: Challenges and Initiatives in Corrections, Promoting Shared Positive Values and Integrity, Meeting the Challenges Posed by High Risk Offenders, Opportunities and Challenges in Developing Community-based Supervision, Management, Measuring and Reducing Recidivism Rates; Assessing what works, setting Targets, and implementing Evidence-Based Programmes. As a host to this annual conference, the country could showcase its progress in the correctional administration and some of excellent rehabilitation measures for prisoners which were keenly appreciated by the foreign participants.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE MEDALS

12.33 The Government has instituted followings medals for rewarding prison personnel:

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).

12.34 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 a year.

12.35 The President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service/Gallantry and the Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service/Gallantry are awarded for:

- (i) a specially distinguished record in correctional service.
- (ii) success in organizing correctional service or maintaining the administration in difficult situations like mass admission of prisoners.
- (iii) 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.

12.36 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.

12.37 The following Correctional Service Medals have been awarded to the Prison Personnel since the year 2000:

Year	Number of correctional Service Medals awarded on occasion of Republic Day	Number of correctional Service Medals awarded on occasion of Independence Day
1	2	3
2000	21	14
2001	11	32
2002	28	23
2003	22	09
2004	20	15
2005	13	12
2006	30	29
2007	34	19
2008	24	15
2009	13	13
2010	14	21
2011	24	16
2012	38	28
2013	37	41
2014	41	--

POLICE REFORMS

12.38 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.

12.39 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 by 31.12.2006 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 the law & order police, starting with towns/ urban areas having a population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extending to smaller towns/urban areas.
- (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 the officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and
- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into the complaints against police officers.
- (vii) The Supreme Court also directed the Central Government to set up a National

Security Commission at the Union level to prepare a panel for placing before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPOs), who should also be given a minimum tenure of two years, with additional mandate to review, from time to time, measures to upgrade the effectiveness of these forces, improve the service conditions of its personnel, ensure that there is proper coordination between them and that the forces are generally utilized for the purposes they were raised and make recommendations in that behalf.

12.40 Out of the above seven directions, the first six were meant for the State Governments and Union Territories while the seventh direction related solely to the Central Government.

12.41 The matter was heard successively on different dates. On 16.05.2008, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, with regard to 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, inter-alia, included - to examine the affidavits filed by the different States and the Union Territories in compliance of the Court's directions with reference to the ground realities; advise the Respondents wherever the implementation is falling short of the Court's orders, after considering the Respondents' stated difficulties in implementation; bring to the notice of the Court any genuine problems the Respondents may be having in view of the specific conditions prevailing in a particular State or Union Territory etc.

12.42 The Committee submitted its report to Hon'ble Supreme Court and the said report has

been circulated to States/ Union Territories by the Registry of Supreme Court on 04.10.2010.

12.43 The matter last came up for hearing on 16.10.2012. All the States, Union Territories and the Union of India were directed to submit status reports as to how far they have acted in terms of the directions which had been given by the Court on 22.09.2006. The Ministry of Home Affairs has filed a Status Report by way of Affidavit in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 26.02.2013. The matter is sub-judice and is under active consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

STATE LEGISLATIONS

12.44 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for processing the legislative proposals received from the State Governments for approval of the Government of India or for obtaining the assent of the President of India.

12.45 The proposals on legislation are examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The position is reviewed periodically with the other Ministries/Departments and the concerned State Governments to facilitate early approval/assent of the Bills.

12.46 During the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, the Ministry of Home Affairs received 41 fresh/new proposals for approval/assent of the Government of India/President of India. Totally, 49 proposals were disposed off upto 31.03.2014. This also includes legislative proposals received before 01.01.2013.

12.47 31 legislative proposals/Bills received for the consideration and assent of the President of India under article 201 of the Constitution of India were assented to by the President of India, whereas 15 proposals/Bills were withdrawn by the State Governments concerned during

the period under report. The assent of the President of India has been withheld from one State Bill. In addition, 02 Ordinances received for previous instructions of the President of India under article 213(1) of the Constitution of India were also finalized.

IPC and CrPC

12.48 Ministry of Home Affairs is also concerned with the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973. In the wake of recently reported crimes against women, Justice J.S. Verma Committee was constituted on 23.12.2012 to look into possible amendments of the Criminal Law to provide for quicker trial and enhance punishment for criminals committing sexual assaults against women. The Committee gave its Report on 23.01.2013. Based on a broad convergence of the Report and inputs from other stake holders, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 was promulgated by the Union Government on 03.02.2013, followed by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, which was assented to by the President of India on 02.04.2013 and brought into force w.e.f. 03.02.2013 by replacing the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013, which is a milestone Act formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs with an aim to provide more safety and security to women. The provisions relating to rape and assault on women have been made more stringent through this Act and the punishment for extreme cases has been enhanced in certain cases even up to the death sentence. For the first time, 'acid attack' has been included as a specific offence by inserting two new sections 326(A) and 326(B) in the Indian Penal Code. The punishment under section 354 relating to sexual harassment have been enhanced. Three new sections, viz. 354(B) 354(C) and 354(D) have been inserted to combat offences of assault on or the use of criminal force against a woman

with intent to disrobe, voyeurism and stalking. Special provisions have been incorporated in the CrPC to make some provisions friendlier to the mentally and physically disabled victims.

Mercy Petitions

12.49 The Ministry of Home Affairs also handles 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 Ministry ensures that the mercy petitions are disposed of expeditiously. From 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, 14 mercy petitions cases of 20 condemned prisoners have been disposed off.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS PASSED/ INTRODUCED BY /IN THE PARLIAMENT

12.50 The following legislative proposals of the Ministry were passed in the Parliament:

- (i) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013 was passed in the Lok Sabha on 19.03.2013 and in the Rajya Sabha on 21.03.2013.
- (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 was passed in the Lok Sabha on 18.02.2014 and in the Rajya Sabha on 21.02.2014.

12.51.1 The following legislative proposal of the Ministry has been introduced and is under consideration in the Rajya Sabha:

'The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances & Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2013'.

12.51.2 The following legislative proposal of the Ministry has been introduced and is under consideration in the Lok Sabha:

'The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2013'.

CHAPTER XIII FOREIGNERS, FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION AND REHABILITATION

FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

13.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship related matters. The entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are regulated through the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations.

FOREIGNERS AND VISA

Entry and Movement of Foreigners

13.2 The entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are governed by two Acts, namely, the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. While Indian visa to foreigners is granted by Indian Missions/Posts abroad, the stay of the foreigners in India and their exit is regulated by the Bureau of Immigration and the State Governments / UT Administrations.

13.3 65,77,745 foreigners visited India during the year 2012 registering an increase of 4.26% over the previous year. The maximum number of foreigners who visited India were from USA (10,39,947) followed by UK (7,88,170), Bangladesh (4,87,397), Sri Lanka (2,96,983), Canada (2,56,021), Germany (2,54,783), France (2,40,674), Japan (2,20,015), Australia (2,02,105) and Malaysia (1,95,853). These ten countries accounted for 60.54% of the total arrival of foreigners in India.

13.4 7,484 foreigners were arrested during the year 2012 for various violations of the Foreigners Act or for violating provisions of

other Immigration Control Rules & Regulations, while 7,503 foreigners were deported during the year.

Repatriation of Pakistani and Indian Prisoners

13.5 During 2012, Government of India repatriated 50 Pakistani civil prisoners and 64 Pakistani fishermen who had completed their sentences. During the period 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, another 42 Pakistani prisoners and 46 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 82 ICPs in the country, out of which 37 are under the control of Bureau of Immigration and the remaining 45 are controlled by the respective State Governments/UTs.

13.7 The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a Plan Scheme "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT)." The core objective of this Project is to develop and implement a secure and integrated service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate travellers, while strengthening the security. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved ₹1,011 crore for implementing the IVFRT in 2010. The Scheme is being implemented in a planned and phased manner in consonance with infrastructure/connectivity readiness of locations supported by effective communication, training and capacity building.

13.8 Following steps have been taken for implementation of the IVFRT:

- i. Visa application forms have been standardized. Integrated online visa application system for visa applications has been implemented in 139 Indian Missions abroad till 31.03.2014.
- ii. More secure visa stickers have been introduced in IVFRT compliant Indian Missions. The new visa sticker has additional security features like Bar code at the time of manufacture and Photo at the time of personalization. It is very difficult to be duplicated by unauthorized printers.
- iii. Central IVFRT office has been operationalized in New Delhi and Visa Support Centre has been established in New Delhi to assist Missions in resolving day-to-day operational issues. This Centre is operational in 3 shifts per day. Further, a Support Centre has been operationalized in Bureau of Immigration for providing operational, managerial and technical (including software related support to all ICPs/Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs)/Foreigners Registration Officers (FROs).
- iv. Installation of computer hardware and ICS software has been completed in 81 ICPs. 75 ICPs are now connected with the Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB).
- v. NIC has developed a module for Centralized Advance Passenger Information System (APIS). Under this module, the APIS data for 25 airports is being received at New Delhi for all the flights. Data pertaining to airport ICPs other than Delhi is being sent subsequently to the respective airports.
- vi. Regular training/orientation programs are being organized for the officers of the

State Governments/UTs for sensitizing them about IVFRT. During 2013-14, 15 programmes have been arranged and 450 officers participated in these programmes.

OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP OF INDIA (OCI)

13.9 Government of India had introduced the Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card and the Person of Indian Origin (PIO) 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. The OCI Scheme is operational from 02.12.2005. The application for OCI, procedure brochure and updated Frequently Asked Questions (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. 15,50,335 persons have been granted OCI registration as on 31.03.2014. 52,545 OCI cards have been issued during the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014. For the smooth functioning of the OCI Scheme and rendering help to the applicants applying from different parts of India, powers have been delegated to 12 FRROs in various States for accepting and dealing with the OCI cases. Government of India has recently reviewed the functioning of these schemes, and has decided to merge the OCI and PIO card into a single facility. For this purpose, a Bill to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955 has been passed in Rajya Sabha on 13.08.2013 and the same is to be introduced in the Lok Sabha.

FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION

13.10 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 regulates the receipt and utilization of foreign contributions by institutions, associations and other voluntary organizations. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that foreign contribution

received by any person or organization is not misused or diverted for any activity detrimental to the national interest. The Act also regulates the acceptance of foreign hospitality by certain persons working in important areas of national life in order to ensure that they may function in a manner consistent with India's values as a sovereign democratic republic.

13.11 The receipt/utilization of foreign contribution used to be regulated under the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 till 30.04.2011. After passing of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 was repealed and the new Act came into force with effect from 01.05.2011 with the issue of a Gazette Notification dated 29.04.2011. Another Gazette Notification was also issued on 29.04.2011 notifying the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 made under section 48 of the new Act. The Rules have also come into force with effect from 01.05.2011. The new Act is an improvement over the repealed Act as more stringent provisions have been made in order to prevent mis-utilisation of the foreign contribution received not only by an organization but also by a person.

13.12 Non-submission or late submission of the Annual Return is an offence. The Notification dated 26.04.2013 enables the Association to opt for compounding of its offence by way of submission of penalty as prescribed in the said Notification.

13.13 During the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, 214 Associations were granted prior permission and 441 associations were registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 to receive Foreign Contributions. The total number of associations registered as on 31.03.2014 is 46,149. The total receipt of Foreign Contributions reported by 22,702 associations during the year 2011-

12 was ₹11,550.78 crore. The total receipt of Foreign Contribution during 2012-13, as reported by 16,896 associations till 31.03.2014 is ₹10,875.06 crore.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

13.14 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 of people participated in the freedom struggle.

Pension Schemes

13.15 In order to honour the freedom fighters, the Government of India introduced a scheme known as the 'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' in 1969. In 1972, on the eve of 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 01.08.1980. The salient features of 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980' are given below:

13.15.1 **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 a minimum imprisonment of six months on account of participation in the freedom struggle.
- (c) A person who, on account of his participation in the 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 his 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 due to participation in the freedom struggle.
- (h) A person who was awarded the punishment of 10 or more strokes of caning/flogging/whipping for his participation in the freedom struggle.

13.15.2 Dependents: Spouses (widows/widowers), unmarried and unemployed daughters (up-to maximum three) and mother and father of deceased freedom fighters (as also of martyrs) in that order are eligible for grant of dependent family pension under the scheme. At one point of time, only one of the above mentioned categories of dependents is eligible for family pension.

13.15.3 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 the Freedom Fighters

13.16 Apart from pension, the Freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Government of India:

- (i) Free railway pass (II AC in Rajdhani, Chair Car in Shatabdi and I Class/AC Sleeper in all other trains) for freedom fighter or his widow, 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 the 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 the freedom fighters who have no one to look after them.
- (vii) Free air travel facility to ex-Andaman freedom fighters/their widows to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion; and
- (viii) Provision of 2% reservation under 'Freedom Fighters (FF)' Category in the normal selection procedure by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies etc.

13.17 All major facilities provided to the freedom fighters are also extended to their widows.

Amount of pension

13.18 There has been periodical review of the rate of freedom fighters' pension. The initial amount of pension, as fixed in 1972, was

₹200 per month. The current rate of monthly pension and dearness relief payable to various

categories of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents is given below:

Sl. No.	Category of the freedom fighters	Basic Pension (in ₹)	Dearness Relief @ 193% w.e.f. 01.08.13	Total amount of pension (in ₹)
i.	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7,330/-	14,147/-	21,477/-
ii.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6,830/-	13,182/-	20,012/-
iii.	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6,330/-	12,217/-	18,547/-
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)	1,500/-	2,895/-	4,395/-
vi.	Mother and father each	1,000/-	1,930/-	2,930/-

Expenditure on welfare of the freedom fighters

13.19 There is a provision of ₹800 crore in the sanctioned budget of MHA for the year 2013-14 for payment of pension and ₹13.00 crore for free Railway passes to the freedom fighters.

Number of Central Samman Pensioners

13.20 Under the Scheme, 1,71,578 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman Pension till March, 2014. State-wise break-up of the 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 31.03.2014)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15,282
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4,441
4.	Bihar	24,900
5.	Jharkhand	
6.	Goa	1,508
7.	Gujarat	3,599
8.	Haryana	1,689
9.	Himachal Pradesh	630
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,807

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.03.2014)
11.	Karnataka	10,100
12.	Kerala	3,399
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,487
14.	Chattisgarh	
15.	Maharashtra	17,964
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Odisha	4,196
21.	Punjab	7,032
22.	Rajasthan	814
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4126
25.	Tripura	888
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,999
27.	Uttarakhand	
28.	West Bengal	22518
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	320
	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
	Total	1,71,578

Honouring Freedom Fighters

13.21 As per the convention, on the anniversary of the Quit India Movement, Hon'ble President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee hosted a reception – 'At Home' in the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 09.08.2013

and honoured some of the freedom fighters from various States and Union Territories with *Angvastram*. In addition, the freedom fighter invitees were facilitated with a shawl, sweets and a small gift. 121 freedom fighters from various parts of the country attended this function and interacted with the President.



The Hon'ble President of India deliberating with the Freedom Fighters at 'At Home' Function held on 09.08.2013 at Rashtrapati Bhawan

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

13.22 In 1985, those who participated in the Hyderabad 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.

13.23 Subsequently in December 1996, another Screening Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Giri Prasad and on passing away of Shri Giri Prasad, Ch. Rajeshwara Rao was appointed Chairman of the Screening Committee in June 1997. The Ch. Rajeshwara 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.

13.24 On the basis of complaints received regarding bogus claimants and subsequent enquiry conducted by the Director General (Vigilance and Enforcement), it was decided that all the cases recommended by the Ch. Rajeshwara 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 as on 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.

13.25 Ministry of Home Affairs issued detailed guidelines on 10.09.2009 in order to streamline the procedure for grant of pension to genuine freedom fighters. These guidelines are being followed scrupulously.

13.26 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 from the State Governments. As on 31.03.2014, a total of 3,789 re-verification reports have been received from the State Governments. All re-verification reports have been scrutinized in the Ministry; pension has been sanctioned in 875 cases on the recommendation of the Committee and 32 cases referred back to the State Government and the remaining cases have been rejected due to non fulfilment of the eligibility criteria of the Scheme.

Goa Liberation Movement

13.27 It is a known fact that the movement for liberation of Goa lasted for many years. Large

number of freedom fighters had undergone severe punishment at the hands of the Portuguese authorities. The movement for the liberation of Goa was spread over three phases as follows:

1. Phase-I From 1946 to 1953
2. Phase-II From 1954 to 1955
3. Phase-III From 1955 to 1961

13.28 **The Phase-I** was organised in 1946. All the participants (*satyagrahis*) of this Movement were from within the Goan Territory i.e. Goa, Diu, Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. This Movement was launched on the principle of non-violence but was on small scale. The participant *satyagrahis* with their leaders were arrested, tried and punished with 10 to 28 years of rigorous imprisonment.

13.29 **The Phase-II** Movement took place in the year 1954-55. All the participants (*satyagrahis*) of this Movement were from all over the country excluding the Goan territory. This *Satyagraha* was organised on mass scale but on the principle of non-violence. Sixty seven *satyagrahis* including the Batch Leaders were said to be shot dead on the spot. The bodies of the dead, maimed and unconscious *Satyagrahis* were thrown into the Indian territories unnoticed. The seriously wounded, injured and harmed Batch Leaders were arrested and tried and punished with 10 years of rigorous imprisonment by the Portugues Martial Law Court.

13.30 **The Phase-III** After the general slaughter of the *Satyagrahis* of the second phase of the movement, there arose an unprecedented resentment against the Portuguese rule in the minds of the young patriots of the soil who had deep faith in armed rebellion. The leaders of this Movement were also arrested, tried and sentenced to 10 to 28 years of rigorous imprisonment.

13.31 The Central Government recognised

the Goa Liberation Movement for grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. Pension was granted to all the living Batch Leaders of the first and third phases of the Movement who had been arrested, tried and punished with 10 to 28 years of rigorous imprisonment by the Portuguese Government and the Martial Law Court.

13.32 Phase-I and Phase-III Movements have already been recognised for the purpose of grant of pension under the SSS Pension Scheme, 1980. As regards participants of Phase-II, they participated in Satyagrah on the Goan territory. However, they were neither arrested nor imprisoned. Despite that, 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 before or upto 01.08.2002 by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

13.33 A total of 2,190 freedom fighters who had participated in the Goa Liberation Movement, Phase-II have been granted Samman Pension till 31.03.2014.

Policy Initiatives

13.34 The following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to streamline the Samman Pension Scheme:-

13.34.1 After careful examination the minimum age limit for consideration of claims from the freedom fighters for Samman pension has been fixed at above 15 years of age at the time of their participation in the freedom movement.

13.34.2 As per "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980", the disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters and their eligible

dependents is made through various branches of Public Sector Banks and State Treasuries spread all over the country. Since the power to transfer the dependent family pension has been delegated to the disbursing authorities, the data of the Central samman pensioners/eligible dependents, living and drawing pension from Public Sector Banks and Treasuries was obtained in the year 2010 and uploaded on the website of the Ministry (<http://mha.nic.in>). Some of the data furnished by the Public Sector Banks was scrutinized. The discrepancies found in disbursement of pension were communicated to the Banks and they were advised to rectify the data and send the same to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

13.34.3 In the last few months, the Ministry have had a series of meetings with all the 25 banks and the 22 State Governments who have been disbursing the pension. With great efforts, the Ministry has been able to ascertain the data of Central Freedom Fighters and their detailed break-up. At present, number of living freedom fighters/eligible dependents drawing pension is 38,669 (34,306 from the Public Sector Banks and 4,363 from the State Treasuries). Earlier in the year 2011, this number, as reported by the Public Sector Banks and the State Treasuries was approximately 49,000.

13.34.4 In view of the aforementioned variation in the number and considering that the annual outgo on account of Central Samman Pension is about ₹750 crores, it becomes imperative to ensure that pension is disbursed to the eligible beneficiaries and as per the guidelines of the scheme. For the purpose, C&AG has been requested to arrange to get audit of the agency banks as well as the State Treasuries in the matter of disbursement of Central Samman Pension.

13.34.5 For enhancing transparency in disposal of applications for sanction of pension, fresh cases in which freedom fighter's pension is

sanctioned as well as the cases which are rejected, alongwith reasons for rejection, are also uploaded on the Ministry's website on monthly basis since November, 2011.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sri Lankan Refugees

13.35 Due to ethnic violence and disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, 3,04,269 Sri Lankan refugees entered India in various phases between July 1983 and August, 2012.

13.36 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.

13.37 Government of India's approach is to discourage the movement of people as refugees but if any refugees belonging to these categories enter India, 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.

13.38 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 01.02.2014 about 65,570 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 113 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Odisha. Besides, about 34,788 refugees are staying on their own outside the camps, after getting themselves registered at the nearest Police Station.

13.39 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. 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 approximately ₹667 crore has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July, 1983 to 31.03.2014.

13.40 As per Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of the years 1964, 1974 and 1986, the Government of India agreed to accept repatriation of 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin, together with their natural increase from Sri Lanka. Upto November 1987, 4.2 lakh persons of Indian origin and 1.71 lakh persons of their natural increase were registered as Indian citizens. Out of this, 3.34 lakh persons of Indian origin together with their natural increase of 1.26 lakh persons were repatriated from October, 1964 upto December, 1987. About 0.86 lakh persons were yet to be repatriated. No organized repatriation has taken place from Sri Lanka after 1984 due to 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

13.41 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 ₹500.25 crore against which the amount of subscribed capital is ₹97.22 crore. The Government of India has contributed ₹76.32 crore, towards the paid-up capital. Four Southern States viz. Tamil Nadu (with ₹3.03 crore), Andhra Pradesh (₹1.79 crore), Karnataka (₹17.47 Lakh) and Kerala (₹61.16 Lakh) have also contributed to the share capital. Repatriates have contributed ₹22.15 crore.

13.42 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 ₹15.26 crore as dividend @ 20% for the year 2012-13 to the Government of India. Audit of the Bank is up-to-date. The Annual Accounts and the Annual Report of REPCO Bank for the year 2012-13 alongwith the review note of this Ministry on the performance of the Bank for the relevant period have been laid on the Tables of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 17.12.2013 and 18.12.2013 respectively during the winter session of the Parliament.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

13.43 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 31.03.2013) 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 2012-13, the Company made a profit of an amount of ₹1142.81 lakh after tax. The company has made interim dividend payment of ₹13.34 lakh for the financial year 2012-13 to the Govt. of India. The Annual Accounts and Annual Report of RPL for the year 2012-13 alongwith the review note of this Ministry on the performance of the Company for the relevant period have been laid on the Tables of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 17.12.2013 and 18.12.2013 respectively during the winter session of the Parliament.

Tibetan Refugees

13.44 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.

13.45 As per information provided by the Bureau of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, the population of Tibetan refugees in India in 2009 was 1,09,015. Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (44,468), Himachal Pradesh (21,980), Arunachal Pradesh (7,530), Uttarakhand (8,545), West Bengal (5,785), and Jammu & Kashmir (6,920). The Ministry of Home Affairs have spent an amount of ₹18.81 crore upto March, 2014 on resettlement of 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

13.46 In the wake of Pakistani aggression in Jammu and Kashmir in 1947, mass exodus of population took place from Pak occupied area of Kashmir (PoK) and 31,619 families which migrated from Pakistan occupied areas registered till 1962 were settled in Jammu and Kashmir. Government of India announced relief packages in April & August, 2000 for the Non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971) and displaced persons from PoK (1947) respectively. A Committee headed by 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 @ ₹25,000 per kanal subject to the maximum of ₹1.5 lakh per family of the 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.

13.47 A committee headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu has been constituted

for verification of the genuine claims for payment of ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance. It has started the work of identification of eligible beneficiaries of PoK (1947). A total amount of ₹6.17 crore had been released to the Government of J&K for disbursement to verified and eligible families. The Government of India released a further amount of ₹49 crore to the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir on 24.12.2008 on account of payment of compensation for land deficiency to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir (1947) as per package announced by the Prime Minister in April, 2008. It has been intimated by the State Government of J&K that out of total assistance of ₹55.17 crore released for rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir of 1947, an amount of ₹30.95 crore has been disbursed to 2,537 eligible families/beneficiaries till March, 2014.

13.48 As regards the non-camp displaced persons from 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 State Government has disbursed ex-gratia payment of ₹25,000 per family to 1,230 eligible beneficiaries upto 31.03.2014.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS (DPs) FROM ERSTWHILE EAST PAKISTAN (NOW BANGLADESH)

13.49 About 52.31 lakh Displaced Persons (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 31.03.1958 were called 'Old Migrants' and those who arrived between 01.01.1964 and 25.03.1971 numbering about 11.14 lakh were called '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.

13.50 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 1960s and that of the new migrants in 1980s. However, a few residuary schemes pertaining to the rehabilitation of these DPs are 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. The scheme for development of infrastructural facilities for DPs in West Bengal for an amount of ₹79.10 crore has been approved by the Government on 20.01.2011. An amount of ₹31 crore has been released to the Government of West Bengal till 31.03.2014.

ENEMY PROPERTY

13.51 The work relating to the administration of Enemy Property, which was earlier under 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 the Article 77 of the Constitution of India regarding amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

13.52 Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property (CEP) 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 Pakistan nationals during the crucial venting between the period from 10.09.1965 to 26.07.1977, are vested in Custodian of Enemy Property for India.

13.53 The office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India is located in Mumbai with a branch office each at Kolkata and Lucknow. Presently, the CEP is managing 12,090 immovable enemy properties located in various States. In addition, the following movable enemy properties as on 31.3.2014 of the value indicated against each is also vested with the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, Mumbai (CEPI):

(a)	Shares	₹ 1999.21 crore
(b)	FDs, Treasury Bill and Govt. Stock	₹ 454.62 crore
(c)	Gold and Silver Jewellery Items	₹ 37,54,060

13.54 After the Indo-Pak wars 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 Pakistan and East Pakistan during the said

wars. A sum of ₹71.04 crore has been paid upto 31.03.2014 by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants.

13.55 In terms of the provisions of the Enemy Property Act, 1968, fees equal to 2% of the income derived from the properties vested in Custodian are levied and the same is credited to the Central Government. Accordingly, a sum of ₹7.63 crore (being 2% levy) has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India from 1965 till 31.03.2014.

13.56 The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 15.11.2010. In pursuance of the rules relating to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha referred the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Bill, 2010 to the Committee on 30.12.2010 for examination and report. The Committee has submitted its report on 03.11.2011. The Committee has recommended that the Government may withdraw the present Bill and bring forward a fresh Bill before the Parliament incorporating the views and observations of the Committee. However, it was decided not to withdraw the bill and to make suitable amendments in the bill. Discussions with the leaders of the political parties are not complete. Therefore, the matter is still unsettled.

CHAPTER XIV REGISTRAR GENERAL AND CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA

14.1 The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG&CCI) is an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is responsible for the following:

- (i) **Housing & Population Census:** The Census Commissioner of India is the statutory authority vested with the responsibility of conducting the Housing and Population Census in India under the Census Act, 1948 and Rules framed thereunder. Planning, coordination, supervision of the field activities; data processing; tabulation, compilation and dissemination of Census results is the responsibility of this office.
- (ii) **Civil Registration System (CRS):** The Census Commissioner is also designated as the Registrar General of India (RGI), under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969. In this role, this office coordinates the functioning of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System in the country.
- (iii) **Sample Registration System (SRS):** Conducting Sample Registration System, a large scale sample survey of Vital events, every half year is also the responsibility of this office. The SRS is the only source of vital rates like Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate at the State level in the country.
- (iv) **National Population Register (NPR):** The RGI also discharges the statutory function of Registrar General of Citizens

Registration (RGCR) under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003. The National Population Register (NPR), which is the first step towards the creation of the National Register of Indian Citizens is being created under provisions of the aforementioned statute.

- (v) **Annual Health Survey (AHS):** This scheme has been conceived at the behest of the National Commission on Population, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Prime Minister's Office and the Planning Commission. It is designed to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level.
- (vi) **Socio- Economic and Caste Census:** The Government of India is conducting the Socio Economic and Caste Census all over the country. While the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation are the nodal Ministries in the Government of India in rural and urban areas respectively, the ORG&CCI is rendering complete logistic and technical support.
- (vii) **Mother Tongue Survey:** A survey of the unclassified mother tongues returned in Census 2001 is under implementation.
- (viii) **Linguistic Survey:** The Linguistic Survey of India is an ongoing research project being implemented in ORG&CCI.

Population Census 2011

14.2 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Population Censuses since

1872. Population Census 2011 is the 15th Census in the country and the 7th since Independence.

14.3 Population Census is the largest administrative exercise in the country providing vital data on different socio-economic parameters of population. The Census operations are conducted in two phases, viz., Houselisting & Housing Census and Population Enumeration. The first phase of Population Census 2011 - Houselisting & Housing Census was conducted in April-September, 2010 and the second phase - Population Enumeration in February-March, 2011. Data on Socio-economic and demographic parameters like quantity and quality of housing, amenities available and assets owned by the households were collected during the first phase while the data on age, sex, literacy, religion, disability, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, languages/mother tongues, status of economic activity and migration etc. in respect of individuals have been collected during the second phase of Census 2011.

14.4 Timely processing of the voluminous data collected at each Census, generating results for the country for use in planning of various socio-economic programmes, has always been a challenge. Speedy processing and compilation of Census data has necessitated adopting the latest available IT systems/technology at each Census in the past. Though the data collection from the field across the censuses was hundred percent, its level of computerization has varied from 5 to 45 per cent till 1991. After the advent of sophisticated IT tools like Optical Mark Reader (OMR)/Optical Character Recognition (OCR)/Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) etc., nearly 100% data capture was resorted to using these IT tools for the first time at the time of 2001 Census and the reports were released within a period of 4-5 years in comparison to previous Censuses when it used to take 8-11

years. In Census 2011, ORG&CCI has set very high standard for itself. The objective is to convert 100% information recorded in Census schedule to digital form through ICR technology, besides maintaining the quality and quick release of Census results.

14.5 The Provisional Population Totals based on Census 2011 were released in a record time of three weeks in March 2011. Following this, the following datasets have been released:

- i. Rural-Urban Distribution of Population
- ii. Final Results of Houselisting and Housing Census
- iii. Final Results of Houselisting and Housing (Census Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes)
- iv. Results of Houselisting and Housing Census - Female Headed Households
- v. Final Results of Houselisting and Housing Census-Slum Households
- vi. Primary Census Abstract
- vii. Tables on Age – Single Year
- viii. Tables on Age – 5 year age groups
- ix. Primary Census Abstract –Slums
- x. Primary Census Abstract –Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- xi. Primary Census Abstract –Houseless Population
- xii. Data on Disability – Total, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe
- xiii. Classification of Villages by Population Size
- xiv. Finalisation of data for the sub-divisions of Manipur and revision of Primary Census Abstract for the entire country
- xv. Primary Census Abstract –Institutional Households.

14.5.1 It is to be noted that the all major datasets of Census 2011 up to the village

level have been released in record time. In appreciation of these efforts, the President of India awarded Gold and Silver Census medals to Census functionaries.



President of India awarding Gold Medal to RG&CCI

14.6 To assess the coverage and quality of census enumeration, a sample survey called Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) is conducted immediately after Census. The field exercise of Post Enumeration Survey of Population Enumeration – Census of India -2011 and data entry of schedules has already been completed and its analysis is in progress.

Geographic Information System (GIS) Based Town Mapping

14.7 As a pre-requisite for Census taking, a large variety of maps are prepared. There are pre & post Census mapping activities. The Pre-Census mapping activities include the preparation and updation of maps showing administrative units of the States, Districts, Sub-Districts showing Villages, Towns and

Wards in Towns for proper coverage of the entire geographical area of the country. The post-Census mapping activities include the preparation of thematic maps on Census data for various publications i.e. Census Atlases, other Census publications and District Census Handbooks (DCHBs). During each Census, the organization produces more than ten thousand administrative and thematic maps which are made available for the user agencies, departments, academicians, planners, researchers, students and policy makers.

14.8 A central electronic depository of all maps created for Census 2011 has been established at the Office of the RGI. The Map resources include, apart from the administrative maps at all levels, more than 25 lakh scanned images of hand drawn layout sketches, which are of immense use in governance activities. The following Map products have been published so far:

- i) State / UT Administrative Atlases 2011
- ii) Atlas on Changes in the Boundary of Administrative units 2001-2011- National Volume
- iii) Atlas on state of India's children – a Thematic Presentation based on Census 2011 – National Volume
- iv) Atlas on Houses, Household amenities and assets – 2011 Census- National and State/ UT Volumes.

14.8.1 These Atlases are the decennial publications.

14.9 In order to improve the quality and coverage of Census taking and to avoid any duplication or omission in the Population Census 2011, Geographic Information System (GIS) based town mapping was undertaken, for the first time, in 2132 wards in 33 State/ UT Capital cities of the country. The detailed

ward maps show each house/building, major and minor roads, lanes, by-lanes and all important landmark features. One of the important features of the GIS based town mapping was demarcation of pre-carved out Enumeration Blocks (EBs) for ensuring the complete coverage of all areas within these cities. Visualizing its utility and importance during the Census 2011, the detailed Ward Mapping using High Resolution Satellite Imagery has been further extended to cover Growth Pole Centres of six Mega Cities and 31 Million plus Cities of the country on the pattern of Capital cities. The requisite satellite data from the National Remote Sensing Centre, Department of Space has been procured and the manpower has been trained on Satellite Image interpretation and feature extraction.

Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)

14.10 The Mother Tongue Survey of India is a unique project aimed at systematically creating an electronic (audio/video) archive of all mother tongues spoken in the country. The electronic records are then transcribed by trained linguists and classified according to linguistic principles. This is for the first time since independence that such a project has been taken up. So far, 150 Mother Tongues in 26 States have been surveyed. An electronic archive to store all the audio/video files and a software to systematically retrieve them for analysis has been developed by the office of the RGI. The details of this scheme are as under:

- (a) Collection of the audio-visual linguistic field data by the ORG&CCI and Census Directorates using updated survey instruments.
- (b) The transcription and analysis of variable wise videographed linguistic field data by outsourcing the trained transcribers/ linguists of various Universities and Institutions all over India.
- (c) Integration of analysis of 4-8 samples data against single mother tongue into individual language/mother tongue Report and supervision of the report and data by the external linguistic experts/Professors of different Universities and Institutions of India.
- (d) Preservation or archiving of videographed data along with transcription-analysis-report by uploading in Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) Management System has been developed.
- (e) Revision/updating of the survey instruments and survey guidelines by the in-house linguists of ORG&CCI.
- (f) Execution of training for fresh statistical team (of around 50) comprising of officers from various approved Directorate of Census Operations (DCOs) for guided audio-visual linguistic data collection from field.

Linguistic Survey of India (LSI)

14.11 Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) is a regular research activity of the ORG&CCI since the 6th Five Year Plan. Following the earlier publications under this project, the Volumes on LSI-Sikkim (Part-I), LSI-Sikkim (Part-II) and LSI-Rajasthan (Part-I) have since been published in print form during 2013-2014.

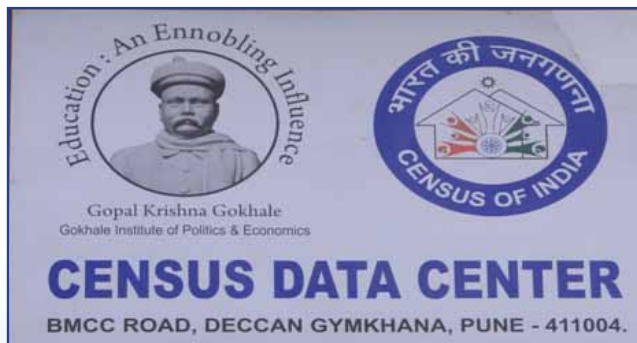
Data Dissemination

14.12 The most important step after the enumeration exercise and data processing is the dissemination of the results for use by Governments, NGOs – National and International, Universities and Institutes, scholars, students and other data users. With this purpose in view, the ORG&CCI is implementing an elaborate data dissemination plan to keep the data users informed about the utility and release of different datasets including those on

Population, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, literates, workers and non-workers, slum data, age data and data on houses, household amenities and assets.

14.13 The final cross-classified Tables are immediately released at the Census of India website at <http://www.censusindia.gov.in> for free download. These are also made available on Compact Discs (CDs) and in some cases as printed Volumes.

14.14 Another major innovative step taken by the ORG&CCI is to set up Workstations for Research on Sample Micro-Data from Census. This office has entered into agreement with sixteen Universities for setting up these Workstations for use by the local research scholars and also by those from outside under the supervision of a senior faculty from the University. The scholars are not allowed to copy sample (1% & 5%) micro-data files but only use them for research. Five Workstations are already functional at JNU, Delhi; Punjabi University, Patiala; Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune; Goa University, Panji and University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram. The setting up of eleven other workstations are under varied levels of progress in different States.



Workstation at Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune

14.15 As Part of data dissemination activity, a School Kit has been prepared for use by about one lakh schools in the county. ORG&CCI has

embarked upon a unique project of sensitizing school students with the highlights from Census 2011. The Census Commissioner, India is sending a personalized message to all the one lakh School Principals to designate one week as Census Data Dissemination Week to discuss the results. The Census School Kit containing literature on Census, Census Quiz Cards, Data Sheets and Maps showing the local district and the sub-district are being sent to each school. Winner of Quiz Contest to be held in July, 2014 in each school will be awarded a Certificate jointly signed by the Census Commissioner, India and School Principal.

14.16 ORG&CCI has also taken another major initiative in digitizing and archiving all old Census reports published since 1872 for use of posterity. More than 10 lakh pages of these old Census reports are being digitized and microfilmed. About 4.5 lakh pages have already been digitized upto 31.03.2014. Under this process, the images of the pages are cleaned and micro-filmed for preservation. The cleaned images are also used for preparing PDF copies for consultation. Workstations for accessing the Digital Archive are being set up at each of the 33 Census Directorates for use by data users in each State/UT.

14.17 In order to popularize the availability and use of Census data which has been released so far, 73 Data Dissemination Workshops have been held throughout the country till 31.03.2014, where the latest Census Data released have been analysed and discussed. Scholars from various fields are invited to share their analysis. The office also regularly participates in Book Fairs and Exhibitions to sensitize general public about the availability of Census 2011 data. Till 31.03.2014, 9 such Book Fairs / Exhibitions have been organized. A unique data product called 'Censusinfo' has been developed to allow data users to quickly

access and visualize datasets. A two-day long Data Dissemination training on 'Censusinfo' was organized from 12.12.2013 to 13.12.2013 in New Delhi with financial support from United Nations agencies.



Census Exhibition at International Book Fair at Ernakulam District, Kerala during January, 2014

Census Resource and Training Centre (CRTC)

14.18 Census Resource and Training Centre (CRTC) was set up at ORG&CCI as a Centre of Excellence for imparting training on Census methodology and its operations to national and international participants particularly from South Asian Countries. Senior officers from different countries such as Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Myanmar and Afghanistan visited ORG&CCI to learn different aspects of Census taking. Also, several experts from ORG&CCI visited different countries to provide Consultancy service in Census related activities. The Centre has already imparted training to delegates from Myanmar, Bhutan and Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste. Training on basic computer operation was imparted to 139 officials of ORG&CCI in 5 batches. 53 Senior Investigators Grade-I have been imparted training on various topics for three weeks in two batches at office of RG&CCI. Besides various in-house trainings, training was imparted on 'Demographic techniques' to 160 officers/officials at Guwahati University, Guwahati; Centre for Development Studies,

Thiruvananthapuram; and Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata in different batches.



Delegation from Bhutan received training at CRTC during June – July, 2013

VITAL STATISTICS

Civil Registration System (CRS)

14.19 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths in the States are the chief executive authorities in the respective States for executing the provisions of the Act and the Rules and Orders made thereunder.

14.20 The proportion of registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The registration level of births for the country has gone up to 82 percent registering a marginal increase of 0.9 percent as per the figures of 2010 over the year 2009. On the other hand, registration level of deaths during this period has been constant at 67 percent. This may be attributed to fall in level of registration of deaths in the States of Tripura, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in 2010 as compared to that in 2009.

14.21 Wide variations have continued to persist across the States in the level of registration.

The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved 100 percent level of registration of births. The States of Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Odisha and Tamil Nadu, have achieved more than 90 percent level of registration of birth. However, it is less than 60 percent in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Manipur.

14.22 There has been significant increase in the level of registration of births in the States of Assam (+17.9%), Rajasthan (+5.0%), Goa (+5.0%), Odisha (+4.80%) and Jharkhand (+4.5%) in 2010 as compared to that in 2009. There is a marginal increase in level of registration of births in Andhra Pradesh (2.8%), Uttarakhand (2.6%) and Tamil Nadu (2.5%) during this period.

14.23 In terms of level of registration of deaths, the States of Goa & Mizoram and Union

Territories of A&N Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved 100 percent level. More than 90 percent of deaths are being registered in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. There has been considerable improvement in death registration in the States of Arunachal Pradesh (+14.4%), Maharashtra (+5.5%), Rajasthan (+5.0%), Tamil Nadu (+4.3%), Madhya Pradesh (+3.8%), Nagaland (+3.7%) and Chhattisgarh (+3.2%) in 2010 as compared to that in 2009. The death registration was below 40% in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar. The level of registration of deaths is lower than that of births in most of the States / UTs except that in Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, A & N Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The lower level of death registration may partly be attributed to non-reporting of domiciliary deaths and deaths of females and infants. A National Workshop on Civil Registration was held on 11.03.2014 in New Delhi to review the functioning of Civil Registration System.



Home Secretary addressing National Workshop on Civil Registration held at New Delhi.

Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

14.24 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 provides data on causes of death, a prerequisite to monitoring health trends of the population. Data received in prescribed forms are tabulated as per the National List of Causes of Death based on Tenth Revision of International Classification of Disease (ICD- 10).

14.25 As per the Annual Report on “Medical Certification of Cause of Death” for the year 2009, out of the total registered deaths of 47,55,054 in 27 States/UTs, a total of 9,46,018 deaths (5,85,431 Males and 3,60,587 Females) have been reported to be medically certified.

14.26 The coverage of MCCD is limited to selected hospitals in urban areas. Steps are being taken by the States to expand the scope of MCCD to all the medical institutions.

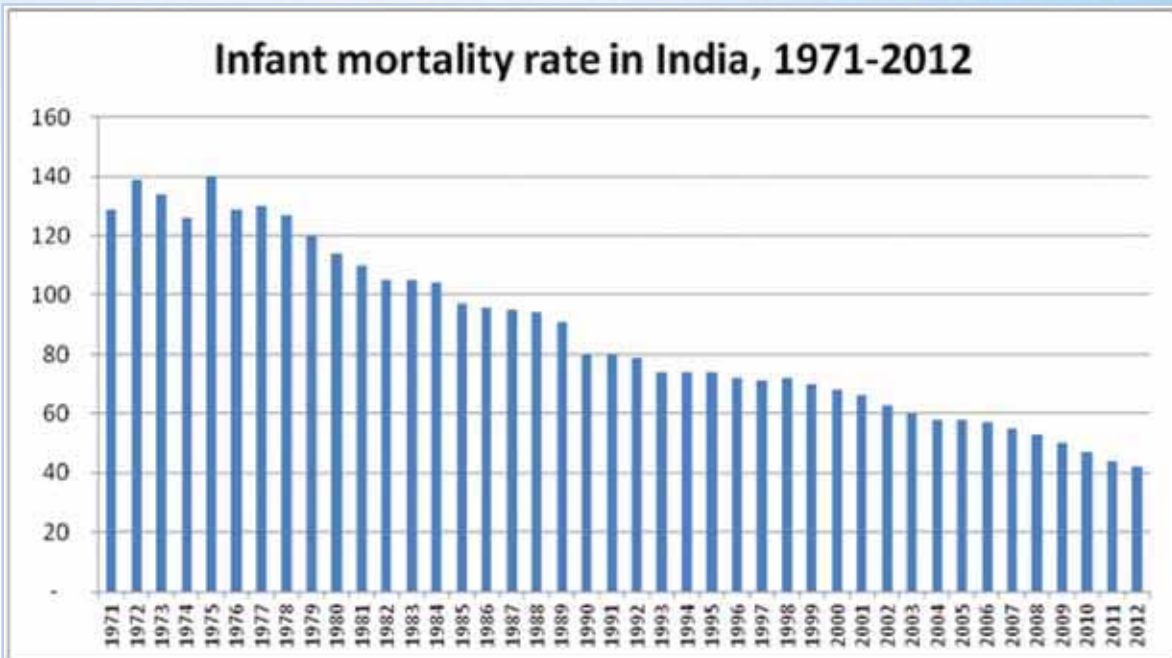
Sample Registration System (SRS)

14.27 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. The SRS is a dual record system that 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 survey was initiated by the ORG&CCI on a pilot basis in a few selected States in 1964-65; it became fully

operational in 1969-70 covering about 3700 sample units. With a view to monitoring the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling frame is revised every ten years, apart from efforts for enhancing its scope and rationalizing the system. The latest replacement is based on the 2001 Census and is effective since 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 1.5 million households and nearly 7.44 million population.

14.28 The SRS Bulletin-2013, under Sample Registration System (SRS), containing estimates of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for the year 2012 have been released for all States/Union Territories, separately for rural and urban areas, which are given at the **Annexure-XIV**. Salient findings at national level for the year 2012 are as under:

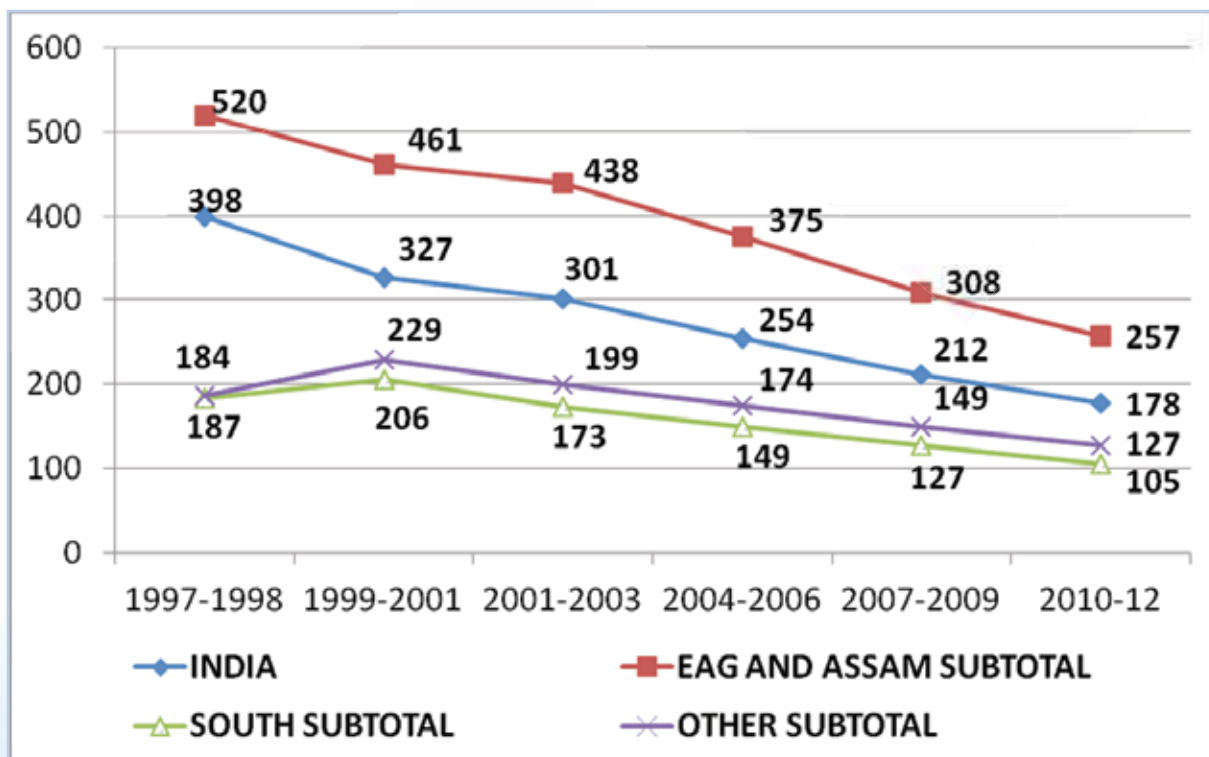
- (i) Crude Birth Rate (CBR) stands at 21.6 per 1000 population, with 23.1 in rural areas and 17.4 in urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest (14.9) in Kerala and the highest (27.7) in Bihar.
- (ii) Crude Death Rate (CDR) is 7.0 per 1000 population, with 7.6 in rural areas and 5.6 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Delhi has recorded the lowest (4.2) and Odisha the highest (8.5).
- (iii) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (< one year) is 42 per 1000 live births; 46 in rural areas and 28 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (12) while Madhya Pradesh the highest (56) IMR value



14.29 The Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India for 2010-12 under Sample Registration System (SRS) has been released. The Maternal Mortality Ratio of India has declined from 212 in 2007-2009 to 178 in

2010-2012. The decline has been most significant in Empowered Action Group (EAG) States & Assam from 308 to 257. Among the Southern States, the decline has been from 127 to 105 and in the other States from 149 to 127.

Levels of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by Regions, 1997-2012



Annual Health Survey (AHS)

14.30 The Annual Health Survey (AHS) has been conceived at the behest of the National Commission on Population, the Prime Minister's Office and the 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 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, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand) and Assam (henceforth referred as AHS States) during the mission period 2007-2012 starting from 2010-2011. The survey has been 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 million and 3.6 million households (as per 2001 Census). However, during the second updation round of AHS in 2012-13, a total of 20.94 million population and 4.32 million households have been covered. 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.

14.31 While the AHS Bulletin of the Base-line Survey containing the district level data

on 9 core vital indicators, viz., Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Under-5 Mortality, Sex Ratio at Birth, etc., was released in 2011, the District-wise detailed Factsheet containing data on the remaining 152 indicators pertaining to Total Fertility Rate, Abortion, Family Planning Practices, Ante-natal Care, Delivery Care, Post-natal Care, Immunization, Childhood Disease, Breastfeeding & Supplementation, Birth Registration, Disability, Injury, Mortality, Personal Habits, etc. in respect of the Base-line Survey was released in July 2012. The Base-line data has the reference period 01.01.2007 to 31.12.2009 and the data for the 3 years (2007-2009) is pooled to give the estimates.

14.32 The AHS Bulletin and Factsheet of the first updation survey were released in May 2013 and December 2013 respectively. The first updation data has the reference period 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010 and the data for the 3 years (2008-2010) is pooled to give the estimates.

14.33 The highlights of the first updation Factsheet released in December 2013 are:

- (i) Among the 9 AHS States, the Total Fertility Rate, which represents the number of children born to a woman during her entire reproductive span, ranges from 2.1 in Uttarakhand to 3.6 in Bihar. Across the 284 districts in the 9 AHS States, this varies from 1.7 in Pithoragarh & Bageshwar (Uttarakhand) to 5.9 in Shrawasti (Uttar Pradesh) exhibiting a variability of more than 3 times.
- (ii) While Current usage of Family Planning varies from 29.8 percent in Baudh (Odisha) to 89.1 percent in Hanumangarh (Rajasthan), the unmet need of Family Planning which indicates the requirement of family planning methods, varies

from 3.1 percent in Jhunjhunun in Rajasthan to 48.7 percent in Dantewada (Chhattisgarh).

- (iii) The coverage of any Ante Natal Care (ANC), the regular medical and nursing care recommended for woman during pregnancy, exceeds 80 percent in all the AHS States. However, the full ANC coverage (3 or more ANC, at least one TT injection and consumption of IFA tablets for 100 days or more) varies from 5 percent in Uttar Pradesh to 22.7 percent in Odisha. Among the 284 districts, the full ANC coverage ranges from 0.9 percent in Balrampur (Uttar Pradesh) to 43.5 percent in Jagatsinghapur (Odisha).
- (iv) The institutional delivery ranges from 22.2 percent in Balrampur (Uttar Pradesh) to 94.0 percent in Puri (Odisha) among the 284 districts. However, the safe delivery which comprises of institutional deliveries and domiciliary deliveries assisted by doctor/nurse/ANM/LHV, varied from 30 percent in Balrampur (Uttar Pradesh) to 97 percent in Indore (Madhya Pradesh).
- (v) Full Immunization (Vaccination against TB, 3 doses of DPT and Polio and 1 dose of Measles) coverage among children has a variation of 48.1 percent in Uttar Pradesh and 77.9 percent in Uttarakhand among the AHS States. Among the 284 districts, Full Immunization coverage ranges from 17.7 percent in Rayagada (Odisha) to 95.9 percent in Hanumangarh (Rajasthan).
- (vi) Vitamin A supplementation to children aged 6 to 35 months ranges from 16.2% in Shrawasti (Uttar Pradesh) to 88.5% in Udaipur (Rajasthan). Among the 9 States, at least every second child is covered in Vitamin A supplementation except Uttar Pradesh where every third child is covered.

14.34 The third and final round (the second updation) Bulletin has been released in March 2014 and the Factsheet of the 2nd updation round is in the final stage and is slated to be released shortly. The second updation data has the reference period 01.01.2011 to 31.12.2011 and the data for the 3 years (2009-2011) is pooled to give the estimates.

14.35 The highlights of the second updation Bulletin released in March 2014 are:

- (i) Across 284 districts in the 9 AHS States, the Crude Birth Rate, which represents the number of live births per 1000 population, ranges from 15.0 in Bageshwar (Uttarakhand) to 39.9 in Shrawasti (Uttar Pradesh) exhibiting a variability of about 3 times.
- (ii) The Crude Death Rate, which denotes the number of deaths per 1000 population, ranged from 4.1 in Giridih (Jharkhand) to 12.1 in Shrawasti (Uttar Pradesh) exhibiting a variability of about 3 times.
- (iii) The Infant Mortality Rate, which represents the number of the infant (less than 1 year) deaths per 1000 live births, varies from 19 in Rudraprayag (Uttarakhand) to 97 in Bolangir (Odisha) exhibiting a variability of 5 times. Nine districts viz. Purbi Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Kodarma & Giridih (Jharkhand); Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Pithoragarh & Almora (Uttarakhand) have already achieved MDG-4 National target of 28 and another 11 districts i.e. Ranchi, Deogarh, Garhwa & Hazaribagh (Jharkhand); Bageshwar, Nainital, Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar & Dehradun (Uttarakhand); Patna (Bihar); and Durg (Chhattisgarh) are in closer vicinity.
- (iv) Neo-natal Mortality Rate derived as the number of neo-natal (less than 29 days) deaths to 1000 live births, has a variation

of 6 times among the 284 districts. It varies from 11 in Rudraprayag (Uttarakhand) to 71 in Balangir (Odisha). Out of the 10 infant deaths, 7 pertain to neonates on an average.

- (v) The Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR), which denotes the number of child deaths before reaching the age of five, per 1000 live births varies from 24 in Almora (Uttarakhand) to 139 in Kandhamal (Odisha). 15 districts viz. Pithoragarh, Almora, Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Nainital, Bagheswar, Champawat & Dehradun (Uttarakhand); Purbi Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Kodarma, Giridih & Deoghar (Jharkhand) have already achieved MDG National level target of 42. There are 11 districts viz. Ranchi & Garhwa (Jharkhand); Durg (Chhattisgarh); Kota (Rajasthan); Udham Singh Nagar & Pauri Garhwal (Uttarakhand); Indore (MP); Jharsuguda (Odisha); Patna (Bihar) and Dhemaji & Kamrup (Assam) which are in closer vicinity.
- (vi) The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), which represents the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births, varies from 151 in Meerut Mandal (Uttar Pradesh) to 404 in Upper Assam Division (Assam) across 62 Commissionaires (group of districts).
- (vii) While the Sex Ratio at Birth, which denotes the number of female live births per 1000 male live births, varies from 767 in Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand) to 1081 in Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh), the Sex Ratio (0-4) years, which denotes the number of females per 1000 males in 0-4 years age group, varies from 793 in Morena (Madhya Pradesh) to 1036 in Chatra (Jharkhand). The Sex Ratio (All Ages), which represents the number

of females per 1000 males, varies from 833 in Morena (Madhya Pradesh) to 1224 in Tehri Garhwal (Uttarakhand). A downward trend is observed in fertility and mortality indicators in majority of the districts from the baseline survey to the second updation survey.

14.36 The one-time Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-chemical (CAB) Survey, an integral part of the Annual Health Survey, seeking to provide district-specific information on magnitude of under- and over-nutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, lifestyle disorders like diabetes, hypertension and high fasting glucose in 284 district of the 9 AHS States, which are known for poor nutrition and health indices involving about 3.74 lakh households and a population of about 16.83 lakh has been launched during October, 2013 and is in progress in more than 100 districts.

National Population Register (NPR) in the Country

14.37 The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003 envisages the “compulsory” registration of every citizen of India and issue of National Identity Card by creating and maintaining a National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC). As a first step towards creation of the NRIC, the Government of India 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. The NPR database is being regularly sent to the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for deduplication and assigning of the UID numbers (Aadhaar).

14.38 The field work of biographic data collection for creation of NPR in the country

has been completed in all the States/ UTs. The scanning of these filled in NPR schedules (approx. 27 crore) has also been completed.

14.39 The work of digitization and capture of biometrics under NPR for the country has been entrusted to a consortium of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and the Department of Information & Technology (DIT). The data entry from the scanned images of more than 118.09 crore records has been completed. The capture of biometrics is in progress and biometric enrolment of more than 24.33 crore persons has been completed till 31.03.2014. The NPR data of more than 19.34 crore persons has been sent to the UIDAI for de-duplication and generation of Aadhaar numbers. Out of these, UIDAI has generated more than 16.27 crore Aadhaar numbers.

14.40 The list of 'usual residents' along with their Aadhaar numbers, would be published in the local area for inviting claims and objections (if any) which would be dealt with as per the prescribed procedure. The Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) process has been initiated in five villages of Tamil Nadu on a pilot basis. 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

14.41 As one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, creation of National Population Register (NPR) in 3,331 coastal villages in all the 9 Maritime States and 4 Union Territories (UTs) has been undertaken. 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 Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) has been displayed in the local areas for inviting correction and objections. After vetting by Gram Sabha, the corrections in LRUR have been incorporated. The work of production and personalization of identity (smart) cards, has been completed with the issuance of more than 65 lakh Resident's Identity Cards to 'usual residents' of age 18 years and above in these areas. The project has been completed in March, 2013.

Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011

14.42 The Government of India is conducting a Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) all over the country in a phased manner starting from June, 2011. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) are the nodal Ministries in Government of India for this combined exercise in rural and urban areas respectively. The ORG&CCI is rendering complete logistic and technical support.

14.43 The technical and logistic support of ORG&CCI includes providing direct inputs like the Charge Register, Layout Maps and Abridged House lists used during Population Census 2011, imparting training by the officers at the State Directorates along with those of MoRD & MoHUPA to the State/UT functionaries at all levels and the supervision during the field operations.

14.44 Separate Instruction Manuals as well as Questionnaires for collecting various socio-economic data were prepared for rural and urban

areas. The questionnaire for rural areas contain 37 variables such as raw materials used in wall, roof of the house, social status of the household member, employment, income characteristics, main source of household income, land owned, other assets owned, assets of household etc. For urban areas, the questionnaire contains 32 variables including main source of income, disability, chronic illness, housing material, ownership status of house, household amenities, assets, etc. Questions on religion and caste are there in both the questionnaires.

14.45 The methodology which is being followed in this exercise is as under:

- (a) The enumerator visits every household and canvasses the questionnaire in rural as well as urban areas.
- (b) The responses of the persons are noted down as returned by the respondent. No proof or document is to be asked for from the respondents.
- (c) The SECC schedule is being canvassed using a Hand Held Device (HHD). Enumerator (a Government servant) is to ask the questions, while a data entry operator (to be provided by M/s BEL) enters the responses into the hand held device.
- (d) The National Population Register (NPR) forms filled up during the first phase of

Population Census 2011 are to be used as a base for the SECC. These forms have already been scanned and the images loaded on the hand-held devices which are used for canvassing the SECC questionnaires. If the same family that was enumerated in the NPR is available in the household, only additional questions are asked. If there is a new family or there are new members in the family, their entire details are captured afresh. Acknowledgement slip is to be provided to each household after the enumeration.

14.46 The SECC was formally launched with the State of Tripura on 29.06.2011. The SECC field enumeration is more or less over in all States/UTs. Out of a total 24.8 lakh enumeration Blocks (EBs) in all 35 States/UTs, field enumeration has been completed in 24.62 lakh EBs (99.7 %) till 31.03.2014.

14.47 After the data collection in the HHDs from the field is over, the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India would process the caste data and hand over the details of the castes/tribes returns to an Expert Group {which is yet to be constituted by the Central Government in consultation with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs} for categorization and classification.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

15.1.1 Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian honour of the country. It is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavour. Instituted in the year 1954, this Award has been conferred on 43 persons so far. It was last conferred on Prof. C.N. R. Rao and Shri Sachin R. Tendulkar for the year 2014.

Padma Awards

15.1.2 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.

15.1.3 The 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.

15.1.4 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-moto from 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 of India for their approval and the awards are announced on the eve of the Republic Day.

15.1.5 The decoration of the Awards announced on the Republic Day, 2014 were presented by the President of India in two ceremonies held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on 31.03.2014 and 26.04.2014 respectively. The 126 awards conferred in two ceremonies included 2 Padma Vibhushan, 24 Padma Bhushan and 100 Padma Shri. The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website (<http://mha.gov.in>).

Gallantry Awards

15.1.6 The Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry Awards, administered by the Ministry of Defence, are announced on the Republic Day and the Independence Day every year. Recommendations in respect of civilian citizens are processed in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.1.7 The President approved the names of three civilians for Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry Award on the Independence Day, 2013 including One Ashoka Award, one Kirti Chakra and one Shaurya Chakra and one Kirti Chakra Award on the Republic day, 2014.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

15.1.8 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.

15.1.9 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 the 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, landslide, animal attack, etc.

15.1.10 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 headed by the Cabinet Secretary. The recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President of India. These Awards are generally announced in the month of November/December every year.

15.1.11 The ceremony for these awards is held in the 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 ₹1,00,000 for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, ₹ 60,000 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and ₹40,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

15.1.12 For the year 2013, the President of India has approved the conferment of 03

Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 06 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and 28 Jeevan Raksha Padak.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

15.2.1 The Vigilance set up in 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 deals with all disciplinary matters of the Ministry of Home Affairs, all matters related to Annual Performance Appraisal Reports and coordinates vigilance activities in the Attached and Subordinate Offices of the Ministry.

15.2.2 To strengthen preventive vigilance, the Ministry of Home Affairs took following measures:-

- a) The Chief Vigilance Officer maintained liaison with all attached/ subordinate offices to ensure timely completion of various tasks relating to vigilance work.
- b) Some Divisions in the Ministry having substantial public dealings, like Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division, Foreigners Division and Procurement Wing of Police Modernisation Division, were kept under close watch.
- c) All officers and members of staff working in sensitive Sections/Divisions are required to fill up a special security questionnaire and positive vetting is done in their cases through the Intelligence agencies. It serves as an effective tool in ensuring that only persons with unimpeachable integrity are posted in sensitive places in the Ministry.
- d) 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.

- e) The CVO regularly monitors the progress on disposal of complaints received from various sources and pendency of disciplinary/vigilance cases.
- f) With a view to curbing development of vested interests, staff in the Ministry is rotated amongst various Divisions. An exercise to Categories the posts as sensitive or non-sensitive is being under taken to facilitate rotation of staff.
- g) List of officers whose integrity is doubtful is maintained and periodically reviewed.

15.2.3 The “Vigilance Awareness Week” was observed from 28.10.2013 to 02.11.2013. A pledge was administered by the Home Secretary on 28.10.2013 to the officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs. A Debate on “Promoting Good Governance-Positive contribution of Vigilance” was organized on 30.10.2013. The Vigilance Awareness Week was also observed in the Attached/Subordinate Offices of MHA.

15.2.4 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 Vigilance Officers (VOs) of concerned Attached/Subordinate Offices are taken by him.

15.2.5 The details in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its Attached and Subordinate Offices during the year 2013-2014 are at **Annexure-XV**.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION (RTI) ACT, 2005

15.3 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, an RTI Section has

been set up in the Ministry to coordinate the RTI related work. 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 the Ministry in each of its two buildings viz. North Block and NDCC-II Building. The applications so received are further forwarded by the RTI Section to the Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs)/ Public Authorities concerned. During the year 2013-14, 9,602 RTI applications were received. The RTI Section also coordinates the Appeals received from the applicants and the Central Information Commission etc. It is also responsible for submission of quarterly returns regarding receipt and disposal of the RTI applications/appeals to the Central Information Commission. Following actions have also been taken in this regard:-

- a) Details of the Ministry’s functions along with its functionaries etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of the Ministry’s official website (<http://mha.gov.in>) as required under Section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005.
- b) 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 subject being handled by them.
- c) 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 who have been designated as CPIOs.
- d) From the year 2010-11 onwards MHA and its attached/ subordinate offices and other organizations under the MHA are uploading their returns on CIC’s website independently.

SECRETARIAT SECURITY ORGANIZATION

15.4.1 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 51 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 Kilometers.

15.4.2 Access control to Government buildings under MHA security cover is also regulated by the SSO through Reception Organization. The Reception Organization comprising of 137 personnel is manning 53 Reception Offices located in the 37 government buildings. Entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated through the various Reception Offices from where visitor's 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.

15.4.3 The SSO is responsible for formulation and execution of policies relating to security and access control of Government buildings under MHA security cover. Presently security personnel of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) as well as Secretariat Security Force (SSF) are used for security of Government buildings. On the basis of categorization of Government buildings security personnel of CISF or SSF are deployed for security of these buildings. A dedicated Unit namely 'Government Building Security' (GBS) Unit has been created in CISF especially for armed security of Government buildings under the control of Administration Division of MHA. The GBS Unit of CISF takes care of security of Government buildings with Category 'A' (Highly Sensitive) and Category 'B' (Sensitive) and they are assigned with following tasks:-

- (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 Identity Cards issued by Ministry of Home Affairs 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 building.

15.4.4 Secretariat Security Force (SSF) is a civilian unarmed force of the Ministry of Home Affairs with a sanctioned strength of 1032, especially raised for security of Government buildings. SSF is presently looking after the security of Category 'C'(Non Sensitive) buildings under MHA security cover.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

15.5.1 An Official Language Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs assists in implementing the various provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967), the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987) and the other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time to time and in ensuring compliance with the Official Language Policy of the Government of India in the Ministry of

Home Affairs and its Attached and Subordinate Offices.

Implementation of the official Language policy

15.5.2 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/Desk officer and above are members of the respective Committee. The Quarterly Progress Reports regarding progressive use of Hindi in the official work received from the Sections/Desks of the respective Divisions are reviewed by the Committees and remedial measures suggested to avoid recurrence of the shortcomings.

Compliance with the Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963

15.5.3 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 both in Hindi and English. All the letters received or signed in Hindi, are being replied to in Hindi. Efforts are being made to increase the correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in the Regions 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

Official Language Inspection

15.5.4 During the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, official language inspections were carried out in 33 offices under the Ministry located outside Delhi. Besides, 31 Sections of the Ministry were inspected by the personnel of the Official Language Division of the Ministry. The First Sub-Committee of the Committee of the Parliament on Official Language also

inspected 20 offices of the Ministry during the year.

Hindi Day/Hindi Month

15.5.5 Hindi Month was organized in the Ministry from 16.09.2013 to 15.10.2013. Various Hindi competitions and programmes such as a Hindi Workshop and an informative lecture by an eminent Hindi Scholar, were organized in which a number of both Hindi speaking as well as non Hindi speaking personnel of the Ministry participated with enthusiasm. 128 winners of 10 Hindi competitions were given monetary prizes.

Training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography

15.5.6 Out of the total 74 Lower Division Clerks, 70 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Out of 203 Stenographers, 37 are trained in Hindi Stenography.

Hindi Workshop

15.5.7 Two Hindi workshops were organized on 12.06.2013 and 17.09.2013 to motivate employees to do their official work in Hindi and to train them effectively to attempt and write notes and drafts originally in Hindi. 42 employees participated in these workshops.

Hindi Salahakar Samiti

15.5.8 The three-year tenure of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry of Home Affairs expired on 20.10.2013. The process of its reconstitution has been initiated on 21.10.2013 as per the guidelines issued by the Department of Official Language.

REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

15.6.1 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery functioning in this Ministry, attends

to all the public grievances. 8,247 public grievances were received through online and around 2,536 public grievances received directly were attended to during the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014.

15.6.2 The Joint Secretary (Coordination and Public Grievances) has been nominated as Director of Public Grievances. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of the Director of Public Grievances has been displayed at the Reception Counter and on the website of the Ministry (<http://mha.gov.in>).

15.6.3 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

15.7.1 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 Ministry of Home Affairs transacted in the Parliament. The Ministry has also taken appropriate action and forwarded consolidated response on the recommendations of various Parliamentary Committees such as the Standing Committee of Parliament on Home Affairs, the Public Accounts Committee, the Committee on Government Assurances, etc.

15.7.2 The meetings of the Parliamentary Standing Committee were held periodically to discuss the various legislative issues pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs and also the issues of national importance such as terrorism, national security, disaster management, etc.

15.7.3 Two meetings of the Consultative Committee were held during the year 2013-

14 under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister on the following subjects:

- (i) Steps taken to Combat Terrorism (02.07.2013); and
- (ii) The State of Naxalite Problem (18.10.2013).

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

AUDIT OBJECTIONS/PARAS

15.8.1 The Departmental Accounting Organization (DAO) of the Ministry, which works as a part of Internal Finance Division, is responsible for payment, accounting and internal audit of the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached offices. DAO brings out monthly and annual financial statements for the Ministry and submits it to the Controller General of Accounts. The DAO is headed by Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA), who acts as the Principal Accounting Advisor to the Chief Accounting Authority (i.e. the Home Secretary) of the Ministry. As an integral part of Internal Finance Division of the Ministry, CCA helps in maintaining an efficient system of financial management in the Ministry. The 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 an expenditure information system for the Ministry. The DAO also assists the IFD in budget formulation, budget execution and budget reporting.

15.8.2 The Internal Audit Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under the overall guidance of the Controller General of Accounts has undertaken the Risk Based Audit of various schemes of the Ministry. 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 the Secretary of the Ministry with Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser(AS&FA) as Vice Chairman, and CCA, (who is also the Chief Audit Executive) as Member Secretary has been constituted for 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 for Modernization of Police Force and post audit of Security Related Expenditures in various States. Also, it has been mandated to conduct audits of Freedom Fighter Pension disbursement. Audit Wing carried out the audit of Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System in certain sample States to assess the implementation of the Scheme and the findings were presented to the Audit Committee. The Internal Audit Wing also undertook the audit of National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) and various other spending units of paramilitary forces to ensure that expenditure is being incurred as per applicable rules and procedures. The Internal Audit Wing also carried out audits of NGOs with respect to the provisions of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA).

15.8.2.1 During the period under reference, construction works carried out by NBCC for construction of Regional Training Centre with hostel for SSB at Patuli, Kolkata: Construction of Regional Training Centre of Intelligence Bureau at Jodhpur and Construction of National Intelligence Academy cum Regional Training Centre at Dwarka were audited.

Concerned Divisions of Ministry of Home Affairs has been apprised of the shortcomings

noticed during the audit and requested to submit details of follow-up action.

The Internal Audit Wing of Ministry of Home Affairs also conducted inspection / audit of organizations covered under the FCRA.

Inspection Reports highlighting the shortcomings noticed during audit have already been submitted to FCRA by the Internal Audit Wing, MHA with the request to undertake necessary follow-up action under intimation to Audit.

15.8.3 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) include budgetary requirements of various Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Central Police Organizations (CPOs), Union Territories (UTs) (with and without legislature), Registrar General of India, Department of Official Language, etc. Besides, Internal Audit the operations and financial statements of MHA are subjected to Statutory Audit, which is carried out by the Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG).

15.8.4 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the Inspection Notes indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units/Organizations, which make efforts to settle the observations in time. The C&AG through the Report submitted to the Parliament, details the audit paras against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by the Ministry. In order to promptly settle the audit paras, the state of pendency is monitored by the Audit Committee. The receipt and settlement of audit paras is a continuous and ongoing process. As on 01.01.2013, there were 45 such paras pending in the Ministry. During the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, 41 new paras were received, bringing the total to 86, out of which, 23 paras have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 63 such paras as on 31.03.2014.

15.8.5 As on 01.01.2013, 1439 Inspection Reports (IRs) in respect of all organizations under the control of MHA were outstanding. During the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014, 114 new Inspection Reports (IRs) were received and 56 IRs were settled, leaving a balance of 1,497 IRs pending with the Ministry. The position in respect of each organization is at **Annexure-XVI**. To monitor the progress of settlement of these Notes/Paras, ad-hoc committees have been constituted by the Ministry.

15.8.6 Summary of important Audit Observations made available by office of C&AG forwarded by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs has been received. The requisite information upto 31.03.2014 is attached as **Annexure XVII, XVIII and XIX**.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Redressal of Complaints Pertaining to Sexual Harassment at Work Place

15.9.1 The Complaints Committee for redressal of complaints made by the aggrieved women employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been reconstituted on 28.09.2012 and number of members of the same has been increased from five to six. The Committee has one male member and five female members, including the Chairperson and a member of Young Women's Christian Association as the independent member and representative of NGOs.

15.9.2 For service matters relating to SCs/STs/OBCs and persons with disabilities, an officer of the rank of Director has been appointed to act as Liaison Officer.

Benefit to persons with disabilities

15.9.3 The Central Government have prescribed 3% reservation in employment to

persons with disabilities (1% each for blindness or low vision, hearing impairment and locomotor disability, cerebral palsy).

15.9.4 There are 14 visually challenged, 01 hearing impaired and 10 orthopedically challenged persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.9.5 On account of the nature of work, all category of posts of 'combatant personnel' of the Central Armed Police Forces are exempted from Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

GENDER BUDGETING

15.9.6 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)

15.9.7 The CISF has taken initiatives for construction of Family Welfare Centre (FWCs) at all its establishments like Reserve Battalion and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefits of Women by utilizing the funds under plan scheme. Apart from this in CISF Units also Family Welfare Centre is functioning in the building provided by the Public Sector Undertakings where the Force is deployed.

15.9.8 In almost all establishments of CISF, such Family Welfare Centres have already been established and are functioning. Construction of Family Welfare Centre at CISF 4th Reserve Battalion, Sivagangai (Tamil Nadu) has been completed on 30.09.2013. At CISF 2nd Reserve Battalion, Ranchi, the construction of Family Welfare Centre has been started in 2013-14 and will be completed during 2014-15.

15.9.9 These Family Welfare Centres are exclusively for women to learn new skills to

augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items.

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

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
38	764	5,094	5,896

15.9.9.2 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of CISF are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	B.E. 2013-14	R.E. 2013-14	B.E. 2014-15
Creche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other charges (Non Plan)	00.45	00.41	00.65

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

15.9.10 In CRPF, the Government initially approved the raising of one Mahila Battalion in the year 1985. Within a short span of time, two more Mahila Battalion were inducted and presently three Mahila Battalion are functioning in CRPF.

15.9.11 CRPF has taken the initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centers for the benefits of women. These Family Welfare Centers 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.

15.9.12 CRPF has following schemes exclusively benefitting the women:

- i) Women's Hostel
- ii) Women oriented periodicals, books and

journals in recreation staff room.

- iii) Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for women.
- iv) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- v) Day care centre/Crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
- vi) Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra skills.

15.9.13 CRPF has constituted a four member Complaint Committee at Sector level to quickly redress complaints, if any, regarding sexual harassment of women at the workplace.

15.9.14 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 made at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women is disseminated by holding regular interactions through interviews, Roll Call, Sainik Sammelans, workshops etc. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command.

15.9.15 CRPF comprises three exclusive Mahila Battalions, one each at Delhi, Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Nagpur (Maharashtra). The Mahila personnel of trained Battalions are deployed for various Law and Orders duties. In addition, Mahila employees posted at Group Centres and RAF at various levels are rendering law and order and other police duties around the country. Raising of one more Mahila Bn

has also been approved by the competent authority and likely to be raised during 2014-15. In principle approval has been given on 11.03.2014 for conversion of 2 General Duty Battalions sanctioned for raising 2015-16 and 2016-17 into Mahila Battalion on attached pattern.

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

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
277	720	4,931	5,928

15.9.17 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. The deployment of FFPU continues till date and subsequent batches have been deployed in the year 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. The present batch i.e. FFPU 8th contingent comprising of 125 Officers/Women are deployed in Monrovia, Liberia under United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) since February, 2014.

15.9.17.1 The names of the schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allocation	
		2012-13	2013-14
1.	Day Care Centre	8.00	8.50
2.	Gender Sensitization	3.00	2.00
3.	Health Care Centre	8.00	10.00
4.	Improvised Service	10.00	11.00
5.	Nutritional Care Centre	8.00	10.00

6.	Women's Hostel/ Family Accommodation	40.00	100.00
	Total	77.00	141.50

15.9.17.2 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of CRPF are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	B.E. 2013-14	R.E. 2013-14	B.E. 2014-15
Creche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other charges (Non Plan)	00.50	00.45	00.50

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

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

- (i) Separate accommodation with facility of toilets, bathrooms, cookhouse-cum-dining hall for the women components deployed in the Border Out Post.
- (ii) Crèche facilities including Ayah to look after the children of working women in SSB.
- (iii) Separate toilets for women working in offices.
- (iv) Separate recreation facilities i.e. music system, televisions and DVDs etc., and women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation room/library for working women.
- (v) SSB has a Committee at Force Headquarter/ Frontier Headquarter level to quickly redress complaints, if any, regarding sexual harassment of women at the work place.

- (vi) As far as possible all the women personnel are to be posted to the Units/Frontier near to their native place and in case wife and husband both are SSB employees, they shall be posted at the same station.

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

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
34	64	1,068	1,166

15.9.18.3 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of SSB are as under:

(₹in crore)

Details of Scheme	B.E. 2013-14	R.E. 2013-14	B.E. 2014-15
Creche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other charges (Non Plan)	00.42	00.15	00.42

Border Security Force (BSF)

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

- (i) All women accommodation with toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 10 BOPs of South Bengal Frontier.
- (ii) All women accommodation with toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 09 BOPs of North Bengal Frontier.
- (iii) Women accommodation with toilets at STC BSF North Bengal.

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

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
90	311	2,239	2,640

15.9.19.2 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of BSF are as under:

(₹in crore)

Details of Scheme	B.E. 2013-14	R.E. 2013-14	B.E. 2014-15
Creche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other charges (Non Plan)	00.10	00.09	00.30

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

15.9.20 ITBP is running a registered welfare society called Himveer Wives Welfare Association (HWWA) under the Society Registration Act. 1860. This Association is functioning in ITBP with its Headquarters in Delhi and Sub Offices at Battalions and different Training Centers, where multifarious welfare activities are being undertaken with the active participation of families of ITBP personnel. In these Centers, the families undertake knitting of woollen items, hosiery items, preparation of jams/juices and fabrication of uniform items of ITBP Jawans. These activities not only help in supplementing the income of families of ITBP personnel but also develop cohesiveness amongst the members of the force of all ranks and their families. The source of income of HWWA are from voluntary donations, grants and contributions from organizations & individuals and through sale proceeds in exhibitions (Mela) organized by HWWA, sales outlets etc. All the income of HWWA is utilized only for the welfare of families and to encourage higher technical and professional education for the children of ITBPF personnel.

15.9.21 The following schemes are being run for exclusive benefit of the women employees of ITBP:-

- (i) All working women of ITBP have been allotted separate woman barrack with toilets, cook house cum Dining Hall at 05 frontiers, 11 Sector Head Quarters (SHQ), 52 units Battalion Head Quarters (BHQ), 03 Recruit Training Centre (RTC), 04 Training center and at 04 specialized Battalions of Logistic & Communication (L&C) SHQ.
- (ii) The following Women oriented periodicals and journals are being procured in library and common staff room viz Mukta, Saras Salil, Good House Keeping , Femina, Health & Nutrition, Better Home, Elle, Women Era, etc.
- (iii) Gym and other facilities are being provided to the ladies for abdominal exercise etc.
- (iv) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc has been made for recreation of women in the ladies barrack and Dining Hall.
- (v) Seven crèches/day care centres have been established at following locations:-
 - a. Sector Head Quarter (Deharadun), Semadwar, Disttt. Dehradun (Uttaranchal)
 - b. ITBP Academy, P.O. Mussorie, Distt. Dehradun (Uttaranchal)
 - c. M & SI Auli, Joshi Math, Distt. Chamoli (Uttarakhand)
 - d. TPT BN, P.O. Airport, Chandigarh.
 - e. 11th BN, P.O. Pegong, Sikkim
 - f. 12th BN, P.O. Matli, Distt. Uttarkashi (Uttarakhand)
 - g. 37th BN, P.O. Chuglamsar, Distt. Leh (Ladakh)

(vi) Embroidery and sewing machines are provided to women to enable them to earn extra income.

15.9.22 Facilities of separate rest rooms and mobiles 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 information about rights of women is disseminated. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command. A committee has been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and jawans.

15.9.23 Total Number of women working in each post group-wise is as under:

Group -A	Group- B	Group- C	Total
67	222	820	1091

15.9.24 At present 08 women ITBP personnel are on deputation to Kango/Afganisthan.

15.9.25 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the Budget provision against each of them during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15in respect of ITBP are as under:-

(₹in crore)

Details of Scheme	B.E. 2013-14	R.E. 2013-14	B.E. 2014-15
Creche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other charges (Non Plan)	00.10	00.09	00.10

ITBP has proposed ₹16.00 lakh during 2014-15 for schemes benefitting the women which includes opening crèche facilities, Day Care Centres etc., and Basic Infrastructure exclusively for women.

ANNEXURES



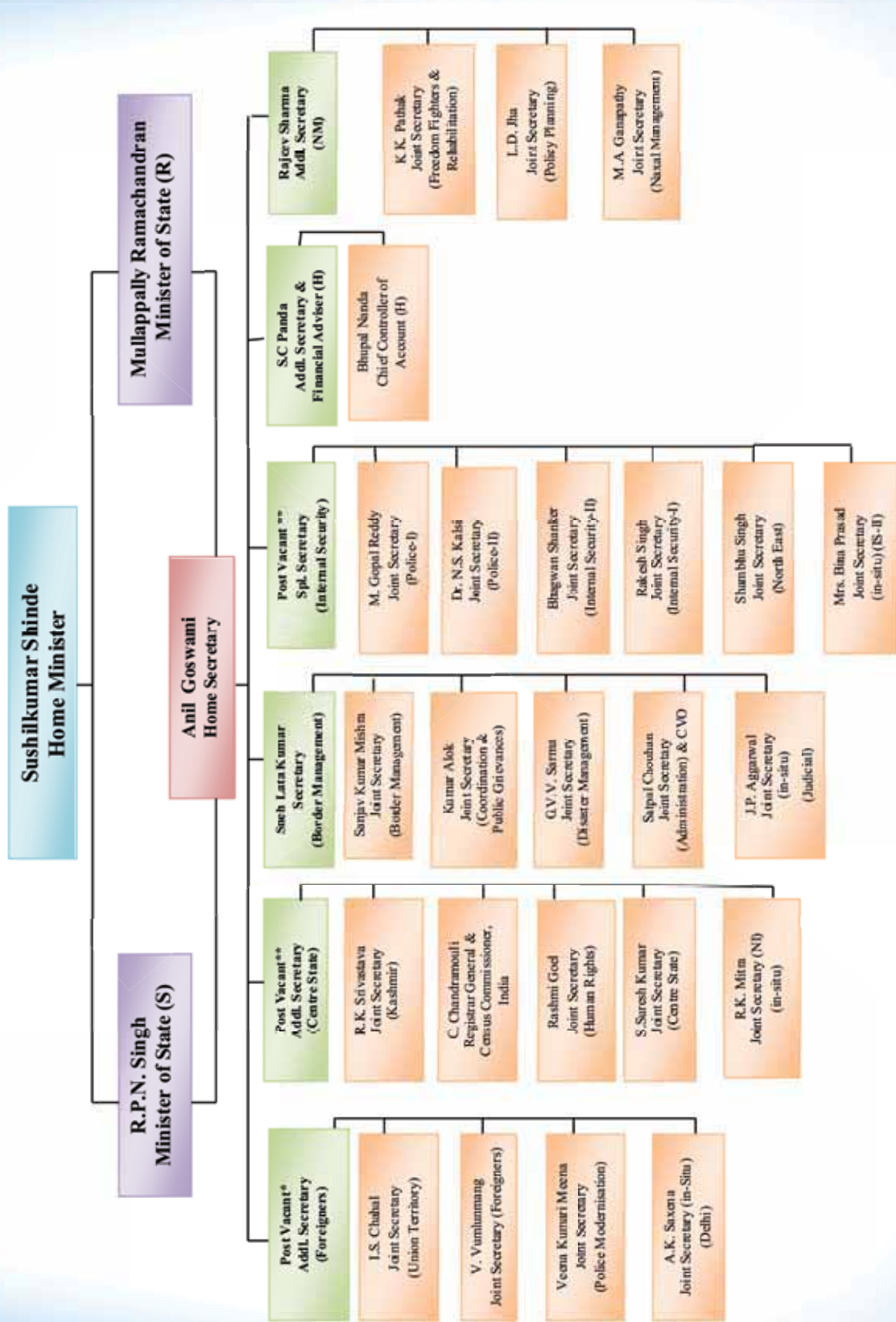
ANNEXURE-I

(Refers Para 1.4)

MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD / HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2013-14 (AS ON 31.03.2014)	
Shri Sushilkumar Shinde (since 31.07.2012)	HOME MINISTER
Shri Mullappally Ramachandran Shri R.P.N. Singh (since 29.10. 2012)	MINISTERS OF STATE
Shri R.K. Singh (upto 30.06.2013) Shri Anil Goswami (since 30.06.2013)	HOME SECRETARY
Shri A.K. Mangotra (upto 17.06.2013)	SECRETARY (Border Management)
Smt. Gauri Kumar, (01.07.2013 to 09.10.2013)	SECRETARY (Border Management)
Smt. Sneh Lata Kumar (since 08.11.2013)	SECRETARY(Border Management)
Shri S. Jayaraman (upto 30.09.2013)	SECRETARY (Internal Security)
Shri S.C. Panda (since 22.12.2011) Shri Rajiv Sharma(since 25.01.2013) Shri Khurshid Ahmed Ganai (upto 31.12.2013) Shri K. Skandan (upto 02.01.2014)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Shri Bhagwan Shankar Shri G.V. Venugopala Sarma Shri Iqbal Singh Chahal Shri K.K. Pathak Shri Sanjay Kumar Mishra {Since 11.10.2013} Shri M. Gopal Reddy Shri M.A. Ganapathy Dr. Nirmaljeet Singh Kalsi Shri R.K. Srivastava Shri Rakesh Singh Smt. Rashmi Goel Shri Satpal Chouhan Shri Shambhu Singh Shri S. Suresh Kumar Shri V. Vumlunmang Ms.Veena Kumari Meena Shri Kumar Alok {Since 20.01.2014} Smt. Poonam Juneja Shri Lokesh Dutt Jha Shri Deepak Kumar (upto 21.08.2013)	JOINT SECRETARIES
Dr. A.K. Saxena Smt. Bina Prasad Dr. R.K. Mitra Shri JP Agrawal	JOINT SECRETARIES (In-Situ)
Shri Bhupal Nanda	CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

ANNEXURE-II
(Refers Para 1.4)

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (AS ON 31.03.2014)



* This post is presently vacant. Work being looked after by Secretary (BM).

** This post is presently vacant. Work being looked after by Addl. Secretary (NM).

ANNEXURE-III

{Refers Para 2.3.3}

**State-wise details of violence profile during the last seven years
(as on 31.03.2014)**

Arunachal Pradesh

Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed
2007	35	17	25	11	05	12
2008	28	12	06	08	-	03
2009	53	32	19	57	-	03
2010	32	53	11	52	-	02
2011	53	51	21	23	-	06
2012	54	66	14	17	-	05
2013	21	49	07	02	01	02
2014 (upto 31.03.2014)	09	14	05	-	-	02

Assam

Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed
2007	474	408	122	229	27	287
2008	387	403	110	724	18	245
2009	424	359	194	616	22	152
2010	251	370	109	547	12	53
2011	145	378	46	789	14	18
2012	169	412	59	757	05	27
2013	211	348	52	92	05	35
2014 (upto 31.03.2014)	65	56	20	34	01	22

Manipur

Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed
2007	584	1217	219	07	39	130
2008	740	1711	364	37	16	137
2009	659	1532	336	28	19	81
2010	367	1458	108	60	06	33
2011	298	1365	28	284	10	26
2012	518	1286	65	350	08	21
2013	225	918	25	513	05	28
2014 (upto 31.03.2014)	76	241	04	23	03	02

Meghalaya						
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed
2007	28	31	14	40	01	09
2008	16	67	07	14	02	01
2009	12	41	06	20	-	03
2010	29	78	14	27	-	04
2011	56	57	11	39	08	12
2012	127	92	16	20	01	36
2013	123	75	21	10	07	30
2014 (upto 31.03.2014)	32	46	06	03	--	10
Mizoram						
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed
2007	02	02	06	13	-	02
2008	01	13	-	-	04	-
2009	01	-	-	-	-	01
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	01	04	-	02	-	-
2012	-	02	-	-	-	-
2013	01	03	-	-	-	-
2014 (upto 31.03.2014)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nagaland						
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed
2007	272	98	109	04	01	44
2008	321	316	140	04	03	70
2009	129	185	15	06	-	16
2010	64	247	05	12	-	-
2011	61	267	08	-	-	07
2012	151	275	66	04	-	08
2013	145	309	33	01	-	11
2014 (upto 31.03.2014)	17	63	03	--	--	--
Tripura						
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed
2007	94	64	19	220	06	14
2008	68	44	13	325	03	10
2009	19	14	01	293	01	08
2010	30	07	-	148	02	02
2011	13	19	-	25	-	01
2012	06	12	02	13	-	-
2013	06	10	-	22	-	01
2014 (upto 31.03.2014)	01	01	--	11	--	--

ANNEXURE-IV
[Refers Para 2.3.33]

MAJOR MILITANTS/INSURGENT GROUPS ACTIVE IN THE NORTH EASTERN STATES

ASSAM

- | | |
|------|---|
| (i) | United Liberation Front of Assam (ULF A) |
| (ii) | National Democratic Front of Bodoland(NDFB) |

MANIPUR

- | | |
|--------|--|
| (i) | People's Liberation Army(PLA) |
| (ii) | United National Liberation Front(UNLF) |
| (iii) | Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) |
| (iv) | Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP) |
| (v) | KangleiYaolKanbaLup (KYKL) |
| (vi) | Manipur Peoples' Liberation Front (MPLF) and |
| (vii) | Revolutionary Peoples' Front (RPF) and |
| (viii) | Coordination CommitteeCor-com (conglomerate of six valley base UG outfits. |

MEGHALAYA

- | | |
|------|---|
| (i) | Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC) of Meghalaya |
| (ii) | Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA) |

TRIPURA

- | | |
|------|---|
| (i) | All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) |
| (ii) | National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) |

NAGALAND

- | | |
|------|---|
| (i) | The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (IsakMuivah) – [NSCN(I/M)] |
| (ii) | The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN (K)] |

Note: 1. 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. 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 to the above Act.

Note: 2. In addition, other militant groups like Naga National Council (NNC) etc. are also active in the North Eastern States.

Note: 3. GNLA in Meghalaya is declared only as a terrorist organisation.

ANNEXURE-V
{Refers Para 2.3.39}

Position as on 31.03.2014

STATEWISE DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE RELATED TO NE STATES UNDER SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE) FROM 2004-05 TO 2013-14.							
<i>(`in crore)</i>							
DETAILS OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (S.R.E.)							
<i>(in crores)</i>							
Funds Released	Assam	Nagaland	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Arunacha Pradesh	Total
2004-05	75.40	26.49	9.44	36.17	1.56	1.35	150.41
2005-06	63.91	24.83	33.65	27.00	13.17	1.35	163.91
2006-07	90.86	25.55	13.60	18.24	3.91	1.28	153.44
2007-08	75.61	21.97	14.45	16.47	5.88	3.02	137.40
2008-09	108.60	33.13	21.58	45.04	6.24	5.45	220.04
2009-10	60.56	41.23	27.26	11.85	1.93	7.17	150.00
2010-11	92.04	79.81	27.28	21.12	3.16	16.57	239.98
2011-12	153.04	83.11	28.88	39.25	27.82	17.90	350.00
2012-13	108.96	69.36	20.62	11.32	-	50.74	261.00
2013-14	159.18	42.50	25.01	42.18	16.60	4.53	290.00

ANNEXURE-VI
 {Refers Para 2.3.40}

Position as on 31.03.2014

STATEWISE DETAILS OF FUNDS RELEASED UNDER SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES											
State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	(` in crore)
Arunachal Pradesh	9.13	7.00	11.53	11.71	14.72	11.50	10152	0.2274	178.00	8.49	
Assam	41.37	56.68	52.18	88.12	68.12	60.79	48.11	0.3790	1193.00	57.05	
Manipur	15.24	16.97	14.09	32.06	39.24	27.44	26.48	22.659	432.00	20.64	
Meghalaya	7.58	6.57	8.59	15.41	10.82	9.73	8.33	0.0758	170.00	8.12	
Mizoram	7.45	6.00	10.48	10.98	12.69	11.48	1940	10.9392	216.00	11.94	
Nagaland	13.09	17.52	22.68	30.72	38.43	31.50	33.61	0.1516	486.00	29.02	
Sikkim	5.90	2.43	3.46	4.42	6.12	4.72	2.09	0.0758	90.00	4.79	
Tripura	11.17	11.83	11.34	8.85	20.66	22.92	23.00	0.0758	355.00	16.95	
TOTAL	110.93	125.00	134.35	202.27	210.80	180.08	171.54	34.5836	3120.00	157.00	

ANNEXURE-VII
{Refers Para 2.3.41}

Position as on 31.03.2014

STATEMENT OF FUNDS RELEASED UNDER CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMME									
Name of organization	Funds provided during (₹ In lakh)								
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
BSF	91.00	215.00	200.00	330.00	345.80	200.00	230.00	262.50	
CRPF	74.15	120.00	200.00	249.43	216.00	51.00	150.00	-	
ITBP	80.64	70.00	130.00	175.00	0.00	85.00	100.00	68.00	
SSB	61.63	105.00	170.00	235.00	218.16	165.00	150.00	17.76	
Assam Rifles	290.00	190.00	200.00	330.00	405.45	300.00	200.00	350.00	
Army	102.58	NIL	100.00	0.00	105.00	100.00	120.00	150.00	
Total	700.00	700.00	1000.00	1319.43	1290.41	901.00	950.00	848.26	

ANNEXURE-VIII
(Refers Para 7.1.2)

Sl No.	Union Territory	Area (in Sq. Km.)	Population (2011 Census)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,79,944
2	Chandigarh	114	10,54,686
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	3,42,853
4	Daman and Diu	112	2,43,911
5	Lakshadweep	32	64,429
6	NCT of Delhi	1,483	1,67,53,235
7	Puducherry	479	12,44,464
	Total	10,960	2,00,82,522

ANNEXURE-IX
(Refers Para 7.1.2)
{₹ in crore}

Name of UTs	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15
	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals	BE
Puducherry							
Plan	609.28	568.02	546.59	672.48	642.48	642.48	625.90
Non-Plan	585.00	585.00	585.00	585.00	585.00	585.00	585.00
NCT of Delhi							
Plan	1031.61	831.61	701.57	1075.31	662.52	582.52	325.45
Non-Plan	1.00	4.50	-	2.00	1.00	00.00	2.50

ANNEXURE-X

{Ref. Para 10.19}

Statement showing State-wise details of damage due to earthquake/ cyclonic storm/ flash floods/ floods / landslides/ cloudburst etc. during 2013-14

(Provisional)

As on 28.02.2014

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	60	2517	59639	13.12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	52	401	2316	2.20
3	Assam	--	--	--	0.013
4	Bihar	231	6458	156986	4.00
5	Goa	--	--	139	0.04
6	Gujarat	186	274	407	--
7	Himachal Pr.	52	23648	5633	0.53
8	J & K	30	74	72574	--
9	Karnataka	86	286	11061	2.27
10	Kerala	182	1366	10672	0.11
11	Madhya Pradesh	390	1166	22816	9.25
12	Maharashtra	365	2164	147369	7.49
13	Nagaland	--	2680	982	0.081
14	Odisha	59	5688	474250	11.00
15	Punjab	41	954	9774	4.00
16	Uttar Pradesh	380	519	54994	7.97
17	Uttarakhand	3379 *	9470	10625	0.363
18	West Bengal	183	45285	169296	1.31
19	Puducherry	01	48	694	0.003
	Total	5677*	1,02,998	12,10,227	63.74

* This includes persons missing in the natural disasters.

ANNEXURE-XI
{Refers Para 10.52}

State Disaster Relief Fund during 2010-2015 (Includes the sums of the Central and State Shares)							
(₹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	508.84	534.28	560.99	589.04	618.49	2811.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.74	38.58	40.51	42.54	44.67	203.04
3.	Assam	263.77	276.96	290.81	305.35	320.62	1457.51
4.	Bihar	334.49	351.21	368.77	387.21	406.57	1848.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	151.32	158.89	166.83	175.17	183.93	836.14
6.	Goa	2.96	3.11	3.27	3.43	3.60	16.37
7.	Gujarat	502.12	527.23	553.59	581.27	610.33	2774.54
8.	Haryana	192.90	202.55	212.68	223.31	234.48	1065.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	130.76	137.30	144.17	151.38	158.95	722.56
10.	J & K	172.46	181.08	190.13	199.64	209.62	952.93
11.	Jharkhand	259.45	272.42	286.04	300.34	315.36	1433.61
12.	Karnataka	160.96	169.01	177.46	186.33	195.65	889.41
13.	Kerala	131.08	137.63	144.51	151.74	159.33	724.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	392.75	412.39	433.01	454.66	477.39	2170.20
15.	Maharashtra	442.69	464.82	488.06	512.46	538.08	2446.11
16.	Manipur	7.22	7.58	7.96	8.36	8.78	39.90
17.	Meghalaya	14.65	15.38	16.15	16.96	17.81	80.95
18.	Mizoram	8.55	8.98	9.43	9.90	10.40	47.26
19.	Nagaland	4.97	5.22	5.48	5.75	6.04	27.46
20.	Odisha	391.58	411.16	431.72	453.31	475.98	2163.75
21.	Punjab	222.92	234.07	245.77	258.06	270.96	1231.78
22.	Rajasthan	600.66	630.69	662.22	695.33	730.10	3319.00
23.	Sikkim	22.75	23.89	25.08	26.33	27.65	125.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	293.52	308.20	323.61	339.79	356.78	1621.90
25.	Tripura	19.31	20.28	21.29	22.35	23.47	106.70
26.	Uttar Pradesh	385.39	404.66	424.89	446.13	468.44	2129.51
27.	Uttarakhand	117.66	123.54	129.72	136.22	143.02	650.16
28.	West Bengal	304.83	320.07	336.07	352.87	370.51	1684.35
	Total	6,077.30	6,381.18	6,700.22	7,035.23	7,387.01	33,580.94

ANNEXURE-XII
{Refers Para 10.55}

Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2013-2014 As on 20.11.2013							
(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 st Installment	2 nd Installment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	441.78	147.26	589.04	220.89	300.00 # (220.89 + 79.11*)	763.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.29	4.25	42.54	19.145	--	140.46
3.	Assam	274.82	30.53	305.35	68.77	--	--
4.	Bihar	290.41	96.80	387.21	145.205	145.205	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	131.38	43.79	175.17	128.25	--	--
6.	Goa	2.57	0.86	3.43	3.735	--	--
7.	Gujarat	435.95	145.32	581.27	217.975	217.975	--
8.	Haryana	167.48	55.83	223.31	235.46	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	136.24	15.14	151.38	68.12	68.12	95.84
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	179.68	19.96	199.64	423.93	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	225.26	75.08	300.34	112.63	112.63	--
12.	Karnataka	139.75	46.58	186.33	69.875	69.875	245.68
13.	Kerala	113.81	37.93	151.74	64.605 @	56.905	61.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	341.00	113.66	454.66	170.50	170.50	502.59
15.	Maharashtra	384.35	128.11	512.46	375.20 @	192.175	1269.11
16.	Manipur	7.52	0.84	8.36	3.76	3.76	--
17.	Meghalaya	15.26	1.70	16.96	14.90	7.63	--
18.	Mizoram	8.91	0.99	9.90	8.69 @	4.445	--
19.	Nagaland	5.18	0.57	5.75	2.59	2.59	36.60
20.	Odisha	339.98	113.33	453.31	169.99	250.00 (169.99+ 80.01 *)	750.00
21.	Punjab	193.55	64.51	258.06	96.775	96.775	--
22.	Rajasthan	521.50	173.83	695.33	260.75	260.75	--
23.	Sikkim	23.70	2.63	26.33	11.85	11.85	1.018
24.	Tamil Nadu	254.84	84.95	339.79	248.77	127.42	453.87
25.	Tripura	20.12	2.23	22.35	19.64 @	10.06	--
26.	Uttar Pradesh	334.60	111.53	446.13	167.30	167.30	--

27.	Uttarakhand	122.59	13.63	136.22	83.64 (22.345+ 61.295)	61.36 (61.295+ 0.065 *)	329.50
28.	West Bengal	264.65	88.22	352.87	132.325	132.325	--
	Total	5,415.17	1,620.06	7,035.23	3,545.27	2,488.81	4,649.94

* SDRF share released, in advance, during 2013-14 for 2014-15.

@ Includes arrears of central share for the previous i.e. year 2011-12, 2012-13.

Note: - Balance installment of Centre's share of SDRF for the years 2013-14 has not been released for non-submission of requisite confirmations and supporting documents by the State Government as mentioned in para 11 of the guidelines [viz; submission of utilization certificate, Annual report etc.].

ANNEXURE – XIII

{Ref. Para 10.56}

State-wise allocation of Grant for Capacity Building for the period of 2010-15							
(₹ 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	Odisha	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

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 2012												
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	21.6	23.1	17.4	7.0	7.6	5.6	14.5	15.5	11.8	42	46	28
Bigger states												
1. Andhra Pradesh	17.5	17.9	16.6	7.4	8.4	5.1	10.1	9.5	11.5	41	46	30
2. Assam	22.5	23.7	15.6	7.9	8.3	5.6	14.6	15.4	10.0	55	58	33
3. Bihar	27.7	28.4	21.6	6.6	6.7	5.5	21.1	21.6	16.2	43	44	34
4. Chhattisgarh	24.5	26.0	18.0	7.9	8.3	5.9	16.6	17.6	12.1	47	48	39
5. Delhi	17.3	19.1	17.0	4.2	4.6	4.2	13.1	14.5	12.8	25	36	23
6. Gujarat	21.1	22.5	18.7	6.6	7.3	5.6	14.4	15.3	13.1	38	45	24
7. Haryana	21.6	22.6	19.2	6.4	6.9	5.4	15.1	15.7	13.8	42	46	33
8. Jammu & Kashmir	17.6	18.8	12.8	5.4	5.7	4.6	12.2	13.2	8.2	39	41	28
9. Jharkhand	24.7	26.1	18.7	6.8	7.1	5.1	18.0	19.0	13.6	38	39	27
10. Karnataka	18.5	19.4	16.9	7.1	8.1	5.3	11.4	11.3	11.6	32	36	25
11. Kerala	14.9	15.1	14.2	6.9	7.0	6.5	8.0	8.1	7.6	12	13	9
12. Madhya Pradesh	26.6	28.5	19.8	8.1	8.6	6.1	18.6	19.9	13.7	56	60	37
13. Maharashtra	16.6	17.4	15.5	6.3	7.3	5.0	10.3	10.1	10.5	25	30	17
14. Odisha	19.9	20.8	14.6	8.5	8.9	6.4	11.4	11.9	8.2	53	55	39
15. Punjab	15.9	16.5	14.8	6.8	7.5	5.5	9.1	9.0	9.3	28	30	24
16. Rajasthan	25.9	27.0	22.1	6.6	6.9	5.7	19.3	20.2	16.4	49	54	31
17. Tamil Nadu	15.7	15.8	15.6	7.4	8.2	6.4	8.3	7.6	9.1	21	24	18
18. Uttar Pradesh	27.4	28.4	23.5	7.7	8.1	6.0	19.7	20.2	17.5	53	56	39
19. West Bengal	16.1	17.8	11.5	6.3	6.3	6.6	9.7	11.6	4.9	32	33	26
Smaller states												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	19.4	21.0	13.9	5.8	6.7	2.7	13.6	14.3	11.3	33	37	13
2. Goa	13.1	12.5	13.5	6.6	8.1	5.8	6.5	4.4	7.7	10	8	11
3. Himachal Pradesh	16.2	16.7	11.0	6.7	7.0	3.6	9.5	9.7	7.4	36	37	25
4. Manipur	14.6	14.4	15.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	10.6	10.4	11.0	10	10	11
5. Meghalaya	24.1	26.2	14.4	7.6	8.1	5.4	16.5	18.1	9.0	49	50	40
6. Mizoram	16.3	20.2	12.2	4.4	5.5	3.1	11.9	14.7	9.1	35	44	19
7. Nagaland	15.6	15.7	15.1	3.2	3.3	2.8	12.4	12.5	12.3	18	18	18
8. Sikkim	17.2	17.3	16.7	5.4	5.7	3.3	11.9	11.7	13.4	24	25	16
9. Tripura	13.9	14.6	10.7	4.8	4.7	5.1	9.2	10.0	5.6	28	29	19
10. Uttarakhand	18.5	19.1	15.9	6.1	6.5	4.8	12.4	12.7	11.1	34	36	23
Union Territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.0	14.9	15.1	4.6	5.2	3.4	10.3	9.7	11.6	24	31	12
2. Chandigarh	14.8	20.8	14.2	4.0	3.4	4.0	10.8	17.4	10.2	20	20	20
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25.6	25.1	27.9	4.5	4.9	3.0	21.1	20.2	24.9	33	37	20
4. Daman & Diu	18.1	18.4	17.7	4.8	5.0	4.6	13.3	13.5	13.0	22	18	29
5. Lakshadweep	14.8	16.1	13.4	6.4	6.1	6.7	8.4	10.1	6.7	24	21	28
6. Puducherry	15.8	16.2	15.7	7.1	8.0	6.7	8.7	8.2	9.0	17	18	16

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-years period 2010-12.

ANNEXURE-XV
(Refers Para 15.2.5)**DETAILS OF VIGILANCE / DISCIPLINARY CASES IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED / SUBORDINATE OFFICES AS ON 31.03.2014**

S.No.	Item	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 01.01.2013	160	160	903	982
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014	133	180	2724	2775
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of up to 31.03.2014	160	192	2937	3106
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases on 31.03.14 (1+2-3)	133	148	690	651
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference from detail No. 3):-				
	(a) Dismissal	7	7	379	395
	(b) Removal	1	1	362	380
	(c) Compulsory Retirement	-	-	96	98
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	12	12	99	103
	(e) Withholding of increment	3	3	454	485
	(f) Withholding of promotion	4	20	09	09
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	-	-	127	128
	(h) Censure	10	11	382	389
	(i) Warning	16	17	277	281
	(j) Displeasure	07	07	14	14
	(k) Exoneration	14	16	143	178
	(l) Transfer of cases	7	7	09	09
	(m) Proceedings dropped	67	73	125	149
	(n) Cut in Pension	04	04	02	02
	(o) Resignation accepted	-	-	17	17
	(p) Confinement in Unit	-	-	167	171
	(q) Confinement in Q Guard	-	6	199	212
	(r) Transferred out	8	8	56	57
	(s) Kept in abeyance	-	-	21	19
	(t) Removal from Instl. Area	-	-	11	07
	(u) Proceeding dropped as per court orders	--	--	04	04
	Total (a to u)	160	192	2953*	3107**

* Variation in number of cases in S.No. 5 is due to involvement of more than one person in same case and therefore, number of punishment awarded is more than one in subject case as reflected in the data furnished by BSF.

** Variation in number of Personnel in Srl.No.5 is due to awarding of more than one punishment to same person in the BSF.

ANNEXURE-XVI

(Refers Para 15.8.5)

Total Five Quarters (01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014)									
Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	No. of IRs/Paras outstanding at the end of quarter ending 31.12.2012		No. of IRs/Paras received during the quarter from 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014		No. of IRs/Paras settled during the quarter 01.01.2013 to 31.03.2014		No. of IRs/Paras pending at the end of quarter i.e. 31.03.2014	
		IRs	Paras	IRs	Paras	IRs	Paras	IRs	Paras
1	MHA(P)	6	32	0	0	0	0	6	32
2	D.O.L.	15	39	0	0	0	1	15	38
3	R.G.I.	63	340	1	8	2	13	62	335
4	B.S.F.	133	399	59	120	34	69	158	450
5	C.R.P.F.*	16	150	0	0	0	14	16	136
6	N.S.G.	6	53	0	3	1	5	5	51
7	I.B.	30	116	0	0	2	11	28	105
8	C.I.S.F.	127	275	11	27	8	28	130	274
9	N.P.A.	3	19	0	0	0	9	3	10
10	Assam Rifles	21	83	3	14	1	4	23	93
11	I.T.B.P.	28	84	6	22	1	20	33	86
12	BPR&D	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	8
13	NICFS	5	13	1	9	0	10	6	12
14	NCRB	4	23	0	0	0	0	4	23
15	Lakshadweep	107	432	5	29	0	0	112	461
16	A&N Islands*	272	1251	24	139	6	60	290	1330
17	Daman & Diu	69	250	0	0	0	0	69	250
18	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44	97	0	0	0	0	44	97
19	Chandigarh	489	1158	4	24	1	0	492	1182
	Total	1439	4822	114	395	56	244	1497	4973

ANNEXURE -XVII

(Refers Para 15.8.6)

STATUS OF THE ATNs ON IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATION 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/PAC 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	2013-14	-	1	2	-
			4.2 of Report No. 33 of 2011-2012	4.1 of Report No. 33 of 2011-12 & 4.2.2 of Report No. 1 of 2011-12 (Pending with O/o DG, Audit)	

OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBSERVATIONS/PARAS OF C&AG A.T.R AS ON 31.3.2014	
Report No. 19 of 2013	
Union Government (Civil) Compliance Audit Observations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union Territories • Andaman and Nicobar Administration • Andaman Public Works Department 	
1. <u>Unfruitful expenditure</u>	<p>Lapse of omission on the part of the Andaman Public Works Department to obtain the Coastal Regulation zone clearance before commencement of the work and inadequate design resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹1.58 crore and additional liability of ₹0.31 crore on construction of two sea walls.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Para No. 14.1 Report No. 19 of 2013</p>
2. <u>Directorate of Shipping Services</u>	<p>Ignoring safety concerns and applicable Acts as well as instructions of MoS, GOI and DGS, DSS approved faulty designs of engines of two vessels which led to unfruitful expenditure of ₹16.35 crore besides depriving public of their services for more than three years.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Para No. 14.2 Report No. 19 of 2013</p>
3. <u>Non-recovery of penalty of ₹3.73 crore plus cost of repair and refit for damage.</u>	<p>Due to inaction of the Directorate of Shipping Services penalty of ₹3.73 crore together with the cost of repair towards damage of vessel remained unrecovered from the Manning Agent.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Para No. 14.3 Report No. 19 of 2013</p>
4. <u>Non-recovery of penalty</u>	<p>Due to inaction of the Directorate of Shipping Services to impose penalty, an amount of ₹2.18 crore remained unrecovered from Shipping Corporation of India besides denial of proper connectivity between the islands to the general public</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Para No. 14.4 Report No. 19 of 2013</p>
5. <u>Overpayment made to the Manning Agent</u>	<p>The Director of Shipping Services failed to recover differential Wages between officers with total competence and those with lower qualification as per agreements, leading to overpayment of ₹78.96 lakh.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Para No. 14.5 Report No. 19 of 2013</p>
6. <u>Irregular payments of ₹58.43 lakh to contractors</u>	<p>The Directorate of Shipping Services allowed irregular payments of ₹58.43 lakh to contractors for victuals which were not actually supplied.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Para No. 14.6 Report No. 19 of 2013</p>
Lakshadweep Administration	
7. <u>Failure to procure Landing Barges resulted in wasteful expenditure of ₹12.21 crore.</u>	<p>Failure of the UTL Administration in timely renewal of Bank Guarantees as per contract clause resulted in non-recovery of the amount of ₹12.21 crore from supplier.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Para No. 14.7 Report No. 19 of 2013</p>

8. Non-commissioning of Radar Transponders

Failure to obtain Wireless Operating License (WOL) from Department of Telecommunication (DoT) resulted in non-commissioning of Radar Transponders valuing ₹1.52 crore despite incurring ₹1.17 crore towards royalty/spectrum charges.

Para No. 14.8 Report No. 19 of 2013

UT Chandigarh Administration**9. Misappropriation of Government money**

Non-remittance of cash in the treasury received from the cash counters of the Registering and Licensing Authority of UT Chandigarh, resulted in misappropriation of Government money of ₹25.68 lakh.

Para No. 14.10 Report No. 19 of 2013

Chandigarh Administration –Police Department**10. Non-recovery of charges for deployment of Police force**

Non-compliance of rules for providing police force to Punjab Cricket Association (PCA) and Kings XI, Punjab, resulted in non-recovery of ₹8.92 crore by UT Administration, Chandigarh.

Para No. 14.11 Report No. 19 of 2013

Chandigarh Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, Chandigarh**11. Non-achievement of objectives due to non-utilization of cess of ₹28.04 crore collected for welfare of construction workers.**

Due to non-implementation of welfare schemes for the benefit of building and other construction workers' cess of ₹28.04 crore collected from Government, public sector undertakings and others remained unutilized.

Para No. 14.12 Report No. 19 of 2013

12. Report No. 5 of 2013 Performance Audit of Disaster Preparedness in India**Ministry of Home Affairs****Performance Audit of Disaster Preparedness in India**

Disasters lead to disruption of normal life. They can also result in significant loss of infrastructure, population and government facilities. There is a distinct increase in the frequency of disaster in the country and their impact in terms of casualties and damage. Besides natural disasters, the potential of manmade disasters is increasing manifold with increased urbanization and development. The importance of disaster preparedness, more specifically, disaster mitigation and prevention efforts cannot be overstated in such scenario.

On the basis of this Performance Audit, we have the assurance that there was an increased awareness about disaster preparedness and the need for disaster risk reduction in the country. National level legislation had established a multi-level institutional set up. Funding arrangements for response related work was clearly laid down and nodal agencies and departments identified for handling specific disasters. Significant progress had been made at the state level on early warning and communication system.

NDMA is chaired by the Prime Minister of India and has an overarching presence in the field of Disaster Management. The National Act and the policy have been formulated. The responsibility for preparing the National Plan vests with National Disaster Management Authority. However, the National Plan for Disaster Management was yet to be finalized even after six years of the Act coming into force. The national guidelines developed by NDMA were not adopted and applied by the nodal agencies and state Governments. As the Apex body, NDMA did not take effective measures to ensure the application of its Guidelines.

NDMA's project management capacity was deficient. As a result, none of its mitigation and vulnerability

mapping projects was completed. Its internal system also needed strengthening as the business rules were yet to be finalized and manpower issues were to be resolved. The important aspect of mainstreaming disaster preparedness with the flagship social sector schemes was yet to be taken up by NDMA.

Certain issues relating to funding arrangements needed to be streamlined by MHA. Delays in remittance of funds from State Disaster Response fund to districts, delays in submission of Utilization Certificates by states and grant of national Disaster Response fund for work other than response, were a few causes of concern. In our opinion, the establishment of specific Disaster Mitigation funds at the national, state and district levels, as envisage in the DM Act, would be a significant step towards achieving the goal of disaster mitigation.

Response to a specific disaster is perhaps the best test of the level of disaster preparedness. We looked in the disaster response efforts to ascertain their effectiveness. The reaction of the National Disaster Response Force was an essential element of our tests. We noted that it was not yet established as a well-equipped, well trained specialized force. Further, we noted that the deficiencies in this regard were not recognized and remedied especially in terms of deployment of suitable manpower, equipment and training. The Force Standard Operating Procedure are yet to be finalized and communicated to the states. Diversion of this Force for non-disaster events needs to be checked. The Force did not have sufficient manpower and no single chain of command had been established.

We noted that IMD, ISRO and other agencies had established early warning systems for tsunami, cyclones, etc. However, we found that due to lack of monitoring and timely inputs from all participants, most projects regarding the dissemination of data to stakeholders were still incomplete. In many cases, the equipment procured for these projects were lying uninstalled. We noted deficiencies in preparedness manmade disasters. The nodal ministries had established structures but their functioning needed to be strengthened at the ground level. The Ministry of Earth Sciences seems to be unaware of its role in disaster management. Comprehensive documentation and reporting of nuclear and radiological disasters, forest fires and chemical disasters was badly needed. Legislation needs to be updated for biological disasters. To ensure effective control over these disasters, vigilance at the entry points to the country needed to be further strengthened and laboratory facilities also needed urgent up gradation.

To consolidate the efforts already made for disaster preparedness, it is essential that the NDMA effectively discharges its statutory responsibilities and the roles and responsibilities of other entities are clearly demarcated, documented, disseminated and monitored.

Report No.19 of 2013

**Union Government (Civil)
Compliance Audit Observations**

- **Ministry of Home Affairs**
- **Sashastra Seema Bal**

13. Excess expenditure on construction of residential quarters.

Sashatra Seema Bal did not initiate measures for construction of residential quarters in a timely manner after the approval of authorization norms by the Ministry of Home Affairs. This led to cost overrun of ₹5.19 crore on construction of 108 residential quarters.

Para No. 7.1 Report No. 19 of 2013

- **Border Security Force (BSF)**

14. Irregular procurement

Failure of the BSF to follow laid down provisions while procuring Field Telephone Cable resulted in a loss of at least ₹1.45 crore.

Para No. 7.2 Report No. 19 of 2013

ANNEXURE-XIX

(Refers Para 15.8.6)

STATUS OF MOST RECENT AND IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO MHA AS ON 31.3.2014				
SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministry/ Department	Present Status
1.	14.1 of Report No. 19 of 2013	Lapse of omission on the part of the Andaman Public Works Department to obtain the Coastal Regulation zone clearance before commencement of the work and inadequate design resulted in unfruitful expenditure of ₹1.58 crore and additional liability of ₹0.31 crore on construction of two sea walls.	UT Div.	Draft ATN has been sent to office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.
2.	14.2 of Report No. 19 of 2013	Ignoring safety concerns and applicable Acts as well as instructions of MoS, GOI and DGS, DSS approved faulty designs of engines of two vessels which led to unfruitful expenditure of ₹16.35 crore besides depriving public of their services for more than three years.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
3.	14.3 of Report No. 19 of 2013	Due to inaction of the Directorate of Shipping Services penalty of ₹3.73 crore together with the cost of repair towards damage of vessel remained unrecovered from the Manning Agent.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
4.	14.4 of Report No. 19 of 2013	Due to inaction of the Directorate of shipping Services to impose penalty, an amount of ₹2.18 crore remained unrecovered from Shipping Corporation of India besides denial of proper connectivity between the islands to the general public.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
5.	14.5 of Report No. 19 of 2013	The Director of Shipping Services allowed irregular payments of ₹58.43 lakh to contractors for victuals which were not actually supplied.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
6.	14.6 of Report No. 19 of 2013	The Directorate of Shipping Services allowed irregular payments of ₹58.43 lakh to contractors for victuals which were not actually supplied.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
7.	14.7 of Report No. 19 of 2013	Failure of the UTL Administration in timely renewal of Bank Guarantees as per contract clause resulted in non-recovery of the amount of ₹12.21 crore from supplier.	UT Div.	Draft ATN has been sent to office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.

8.	14.8 of Report No. 19 of 2013	Failure to obtain Wireless Operating License (WOL) from Department of Telecommunication (DoT) resulted in non-commissioning of Radar Transponders valuing ₹1.52 crore despite incurring ₹1.17 crore towards royalty/spectrum charges.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
9.	14.10 of Report No. 19 of 2013	Non-remittance of cash in the treasury received from the cash counters of the Registering and Licensing Authority of UT Chandigarh, resulted in misappropriation of Government money of ₹25.68 lakh.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
10.	14.11 of Report No. 19 of 2013	Non-compliance of rules for providing police force to Punjab Cricket Association (PCA) and Kings XI, Punjab, resulted in non-recovery of ₹8.92 crore by UT Administration, Chandigarh.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
11.	14.12 of Report No. 19 of 2013	Due to non-implementation of welfare schemes for the benefit of building and other construction workers' cess of ₹28.04 crore collected from Government, public sector undertakings and others remained unutilized.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
12.	Report No. 5 of 2013 Performance Audit of Disaster Preparedness in India Ministry of Home Affairs	<p><u>Performance Audit of Disaster Preparedness in India</u></p> <p>Disasters lead to disruption of normal life. They can also result in significant loss of infrastructure. Population and government facilities. There is a distinct increase in the frequency of disaster in the country and their impact in terms of casualties and damage. Besides natural disasters, the potential of manmade disasters is increasing manifold with increased urbanization and development. The importance of disaster preparedness, more specifically, disaster mitigation and prevention efforts cannot be overstated in such ascenario.</p> <p>On the basis of this Performance Audit, we have the assurance that there was an increased awareness about disaster preparedness and the need for disaster risk reduction in the country. National level legislation had established a multi-level institutional set up. Funding arrangements for response related work was clearly laid down and nodal agencies and departments identified for handling specific disasters. Significant progress had been made at the state level on early warning and communication system.</p>	DM Div.	Draft ATN is under process.

		<p>NDMA is chaired by the Prime Minister of India and has an overarching presence in the field of Disaster Management. The National Act & the policy have been formulated. The responsibility for preparing the National Plan vests with National Disaster Management Authority. However, the National Plan for Disaster Management was yet to be finalized even after six years of the Act coming into force. The national guidelines developed by NDMA were not adopted and applied by the nodal agencies and state Governments. As the Apex body, NDMA did not take effective measures to ensure the application of its Guidelines.</p> <p>NDMA's project management capacity was deficient. As a result, none of its mitigation and vulnerability mapping projects was completed. Its internal system also needed strengthening as the business rules were yet to be finalized and manpower issues were to be resolved. The important aspect of mainstreaming disaster preparedness with the flagship social sector schemes was yet to be taken up by NDMA.</p> <p>Certain issues relating to funding arrangements needed to be streamlined by MHA. Delays in remittance of funds from State Disaster Response fund to districts, delays in submission of Utilization Certificates by states and grant of national Disaster Response fund for work other than response, were a few causes of concern. In our opinion, the establishment of specific Disaster Mitigation funds at the national, state and district levels, as envisage in the DM Act, would be a significant step towards achieving the goal of disaster mitigation.</p> <p>Response to a specific disaster is perhaps the best test of the level of disaster preparedness. We looked in the disaster response efforts to ascertain their effectiveness. The reaction of the national Disaster Response Force was an essential element of our tests. We noted that it was not yet established as a well-equipped, well trained specialized force. Further, we noted that the deficiencies in this regard were not recognize and remedied especially in terms of deployment of suitable manpower, equipment and training. The Force Standard Operating Procedure are yet to be finalized and communicated to the states. Diversion of this Force for non-disaster events needs to be checked. The Force did not have sufficient manpower and no single chain of command had been established.</p>		
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		<p>We noted that IMD, ISRO and other agencies had established early warning systems for tsunami, cyclones, etc. However, we found that due to lack of monitoring and timely inputs from all participants, most projects regarding the dissemination of data to stakeholders were still incomplete. In many cases, the equipment procured for these projects were lying uninstalled. We noted deficiencies in preparedness manmade disasters. The nodal ministries had established structures but their functioning needed to be strengthened at the ground level. The Ministry of Earth Sciences seems to be unaware of its role in disaster management. Comprehensive documentation and reporting of nuclear and radiological disasters, forest fires and chemical disasters was badly needed. Legislation needs to be updated for biological disasters. To ensure effective control over these disasters, vigilance at the entry points to the country needed to be further strengthened and laboratory facilities also needed urgent up gradation.</p> <p>To consolidate the efforts already made for disaster preparedness, it is essential that the NDMA effectively discharges its statutory responsibilities and the roles and responsibilities of other entities are clearly demarcated, documented, disseminated and monitored.</p>		
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Report No. 19 of 2013				
Union Government (Civil)				
Compliance Audit Observations				
Ministry of Home Affairs				
Sashastra Seema Bal				
13.	7.1 of Report No. 19 of 2013	Sashatra Seema Bal did not initiate measures for construction of residential quarters in a timely manner after the approval of authorization norms by the Ministry of Home Affairs. This led to cost overrun of ₹ 5.19 crore on construction of 108 residential quarters.	Police-II Div.	ANT sent to O/o DG Audit made some observation and the same has been sent to SSB for rectification.
14.	7.2 of Report No. 19 of 2013	Failure of the BSF to follow laid down provisions while procuring Field Telephone Cable resulted in a loss of at least ₹1.45 crore.	PM Div.	Draft ATN is under process.



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS