GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

ANNUAL REPORT
2020-21

Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India

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1.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) discharges multifarious responsibilities, the important among them being - internal security, border management, Centre-State relations, administration of Union Territories (UTs), management of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), 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, MHA 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 The information relating to Ministers, Home Secretary, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries who held/are holding positions in MHA during the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020 is at Annexure-I. The Organizational Chart has been given at Annexure-II.

1.3 The list of existing Divisions of MHA indicating major areas of their responsibility are as below:

Administration Division

1.4 The Administration Division is responsible for handling all administrative and vigilance matters and allocation of work among various Divisions of the Ministry. Administration Division is also the Nodal Division for matters relating to Right to Information Act, 2005. The Division also deals with the administrative matters of the Secretariat Security Organization.

Judicial Wing

1.5 The Judicial Wing in the Administration Division deals with all the matters relating to the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and also the Commission of Inquiry Act. It also handles the 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.

Border Management- I (BM-I) Division

1.6 BM – I Division deals with issues relating to strengthening of international land borders, their policing and guarding which encompasses management of land borders by creating and improving infrastructure works like border fencing, border roads, border flood lighting, Border Out Posts of border guarding forces along Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-

China, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Myanmar borders. The Division also deals with matters related to the Empowered Committee on Border Infrastructure (ECBI).

Border Management - II (BM - II) Division

1.7 BM - II Division deals with matters relating to Border Area Development Programme (BADP), Coastal Security Schemes (CSS) and Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI). The BADP is a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented through the State Governments as part of a comprehensive approach to border management. The Coastal Security Scheme is implemented in Phases for providing financial assistance for creation of infrastructure relating to coastal security in the Coastal States/UTs. This Division is also responsible for establishment matters of LPAI, which is entrusted with construction, development and maintenance of Integrated Check Post (ICPs) on the land borders of the country and coordination with various stakeholders for development of ICPs.

Coordination & International Cooperation (CIC) Division

1.8 The CIC Division (Coordination Wing) deals with intra-Ministry coordination work, Parliamentary matters, public grievances (PGs), monitoring of court cases, official language, publication of annual report of the Ministry, website management, record retention schedule, custody of classified and non-classified records of the Ministry, matters relating to e-Samiksha, furnishing/publication of various reports relating to employment of Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Persons with Disabilities, achievements of the Ministry etc.

1.9 The International Cooperation (IC) Wing of the Division is the nodal Division for all matters pertaining to finalization/negotiations of agreements/treaties in respect of security cooperation, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and bilateral Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs). It is also the focal point in MHA for work in respect of The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) etc. The Division also coordinates for security clearance in respect of all Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs)/Agreements signed with foreign countries and bilateral dialogues/meetings at Home Minister and Home Secretary level.

Centre-State (CS) Division

1.10 The CS 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, overseeing the crime situation in States, imposition of President's Rule, etc.

1.11 The Public Section in the CS Division handles the work related to Bharat Ratna, Padma Awards, Warrant of Precedence, Jeevan Raksha Padak, National Flag, National Anthem, State Emblem of India, etc.

Cyber and Information Security (CIS) Division

1.12 The CIS Division was created in October, 2017 to address the issue of growing concerns of cyber security and cyber crime in the country. The CIS Division handles matters/work relating to implementation of National Information

Security Policy and Guidelines (NISPG) by all the Government Ministries and Departments, cyber security and risk assessment of IT infrastructure of various Government Ministries/Departments/Organizations, coordination in handling of cybercrime in the country, scheme on prevention of cybercrimes against woman and children, Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) Scheme, establishment of cyber forensic laboratories, regular information security audits, international conventions on cyber security and cybercrimes, lawful interception and NATGRID (National Intelligence Grid).

Counter Terrorism and Counter Radicalization (CTCR) Division

1.13 The CTCR Division deals with matters relating to policy and operational issues on terrorism, counter radicalization/de-radicalization, combating financing of terrorism and administrative, financial and statutory matters of National Investigation Agency (NIA).

Disaster Management (DM) Division

1.14 The DM 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

1.15 The Finance 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

1.16 The Foreigners 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 (FFR) Division

1.17 The FFR Division frames and implements the Swatantrata Sainik Samman 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 and also deals with administration of the Enemy Property Act, 1968.

Internal Security-I (IS-I) Division

1.18 Internal Security-I Division deals with matters relating to internal security, law & order, Punjab, national integration, communal harmony, Ayodhya, observance of National Unity Day, arms and explosives, security of persons and of vital installations, security clearances of projects and proposals, matters relating to Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and establishment of Rashtriya Raksha University.

Internal Security-II (IS-II) Division

1.19 Internal Security-II Division deals with matters relating to extradition, mutual legal assistance, Interpol, Drug Law Enforcement & Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), the National Security Act and Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victim/Families of Victims of Terrorist/Communal/LWE violence, protection of human rights and cross border firing and Mine/IED blasts on Indian Territory.

Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs

1.20   After the erstwhile State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) was reorganized into the UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh as per the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019, the Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs has also been restructured and renamed as the Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs.

1.21   The Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs deals with all matters relating to the UT of J&K and the UT of Ladakh, including counter-terrorism within J&K and coordination in respect of subjects/matters specifically allotted to any other Ministry/Department of the Government of India (GoI). The Department also coordinates with various Ministries/Departments for the accelerated implementation of various Flagship schemes and Individual Beneficiary Centric Schemes of GoI, major projects of economic importance including Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) in Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh.

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Division

1.22   The LWE Division monitors the LWE situation and counter-measures being taken by the affected States with the objective of improving ground-level policing and development response as per 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 LWE affected areas and optimum utilization of funds released under such schemes.

North East (NE) Division

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

Police–I (P-I) Division

1.24   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 President's Police Medals for Meritorious/ Distinguished service and Gallantry, etc.

Police – II (P-II) Division

1.25   The Police-II Division deals with all matters relating to CAPFs, including their deployment.

Police Modernization (PM) Division

1.26   The PM Division handles work relating to modernization of State Police Forces, provisioning of various items for modernization of CAPFs, police communication, police reforms, administration of Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, etc.

Union Territories (UT) Division

1.27   The UT Division deals with all legislative and constitutional matters relating to UTs (except UTs of J&K and UT of Ladakh), including National Capital Territory (NCT) 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 overseeing the crime and law & order situation in UTs.

Women Safety Division

1.28   The Government gives utmost priority to woman safety in the country. To this purpose, it had enacted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018. In order to ensure that the amendments in law effectively translate at ground level and to enhance women safety in the country the Government has taken several initatives. Under one such initiative, the Government has set up a Women Safety Division in MHA on 28.05.2018 to strengthen measures for safety of women in the country and instill a greater sense of security in them through speedy and effective administration of justice in a holistic manner and by providing a safer environment for women. The new Division is responsible for policy formulation, planning, coordinating, formulating and implementing projects/schemes to assist States/UTs to achieve the objective. This inter-alia includes increased use of IT and technology in the criminal justice system and enabling a supportive eco-system for forensic sciences and crime & criminal records, as also prison reforms and related subjects.

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2.1　　Internal security issues in the country can broadly be categorized as follows:

(a) Terrorism in the hinterland of the country

(b) Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in certain areas

(c) Insurgency in the North Eastern (NE) States

(d) Cross-Border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K)

2.2 During the year 2020, the internal security situation in the country remained under control. The Government of India (GoI) accorded due priority to enhancing internal security. The principal focus on the internal security front remained on countering terrorism in J&K, improving the security scenario in the NE States, combating Left Wing Extremism and maintaining peace in the hinterland of the country. While the details in respect of J&K are covered in Chapter-XIV, the security situation in respect of (a), (b) and (c) are as under:

2.3　　Capacity Building in Countering Terrorism

(a) As State Police Forces are first responders to any terrorist incident; capacity building of State Police Forces is done by the Central Government through regular training in the area of intelligence collection, response to terror incidents and investigation.

(b) The names of terrorist organizations or individuals, involved in terrorism are listed in the First Schedule and Fourth Schedule of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 respectively. The Central Government has declared 42 organizations and 31 individuals as terrorist organizations and individual terrorists respectively so far.

(c)　　The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) actively participated in the Joint Working Group Meetings on Counter Terrorism with foreign countries like BRICS member States and United States of America (USA).

(d) The Law Enforcement Agencies keep a watch on activities of fundamentalist organizations or groups, having a bearing on security, peace and public tranquility of the country and take action as per extant provisions of law, wherever necessary.

Institutions to Strengthen Internal Security

A. National Investigation Agency (NIA)

2.4　　The NIA was constituted under the NIA Act of 2008 as a special agency for investigation and prosecution of offences specified in the Schedule of NIA Act. NIA is the premier investigation agency at the Central level to investigate terrorism related cases including terrorism financing cases. The NIA, since its inception, has registered 363 cases (59 cases in 2020 till 31.12.2020), out of which, 286 cases have been chargesheeted. Trial has concluded in 69 cases, of which 63 cases have resulted in conviction.

B. National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)

2.5   The NATGRID is conceived to be a framework, which will leverage Information Technology to connect User Agencies (Security/Law Enforcement) with designated data providers in order to enhance the country's counter terrorism capabilities. The Project was approved in 2012 and ₹1002.97 crore has been sanctioned for key elements of the NATGRID Project. The NATSTAR Phase-I (Connectors) has been developed in-house by NATGRID and a beta version has been launched on 31.08.2020. The civil construction work at Bengaluru and New Delhi has been completed.

C. Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell)

2.6   Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Cell has been set up in MHA which deals with policy matters on CFT and Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN).

2.7   FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed by MHA to share intelligence/ information among security agencies of the States/Centre to counter the problem of circulation of fake currency notes.

2.8   A Terror Funding and Fake Currency (TFFC) Cell has been constituted in the NIA to conduct focused investigation of terror funding and fake currency cases.

2.9   A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes. Training programmes are conducted for the Police officials of Nepal and Bangladesh to sensitize them about smuggling/counterfeiting of Indian currency. Intelligence and security agencies of Centre and States work in tandem to keep a close watch on elements involved in terror funding activities and take action as per law.

2.10   India is a Member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an inter-Governmental Body, responsible for setting global standards on anti-money laundering (AML) and CFT since 25.06.2010. India is also a member of FATF Styled Regional Bodies (FSRBs) such as Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG) and Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG). India also participates actively in the meetings of the BIMSTEC Sub-group on Combating the Financing of Terrorism.

Security of Holders of High Public Offices

2.11   The threat from terrorist and militant groups makes it imperative to provide adequate security to holders of high public offices and other persons under threat. As the threat to security of such individuals is a dynamic phenomenon, assessment of their security requirement is done by MHA from time to time. The security arrangements are assessed by a High Level Committee to effectively counter the designs of terrorists and militants and thereby ensure maintenance of security, public order and peace in the country.

2.12   The State Governments are also constantly sensitized by MHA about security issues concerning holders of high public offices and their movements. In this regard, advisories are communicated to them regularly, as required. Special training courses for police commandos are 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) to equip them for such security duties.

2.13   The revised and updated version of the Yellow Book (Guidelines dealing with Personal Protection) was issued by MHA in February, 2019.

Airport Security/Delhi Metro Security

2.14   In order to strengthen the security of the aviation sector, acquisition of modern security gadgets, improved security procedures and adequate deployment of security personnel at airports has been given close attention. Administrative mechanisms have been put in place to deal with any emergent situation in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), Intelligence Bureau (IB), CISF and others. Counter Terrorist Contingency Plan (CTCP) for airports has been prepared and circulated to all States/UTs for implementation.

2.15   Security for Delhi Metro is provided by CISF under a robust security framework.

Security of Vital Installations

2.16   The security of vital installations in the country is primarily the responsibility of the Union Ministry/Department or the State Government concerned. MHA advises them on security norms and requirements of vital installations periodically, based on the review of existing arrangements by the Central Security Agencies. Additionally, threat inputs received about the vital installations are promptly shared with the State Government/UT Administration /Ministries concerned. Based on the requests received from the Organization/Ministries, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are deployed for security of certain vital installations. Security categorization of vital installations has been reviewed, and they have been re-categorized as A, B, C, D and E, in view of their threat vulnerability and to include a wider range of vital installations. Now the number of vital installations is 777.

Security of Religious Shrines/Places

2.17   The security of religious shrines/places in the country is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. However, MHA issues advisories and alerts for strengthening the security of such religious shrines/places to the State Governments/UT Administrations whenever any specific threat inputs are received or strengthening of security is warranted.

National Security Clearance

2.18   Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal Ministry for granting security clearance in sensitive sectors before issue of licence, permit, permission, contract etc. to companies, bidders and individuals by the administrative Ministry. The objective of national security clearance is to evaluate potential security threats, including economic threats, and provide risk assessment before clearing investment and project proposals in key, sensitive sectors. The aim is to strike a balance between the imperative of national security on the one hand and facilitating ease of doing business and promoting investment in the country on the other. A Committee of Officers meets every week in MHA for timely decisions on security clearance proposals. 749 proposals related to security clearance were disposed of during the period between 01.04.2020 to 31.01.2021.

Annual DGsP/IGsP Conference

2.19   The 55th Annual DGsP/ IGsP Conference was held at New Delhi from 02.12.2020 to 05.12.2020. The conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 02.12.2020. The Hon'ble Prime Minister presided over the proceedings of the Conference from 2.12.2020 to 5.12.2020. Detailed deliberations were held on several critical issues related to national security, counter-terrorism, cyber security and significant aspects of policing.

Government's Approach and Action Plan to deal with LWE

2.20   As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, subjects of 'Police' and 'Public order' are with the State Governments. GoI has been supplementing the efforts of States affected by LWE. GoI has adopted an integrated and holistic approach to deal with LWE insurgency, by addressing the areas of security and development, and promoting good governance simultaneously. To achieve this, a National Policy and Action Plan has been put in place that adopts a multi-pronged strategy in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights and entitlements of local communities etc.

2.21   The security related measures include providing CAPFs, sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, modernization and upgradation of the State Police, reimbursement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, strengthening of Special Intelligence Branches and Special Forces of the States and fortification of Police Stations (PSs) under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), providing helicopters for anti-LWE operations, assistance in training of State Police through the Ministry of Defence (MoD), Central Police Organizations and Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), sharing of intelligence, facilitating inter-State coordination, community policing and civic action etc.

2.22   The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of State Governments to tackle the LWE menace in a concerted manner.

2.23   Simultaneously, focused attention is also paid to development. GoI has launched special schemes for improving basic infrastructure like road and telecom connectivity and skill upgradation etc. To give further impetus, funds are provided for filling critical infrastructure gaps in public infrastructure and services, which are of urgent nature, under Special Central Assistance (SCA) Scheme for the most affected LWE districts.

2.24   Resolute implementation of the National Policy and Action Plan by the Government has resulted in unprecedented improvement in the LWE scenario across the country. The last six years have seen a significant decline in LWE violence as well as the geographical spread of LWE. The declining trend which started in 2011 continues in 2020 as well. There has been an overall 41% reduction in violent incidents (1,136 to 665) and 54% reduction (397 to 183) in LWE related deaths in 2020 as compared to 2013. In comparison to 2019, the year 2020 also saw the same level of violence with marginal decline (670 to 665) in incidents of violence and the resultant deaths by 9% (202 to 183). The casualties to Security Forces declined by 17% (52 to 43). At the same time, the developmental outreach by GoI has seen an increasingly large number of LWE cadres shunning the path of violence and returning to the mainstream.

2.25   In 2020, Chhattisgarh with 315 incidents and 111 deaths remains the worst affected State, followed by Jharkhand (199 incidents and 39 deaths), Odisha (50 incidents and 9 deaths), Maharashtra (30 incidents and 8 deaths) and Bihar (26 incidents and 8 deaths).

2.26   The overall improvement in the LWE scenario can be attributed to greater presence and increased capacity of the Security Forces across the LWE affected States, better operational strategy and better monitoring of development schemes in affected areas. The State-wise break up of LWE violence profile is given in the table below.

State-wise Extent of LWE Violence during 2011-2020

State	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021 (upto 31.03.2021)	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	54	9	67	13	28	7	18	4	35	8	17	6	26	7	12	3	18	5	12	4	6	1
Bihar	316	63	166	44	177	69	163	32	110	17	129	28	99	22	59	15	62	17	26	8	8	0
Chhattisgarh	465	204	370	109	355	111	328	112	466	101	395	107	373	130	392	153	263	77	315	111	78	29
Jharkhand	517	182	480	163	387	152	384	103	310	56	323	85	251	56	205	43	200	54	199	39	39	9
Madhya Pradesh	8	0	11	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	12	2	3	1	4	0	5	2	16	2	5	0
Maharashtra	109	54	134	41	71	19	70	28	55	18	73	23	69	16	75	12	66	34	30	8	14	2
Odisha	192	53	171	45	101	35	103	26	92	28	86	27	81	29	75	12	45	11	50	9	14	2
Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	4	14	5	11	2	7	0	5	2	11	2	8	2	15	2	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	92	45	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	6	1	8	0	7	0	8	0	10	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Total	1760	611	1415	415	1136	397	1091	310	1089	230	1048	278	908	263	833	240	670	202	665	183	164	43

2.27   The geographical spread of LWE violence has also been shrinking considerably. In 2020, LWE violence was reported from 226 PSs in 53 districts spread across 9 States as compared to 328 PSs in 76 districts spread over 10 States in 2013. The arc of violence has been considerably restricted with just 30 districts accounting 88% of the LWE violence. The Communist Party of India (CPI) (Maoist) continues to be the most potent among the various LWE outfits in the country and accounted for more than 86% of total LWE violent incidents and 96% of resultant deaths. Amidst increasing reverses, the CPI (Maoist) has been making efforts to expand to new areas along inter-State borders without any significant success.

2.28   With the Maoists forced to remain on the back-foot in most States, it is time to consolidate the gains in order to end this menace once and for all.

Specific Measures taken by the Central Government to Combat LWE

2.29   **Ban on CPI (Maoist)** : The CPI (Maoist), which is the major LWE organization responsible for most incidents of violence/casualties, has been included in the Schedule of Terrorist Organizations, along with all its formations and front organizations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

2.30   **Strengthening the Intelligence Mechanism:** In order to counter the growing

challenge of LWE activities, several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies at the Central and State level. This includes intelligence sharing through Multi Agency Centre (MAC) at the Central level and State Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) at the State level on a 24x7 basis. Other steps taken to strengthen the intelligence mechanism include setting up of Joint Command and Control Centre at Jagdalpur and Gaya, strengthening of technical and human intelligence, better cooperation amongst SFs, district police and intelligence agencies, thrust on generation of real time intelligence and creation/strengthening of State Intelligence Bureaus (SIBs) in the LWE affected States for which Central assistance is provided through the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS).

2.31 **Better Inter-State Coordination:** The area of operations of CPI (Maoist) cadres is not confined to a single State but is spread over several States. Therefore, better inter-State coordination at various levels on a number of aspects is essential. GoI has taken a number of steps to improve inter-State meetings and interactions between the bordering districts of LWE affected States.

2.32 **Tackling the problem of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs):** Majority of casualties to security forces in anti-LWE operations are caused by IEDs. MHA continues to support extensive counter-IED capacity building efforts of CAPFs and State Police Forces. MHA has also issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on 'Issues related to Explosives/IEDs/Landmines in LWE Affected Areas' and circulated to all stakeholders to promote best practices in IED Management.

2.33 **IR/Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB):** The LWE affected States have been sanctioned 66 IR/SIRBs mainly to strengthen security apparatus at their level and also to enable the States to provide gainful employment to youth, particularly in the LWE affected areas. Of these, 54 have been raised.

2.34 S**chemes of MHA in LWE affected areas:** The following Schemes are being implemented by MHA in LWE affected areas:

(a) **Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme:** GoI reimburses the LWE affected State Governments the security related expenditure incurred on ex-gratia payment to the family of civilian/SFs killed in LWE violence, training and operational needs of security forces, insurance of police personnel, compensation to the surrendered LWE cadres, community policing, village defence committees and publicity material. The scheme has been further strengthened with the increased outlay. In addition, new items like compensation for incapacitated security personnel and property damage have been included for the first time in 2017. The SRE Scheme aims at augmentation of capacity of LWE affected States to fight the LWE menace. In the financial year (FY) 2019-20, ₹367.26 crore has been released. In the FY 2020-21, ₹304.49 crore has been released. ₹367.26 crore has been released. In the FY 2020-21, ₹304.49 crore has been released.

(b) **Special Infrastructure Scheme including Construction of 250 Fortified PSs in LWE affected States:** The scheme is implemented for strengthening of the State Intelligence Branches (SIBs) and SFs of the States as well as fortification of 250 PSs @ ₹2.5 crore per PS. The total outlay of the scheme is ₹1006.00 crore (i.e. ₹604 crore as Central Share (60%) and ₹402 crore as State Share). ₹152.67 crore

has been released under the scheme as advance.

(c) Fortified Police Stations Scheme: Under this scheme 400 Fortified PSs were sanctioned. The scheme is on the verge of completion and all 400 fortified PSs have been constructed.

(d) Civic Action Programme (CAP): Under this Scheme, financial grants are provided to CAPFs to undertake various welfare activities in the LWE affected areas. This Scheme aims to bridge the gap between the local population and SFs. ₹20 crore have been released to CAPFs in FY 2019-20 and ₹7.22 crore have been released in the current FY.

(e) Special Central Assistance (SCA) for 30 most LWE affected districts: Under the scheme, funds are provided to State to fill the critical gaps in Public Infrastructure and Services, which are of emergent nature and require immediate action. ₹2148.24 crore has been released to the States covered under SCA during the last 3 years. In the current FY 2020-21, ₹450 crore has been released.

(f) Assistance to Central Agencies for LWE Management Scheme (ACALWEMS): The Scheme has been approved with a total outlay of ₹150 crore @ ₹50 crore per annum. Under the scheme, funds are provided to the CAPFs/ Central agencies for hiring of helicopters by Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), payment of bills pertaining to air-lift provided by Indian Air Force (IAF) for counter LWE operations and for infrastructure support to CAPFs. During FY 2019-20, ₹109 crore was released under ACALWEM Scheme. In the current FY 2020-21, ₹69.35 crore has been released.

Monitoring Mechanism

2.35   MHA monitors the LWE situation on a regular basis at the level of the Union Home Minister, Home Secretary and Special Secretary/Additional Secretary. A Review Group, Chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, also reviews the LWE situation and progress of developmental schemes in LWE affected areas through meetings and Video Conferences with the representatives of Central Ministries/Departments concerned and State Governments.

2.36   Schemes/Initiatives being implemented by different Ministries/Departments in the LWE affected areas

(a) For rapid development in the LWE affected States, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has given General Approval for diversion of forest land for infrastructure related projects in 14 categories relating to schools, dispensaries/hospitals, electrical and telecommunication lines, drinking water projects, water/rain harvesting structures, minor irrigation canals, non-conventional sources of energy, skill upgradation/vocational training centre, rural roads. The General Approval was earlier for diversion of up to 5 ha of forest land, which has been increased to 40 ha for LWE areas, with validity up to 31.12.2020 in terms of section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) GoI has been implementing Road Requirement Plan (RRP-I) since 26.02.2009 for improving road connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 States namely, Andhra Pradesh (now Andhra Pradesh and Telangana), Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. The Scheme envisages construction of 5,362 km of roads and 08 critical bridges at the estimated cost of ₹8673 crore. Up to 31.03.2021, a total of 4,981 km of

roads and 06 critical bridges have been completed.

(c) The Government approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas" on 28.12.2016 to improve the rural road connectivity in the most LWE affected districts. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is the sponsoring/ implementing Ministry of the Project. The scheme envisaged construction/upgradation of 5,412 km road and 126 bridges/Cross Drainage works at an estimated cost of ₹11,725 crore in 44 LWE affected districts. Sanction of 9,268 km has already been conveyed to the States. Of these, 3,505 km of road has been completed.

(d) In order to address telecom connectivity issues in LWE areas, a scheme for installation of Mobile Towers is being implemented by the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications. 2,335 Mobile Towers have been operationalized in Phase-I of the scheme and installation of 4,072 Mobile Towers has been approved in Phase-II of the Project. Of these, 2,542 towers are under tender process.

(e) To protect the rights of Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers, title deeds are given to the people under the Forest Rights Act. Till now, 16,22,128 title deeds have been distributed to individuals and community in 10 LWE affected States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This will ensure their livelihood, will provide food security and protect their rights on the forest land.

(f) GoI has been implementing a special scheme, namely, 'Skill Development in 47 LWE affected districts' for creating infrastructure and providing employment linked skill training to youths in LWE affected areas. The Scheme of Skill Development envisages construction/ establishment of one ITI each in 47 districts and two Skill Development Centers (SDCs) each in 34 districts.

(g) Eleven LWE affected districts which were severely affected did not have Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Ministry of Education has sanctioned 11 new KVs for these districts. Of these, 09 new KVs have been opened and the remaining 02 will be opened shortly. Similarly 06 new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned. All of these have been opened.

(h) For financial inclusion of the local populace in LWE affected areas, particularly the 30 most LWE affected districts, new bank branches, ATMs, Banking Correspondents (BCs) and Post Offices are being opened by the Department of Financial Services and the Department of Posts. 1,170 Bank Branches, 959 ATMs, 12,628 BCs and 1,769 new Post Offices have been opened in most LWE affected districts in the last 5 years.

(i) For imparting quality education to students in tribal areas, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is opening Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). 217 EMRS have been sanctioned by MoTA and 46 are in the process of approval for the 55 tribal-dominated LWE affected districts. Of these, 78 are functional.

2.37 GoI has been addressing the menace holistically by adopting the multi-pronged

approach and the results have been encouraging. LWE theatre has witnessed a consistent decline in violence and considerable shrinkage in geographical spread in the last 6 years. However, it is clear that the Maoists do not want root causes like underdevelopment addressed in a meaningful manner since they resort to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, health 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 recognized by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the Maoists to eschew violence, join the mainstream and recognize the fact that the socio-economic and political dynamics and aspirations of 21st Century India are far removed from the Maoist world-view. The Government is optimistic of eradicating the LWE problem through the strategic vision articulated above.

NORTH EAST

Introduction

2.38   The North Eastern Region (NER) comprises eight States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. This region is culturally and ethnically diverse, having more than 200 ethnic groups with distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identities. The Region covers 7.97% of the country's geographical area and 3.78% of its population. It has 5,484 km of international border viz. Bangladesh (1,880 km), Myanmar (1,643 km), China (1,346 km), Bhutan (516 km) and Nepal (99 km). The terrain, the state of socio-economic development and historical factors such as language/ethnicity, tribal rivalry, migration, control over local resources and long and porous international borders have been the causes of security situation in the NE States. This has resulted in violence, extortion and diverse demands by various Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) which maintain safe havens/camps in neighbouring countries. Basic data regarding area and population of NE States is as under:

States	Area (sq km)	Population (as per census 2011)	Density of Population
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	13,83,727	17
Assam	78,438	3,12,05,576	398
Manipur	22,327	28,55,794	115
Meghalaya	22,429	29,66,889	132
Mizoram	21,081	10,97,206	52
Nagaland	16,579	19,78,502	119
Sikkim	7,096	6,10,577	86
Tripura	10,486	36,73,917	350
Total NE	2,62,179	4,57,72,188	173
All India	32,87,263	1,21,08,54,977	382

Measures taken by Government to deal with Insurgency in NER

2.39   Though Law & Order is a State subject, the Central Government is supplementing efforts of State Governments for curbing the illegal and unlawful activities of insurgent groups of NE States through various measures. These include deployment of CAPFs, reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) to the State Governments under SRE Scheme, Central assistance to the State Governments for modernization of State Police Forces, sanction of IR Battalions, banning the Unlawful Associations operating in NE Region under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) and declaring specific areas/States as 'disturbed areas' under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (AFSPA).

2.40   To deal with armed insurgency in NE, the entire State of Nagaland, Assam and Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area) are under AFSPA. Due to the improved security situation, AFSPA has been removed completely from State of Tripura with effect from 22.05.2015 and Meghalaya with effect from 01.04.2018. In Arunachal Pradesh, area under AFSPA has been reduced from 16 PSs/Outposts areas bordering Assam to 04 PSs, besides 03 districts of Tirap, Changlang and Longding. The notifications declaring Manipur and Assam as "disturbed area" have been issued by the State Governments.

2.41   To curb the illegal and unlawful activities by insurgent groups of NE States, 16 insurgent organizations have been declared "unlawful associations" and/or "terrorist organizations" under UAPA. A list of unlawful associations/ terrorist organizations of NER is at Annexure III.

2.42   Central Government has deployed CAPFs to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security to vulnerable institutions and installations. 488 Coys of CAPFs are deployed for border guarding duties along the international borders of Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh and Myanmar with NE States. 393 Coys of CAPFs are deployed in the NE States for Internal Security and Counter Insurgency Operations. Further, GoI is assisting the State Governments for augmenting and upgrading their police forces to deal with insurgency. To this end, 61 IR Battalions have been sanctioned for the NE States. These include 11 Battalions each for Assam, Manipur and Tripura, 07 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, 06 for Meghalaya, 05 for Mizoram and 03 for Sikkim.

2.43   The Central Government has been pursuing a policy of talks/negotiations with such insurgent groups which abjure violence, lay down arms and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the framework of the Constitution of India. As a result, a number of outfits have come forward for talks with the Government and have entered into Suspension of Operations (SoO) and some of them have signed Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) and dissolved themselves. Those who are not in talks are being dealt with by the CAPFs, Armed Forces and the State Police through Counter Insurgency Operations.

2.44   The Central Government has been implementing a scheme for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States seriously affected by insurgency since 1995. The scheme is being implemented in all NE States except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under the scheme, fund is shared between Centre and State in the ratio of 90:10 and expenditure incurred by NE

States on various security related items, including raising of IR 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, 100% of ex-gratia payment to CAPFs personnel, 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/State Government have entered into agreement for SoOs and expenditure incurred on surrendered insurgents and their rehabilitation is being reimbursed. Reimbursement made to NE States under SRE scheme during the last five years and current FY (up to 31.12.2020) is at Annexure IV.

2.45   MHA has been implementing a scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of insurgents in NE with effect from 01.01.1998, to wean away the misguided youth who strayed into the fold of insurgency and later find themselves trapped into that net. The Scheme also seeks to ensure that insurgents, who have surrendered, do not find it attractive to join insurgency again. The scheme has been revised with effect from 01.04.2018 for six NE States (except Sikkim and Mizoram). Under the policy, following benefits are to be extended to surrendered insurgents:

(a) An immediate grant of ₹4 lakhs to each surrenderee, which is to be kept in the name of the surrenderee as Fixed Deposit in a bank 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;

(b) Payment of stipend of ₹6,000/- per month to each surrenderee for a period of three years;

(c) Incentives for weapons/ammunition surrendered by the insurgents.

(d) Vocational training to the surrenderees for self-employment.

(e) Funds for construction of rehabilitation camps. 90% of total expenditure incurred on rehabilitation of surrenderees will be reimbursed under SRE Scheme to NE States.

Pursuant to this policy of the Government, many cadres of various insurgent groups of NE Region have surrendered and joined the mainstream of the society.

2.46   In order to win the hearts of local populace and boost the image of armed forces among the common people, Army and CAPFs conduct Civic Action Programme. Under this Programme, various welfare/developmental activities are undertaken like holding of medical camps, sanitation drives, sports meet, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school buildings, roads, bridges and running adult education centres etc. Details of funds released to CAPFs/Army under Civic Action Programme during the last five years and current financial year (up to 31.12.2020) are at Annexure V.

2.47   In order to provide connectivity to remote areas of NER, Helicopter subsidy scheme is being implemented by MHA in the NE States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur. It further aims to provide affordable passenger transport in NER, evacuation during natural calamities and for urgent medical evacuation etc. MHA bears 75% of total cost of operation after deducting passenger recovery or flat 20% of actual operation cost, whichever is more. For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours has been fixed for the helicopter service operating in these States as tabulated below:

NE State	Type of Helicopter	No. of flying hours sanctioned per annum
Tripura	Dauphin	480
Arunachal Pradesh	Ist MI-172 2nd MI-172 Bell 412	960 1200 1300
Sikkim	Bell-407	1200
Meghalaya	Dauphin	720
Nagaland	Ist Bell 412 2nd Bell 412	1200
Mizoram	Dauphin	1200
Manipur	Bell 412	744

Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Helicopter Services in NE States during the last five years and current FY (up to 31.12.2020) is at Annexure VI.

Security Situation in North East

2.48   The security situation in the NE States has improved substantially since 2014. The year 2020 recorded the lowest insurgency incidents and casualties among the civilians and security forces during the last two decades. Compared to 2014, there has been an 80% reduction in insurgency incidents in 2020. Similarly, in this period, SFs casualties have come down by 75% and civilian deaths by 99%.

2.49   The year 2020 saw a decline of about 27% in insurgency incidents (2019 - 223, 2020 - 162) and 72% in casualties of civilian and SFs personnel (2019 - 25, 2020 - 07) compared to 2019. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 21 insurgents, arrest of 646 insurgents and recovery of 305 weapons in 2020 in the region. A total of 2,644 cadres of insurgent outfits of NE States surrendered their arms in 2020 and joined the mainstream society.

2.50   The profile of violence in NER as a whole since 2014 is given below:

Year	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremist arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremist surrendered	Arms surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	824	181	1934	20	212	291	151	1104	369
2015	574	149	1900	46	46	143	69	828	267
2016	484	87	1202	17	48	267	93	605	168
2017	308	57	995	12	37	130	27	405	102
2018	252	34	804	14	23	161	58	420	117
2019	223	12	936	04	21	158	67	312	108
2020	162	21	646	05	02	2,644*	434*	305	68

provisional figures

2.51   While the States of Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura remained by and large peaceful, there is a marked improvement in the security situation in other States of the region. In 2020, insurgency-related violence declined by 42% in Arunachal Pradesh, 12% in Assam, 23% in Manipur and 45% in Nagaland compared to 2019. The State-wise violence profile of NE States since 2014 is at Annexure VII.

Assam

2.52   United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) (pro talks) and Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) are under SoO agreement with GoI and/or Government of Assam. However, ULFA (Independent) is active in parts of Assam.

2.53   UPDS (United People's Democratic Solidarity) signed MoS on 25.11.2011 and subsequently dissolved itself. DHD (Dima Halam Daogah) signed MoS on 08.10.2012 and subsequently dissolved itself.

2.54   In a surrender ceremony held on 23.01.2020 at Guwahati, 644 cadres of various outfits (viz. ULFA/I-50, National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) - 8, Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO) - 6, Rava National Liberation Front - 13, Communist Party of India/Maoist - 1, National Santhal Liberation Army - 87, Adivasi Dragon Fighter - 178 and National Liberation Front of Bengali - 301) surrendered their arms. A total of 177 arms, 52 grenades, 71 bombs, 3 rocket launchers, 306 detonators, 1.93 kg explosive and 1,686 rounds of ammunition were deposited by them.

2.55   In a major development towards ending over 50 years of Bodo crisis, a MoS was signed on 27.01.2020 between GoI, Government of Assam and representatives of Bodo Groups including National Democratic Front of Bodoland/ Progressive (NDFB/P), NDFB/Ranjan Diamary, NDFB/Saoraigwra, United Bodo Peoples' Organization (UBPO) and All Bodo Students' Union (ABSU) at New Delhi. Following the settlement, 1,615 cadres of NDFB groups surrendered their arms on 30.01.2020. The NDFB groups disbanded themselves on 9th – 10th March, 2020.

2.56   In 2020, insurgency-related incidents declined by 12% in Assam, as compared to 2019 [2019 - 17, 2020 - 15]. There have been no SFs deaths in the violent incidents in the State, in 2020. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 05 insurgents, arrest of 79 insurgents and recovery of 73 weapons in the State in 2020. ULFA/I outfits accounted for about 47% of the insurgency incidents in the State and was involved in 07 violent incidents during 2020.

Tripura

2.57   The State of Tripura has remained peaceful. The activities of main UG outfits viz. National Liberation Front of Twipra/ Biswamohan (NLFT/B) and All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) have been contained.

2.58   A MoS between GoI, Government of Tripura and National Liberation Front of Twipra led by Sh. Sabir Kumar Debbarma (NLFT/SD) was signed on 10.08.2019. As per MoS, NLFT(SD) has agreed to abjure the path of violence, join the mainstream and abide by the Constitution of India. As a result, 88 cadres surrendered with 44 arms in a surrender ceremony held on 13.08.2019.

2.59   In order to arrive at a permanent solution to the long standing issue of rehabilitating the Bru families, a new agreement was signed between GoI, Government of Mizoram, Government of Tripura and representatives of

Bru migrants on 16.01.2020 in New Delhi. As per this Agreement, Bru migrants will be settled in Tripura and would be given financial assistance/aid by GoI for their resettlement in Tripura and all round development, through a package of around ₹661.00 crore. Also, each resettled family would be given 30x40 sq. ft. piece of land for construction of house in Tripura in addition to the assistance of a fixed deposit of ₹4 lakhs, ₹5,000/- cash assistance per month for two years, free ration for two years and ₹1.5 lakh for housing assistance to each family.

Meghalaya

2.60   The major insurgent outfits presently active in the State are Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA) and Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC).

2.61   MoS between GoI, the State Government of Meghalaya and the Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) and ANVC/B was signed on 24.09.2014. The ANVC and ANVC/B have dissolved on 15.12.2014.

2.62   In 2020, there have been 05 insurgency-related incidents in the State and no casualties of civilian and SFs personnel in violent incidents reported in the State. There has been no kidnapping/abduction case in 2020 in the State.

Nagaland

2.63   The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) split in 1988 into groups - NSCN-(IM) led by Isak C Swu and Th. Muivah and NSCN(K) led by S.S Khaplang, a Naga from Myanmar. GoI signed a formal ceasefire agreement with Isak-Muivah group of NSCN in 1997 and it was extended indefinitely since 2007. GoI and NSCN(IM) signed a Framework Agreement on 03.08.2015. Presently, various factions of NSCN viz. NSCN(NK), NSCN(R) and

NSCN(K-Khango) are under ceasefire with GoI. Currently, only one faction of NSCN/K–Yung Aung faction, largely based in Myanmar, remains active.

2.64   In 2020, the State of Nagaland witnessed a 45% decline in the number of violent incidents compared to 2019 (2019 - 42, 2020 - 23). There have been no civilian and SFs deaths in violent incidents in the State in 2020. Counter Insurgency Operations led to neutralization of 02 insurgents, arrest of 222 insurgents and recovery of 84 weapons in the State in 2020. NSCN/IM accounted for about 44% of the insurgency incidents in the State during 2020. In 2020, the number of kidnapping/abduction cases declined by 33% compared to 2019 (2019 - 49, 2020 - 33).

Arunachal Pradesh

2.65   The State of Arunachal Pradesh does not have any active indigenous insurgent group. The State is affected by spill-over insurgency of factions of NSCN and ULFA (Independent) in Tirap, Changlang and Longding districts.

2.66   In 2020, the insurgency related incidents declined by 42% in Arunachal Pradesh compared to 2019 (2019 - 36, 2020 - 21). There has been no civilian death in the violent incidents in the State in 2020. Counter Insurgency Operations by SFs resulted in killing of 07 cadres/insurgents, arrest of 72 insurgents and recovery of 37 weapons in 2020. During 2020, Naga insurgent groups were involved in perpetrating violent incidents in the State [NSCN/IM – 11, NSCN/K-YK - 5, NSCN/U – 2 and ENNG - 1]. There have been 21 cases of kidnapping in the State in 2020.

Manipur

2.67   The State of Manipur is affected by activities of Meitei, Naga, Kuki, Zomi, Hmar insurgent groups. A total of 23 UG outfits under

two conglomerates (United Peoples' Front [UPF] - 8 and Kuki National Organization [KNO] - 15) are currently under SoO with GoI since August, 2008.

2.68   In 2020, there has been a decrease in insurgency related incidents by 23% compared to 2019 (2019 - 126, 2020 - 97). There has been no civilian death in the State in 2020.   Counter Insurgency Operations by SFs resulted in killing of 07 cadres/insurgents, arrest of 259 insurgents and recovery of 92 weapons in the State in 2020. Meitei insurgency accounted for about 44% of insurgency incidents in the State.

Sikkim and Mizoram

2.69   The States of Sikkim and Mizoram are free from insurgency.

Release of Funds on Humanitarian Ground

2.70   MHA deals with a Central Scheme titled 'Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist/ Communal/LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts on Indian Territory' for providing financial assistance for the sustenance and maintenance of the families of the civilian victims of the Terrorist /Communal/ LWE Violence/Cross Border Firing and Mine/IED Blasts. The scheme is an ongoing scheme since 01.04.2008.

2.71   Under this Scheme, the payment of assistance to the Victims/Next of Kin of Victims is made by the District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner concerned and thereafter, the State Government submits the proposals to MHA for reimbursement.

2.72   In order to make the Scheme effective, simple and pragmatic, the guidelines of the scheme have been revised from time to time. As per the latest guidelines effective from 03.10.2019, the salient features of the scheme are as follows:

a)   An amount of ₹5 lakh is provided to the beneficiary, of which 50% is paid to the victim/beneficiary's Savings Bank Account and the remaining 50% in a Fixed Deposit account for a lock-in period of three years.

b)   The fixed deposit account can be prematurely withdrawn under certain circumstances, such as construction of first house property, to incur costly medical expenses and higher studies of dependent children.

c)   The Central Government makes 70% of the reimbursement immediately and the balance 30% after receipt of audit verification report by the Internal Audit Wing of MHA.

2.73   During FY 2020-21, an amount of ₹41 lakh (up to 31.12.2020) has been reimbursed under the Scheme by MHA.

Regulation of Arms and Ammunitions

2.74   **Arms (Amendment) Act, 2019**

(a) The Arms Act, 1959 regulating and controlling the licensing regime of firearms in the country has been further strengthened by appropriate amendments in its extant provisions vide the Arms (Amendment) Act, 2019. The Arms (Amendment) Act, 2019 notified on 13.12.2019 came into force on 14.12.2019.

(b) The amendment provides for enhanced punishment for existing offences and stringent punishment for new offences brought under its purview. Now the Arms Act, 1959 encompasses in its ambit electronic form of licence, provisions of tracing of

firearms and ammunition and new forms of offences viz., illicit trafficking, organized crime, participation in organized crime syndicate and celebratory gunfire.

(c) The amendment has widened the scope of licence for manufacture, sale and conversion of firearms to prevent potential misuse of firearms and ammunition; and also has provisions for tracing of ammunition, to prohibit tampering of marking on ammunition; and strengthening provision for traceability of firearms.

(d) To curb proliferation of firearms in the country, the maximum number of firearms which a person can acquire has been reduced from three to two, but to reduce burden on the licensees, provision has been made of issuance of licences with five years validity. Provisions related to exemption for sportspersons and rifle club members now include all types of firearms being used in shooting sports, which earlier was restricted to point 22 bore rifles and air rifles only.

2.75 Amendment in Arms Rules, 2016

(a) **Amendment in Rule 53(1):** Proviso to Rule 53(1) has been amended to allow investment by Non-Resident Indian (NRI) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders in manufacturing of arms in India to encourage foreign collaboration and facilitate technology transfer.

(b) **Amendment in Rule 105:** In Rule 105, in any State, where there is no post of Commissioner of a Division, appeal against an order of the District Magistrate shall lie with the State Government or to any other officer authorized by the State Government.

(c) **Amendment in Section 13(3)(a)(ii):** Section 13(3) has been amended to include any firearm, instead of only point 22 bore rifle or air rifle, used for target practice by members of rifle clubs or rifle associations licensed or recognized.

Exemptions to Sportspersons

2.76 The exemption to sportspersons for possessing additional firearms has been enhanced over the ceiling of 02 firearms as per their categories, vide S.O. 665 (E) dated 12.02.2020.

2.77 Quantity of ammunition allowed to various categories of sportspersons for their personal consumption has also been enhanced substantially:

	Types of firearms	Quantity of ammunition before and after	
Other shooters holding valid arms licences and who are also members of National Rifle Association of India or affiliated State Rifle Association(s) of NRAI or shooting clubs/District Rifle Association affiliated with State Rifle Association	.22 LR Rifle/Pistol	500	5000
	Any other Pistol/ Revolver caliber	300	2000
	Shotgun caliber	250	5000
	Any other Rifle	200	500

2.78   During the period from 01.03.2020 to 31.01.2021, 17 arms manufacturing licenses were issued by MHA.

2.79   During the same period 20 firearms licenses were also issued to individuals by MHA.

Visit of Sikh Jathas to Pakistan

2.80   As per protocol on visits to religious shrines signed between India and Pakistan on 14.09.1974, the Sikh Jathas visit nine Gurudwaras in Pakistan on the occasion of Baisakhi in April, Martyrdom of Arjan Devji in June, Barsi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in June and Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Devji in October/November. During the year 2020-21, 1,170 pilgrims were recommended to the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) for visiting Pakistan on the occasion of the Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

Celebration of 400th Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji

2.81   GoI is commemorating the 400th Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji at national and international level. A High Level Committee headed by Hon'ble Prime Minister and Executive Committee headed by Hon'ble Home Minister have been constituted.

*   *   *   *

BORDER MANAGEMENT
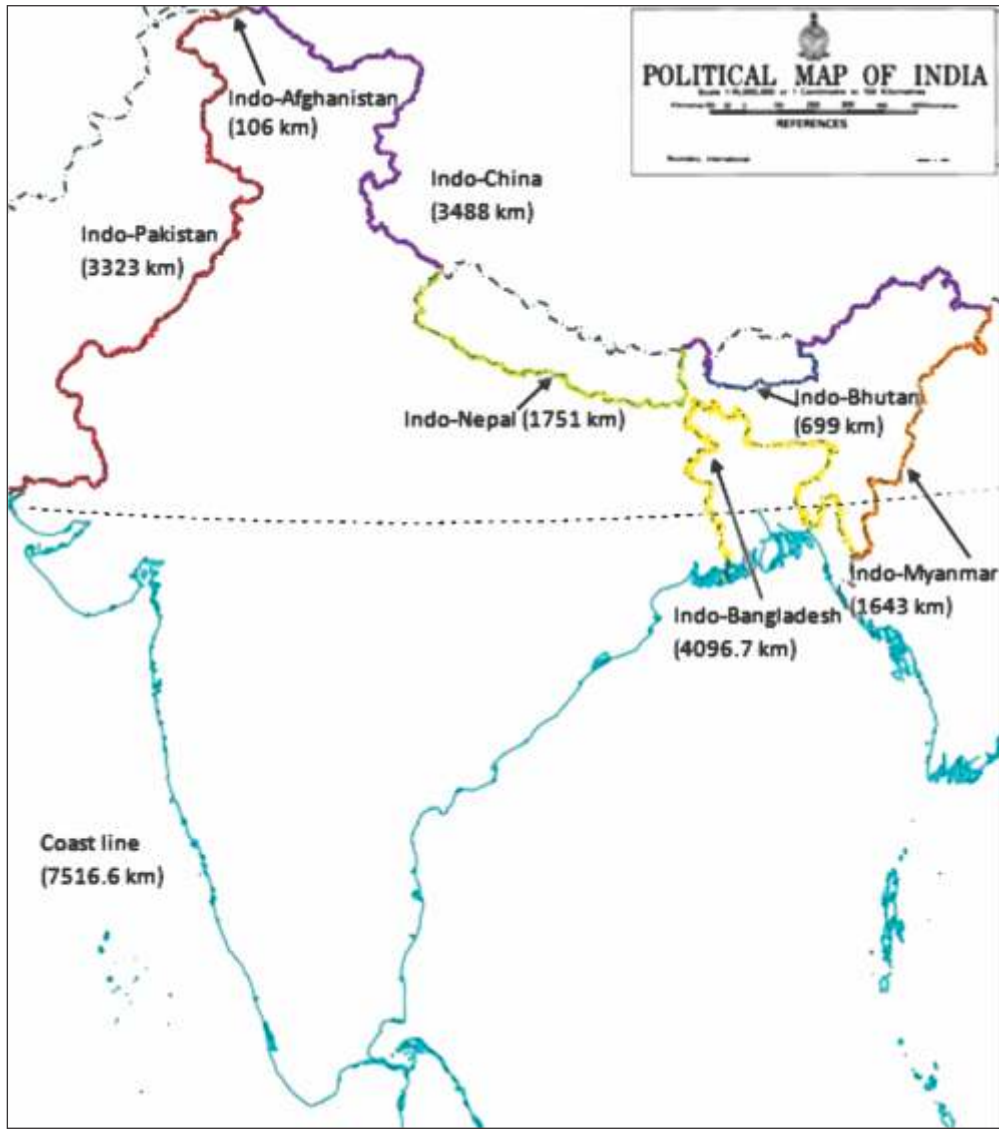
International Land Border

(Source: Survey of India)

BACKGROUND

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

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

3.2   The Department of Border Management was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in January, 2004 to devote focused attention to the issues relating to the management of the international land and coastal borders, strengthening of border policing and guarding, creation of infrastructure such as roads, fencing, flood lighting and Border Out Posts (BOPs)/Company Operating Bases (COBs) at the borders, and implementation of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

Objective of Border Management

3.3   Securing the country's borders against interests hostile to the country and putting in place systems that are able to interdict such elements while facilitating legitimate trade and commerce are among the principal objectives of border management. Proper management of borders, which is vital to 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 to serve its best interests.

3.4   As part of the strategy to secure the borders and 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 fence, floodlighting, BOPs/COBs and building roads along Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-China, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Myanmar borders, development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at various locations on the international borders of the country, and measures to strengthen the Coastal Security. In addition, various developmental works in the border areas have been undertaken by the Department under the BADP, as part of a comprehensive approach to the border management.

3.5   Deployment of forces along the borders is based on the principle of **'One Border, One Border Guarding Force (BGF)'**. Accordingly, domination of each border has been entrusted to a particular BGF as under:

- Bangladesh and Pakistan Borders - Border Security Force (BSF)

- China Border - Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

- Nepal and Bhutan Borders - Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

- Myanmar Border - Assam Rifles

Besides this:

- Indian Army is guarding land borders along the Line of Control (LoC) on Pakistan border along with BSF and Line of Actual Control (LAC) on China border along with ITBP.

- Indian Navy is responsible for overall

Maritime Security which includes coastal and offshore security. Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as authority responsible for coastal security in India's territorial waters including areas patrolled by the Coastal Police.

3.6 Approach and practices of border management vary from one border to another, based on security perceptions and relationship with the neighboring country.

MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB)

3.7 The Indian side of the Indo-Bangladesh border (IBB) passes through West Bengal (2216.7 km), Assam (263 km), Meghalaya (443 km), Tripura (856 km) and Mizoram (318 km). The entire stretch consists of plains, riverine belts, hills and jungles. The area is heavily populated and is cultivated right up to the border.

Border Out Posts

3.8 Border Out Posts (BOPs) are the main workstation of the BSF along the borders. These are self-contained defence out-posts with a specified area of responsibility established along the entire continuum of land borders. Inter-alia, the BOPs are meant to provide appropriate show of force to deter trans-border criminals, infiltrators and the hostile elements from indulging in the activities of intrusion/encroachment and border violations. Each BOP is provided with the necessary infrastructure for accommodation, logistic support and combat functions. At present, 1,069 BOPs are held by BSF along the IBB.

3.9 A proposal for the construction of 422 Composite BOPs (total BOPs along Indo-Pakistan & IBB), at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,584.85 crore has been approved by the Government. Out of 422 Composite BOPs, 326 Composite BOPs are to be constructed along the IBB. The project is targeted for completion by March, 2021.

Border Out Post along Indo-Bangladesh Border

(Source: BSF)

Fencing

3.10   In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across the IBB, the Government has undertaken the construction of fencing along this border.

3.11   The IBB is marked by a high degree of porosity and the checking of illegal cross-border activities and illegal migration from Bangladesh to India have been major challenges. In order to prevent illegal migration and illegal activities including anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India (GoI) had sanctioned the construction of border fencing with floodlights in two phases. The total length of the IBB is 4,096.7 km of which 3,112.18 km has been covered by physical fencing and remaining about 984.52 km will be covered by physical and non-physical barriers. All the ongoing works are to be completed by March, 2021. The non-physical barrier will comprise of technological solutions. Sanction has also been accorded to replace the old design fence with a new design fence. There have been some problems in the construction of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying areas, habitations within 150 yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases and protests by the border population, which delay the completion of the project.

New Design Fence along Indo-Bangladesh Border

(Source: BSF)

Roads

3.12   Border roads have been constructed in order to have better communication and operational mobility in border areas. So far, 3,733.90 km of border roads have been constructed out of the sanctioned length of 4,223.04 km. The ongoing works are to be completed by March, 2021.

Road along Indo-Bangladesh Border

(Source: BSF)

Floodlighting

3.13 The Government has decided to undertake the work of installation of floodlights in the States of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura along the IBB. Out of 3077.549 km Border Floodlight sanctioned along the border, 2,681.99 km of work has been completed. The ongoing work is to be completed by March, 2021.

Indo-Pakistan Border

3.14 India shares 3,323 km of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Union Territory (UT) of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) and UT of Ladakh. The Indo-Pakistan border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features. This border is characterized by attempts of infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband.

Border Out Posts (BOPs)

3.15 A total of 720 BOPs have been sanctioned along the Indo-Pakistan border, out of which 662 BOPs have been completed. The ongoing work in 28 BOPs is likely to be completed by March, 2022 and alternate sites are being located for the remaining 30 BOPs.

Floodlighting

3.16 In order to curb attempts of infiltration and cross-border crimes, the Government has sanctioned 2,078.80 km of floodlights, out of which 2,043.76 km has been completed and remaining 35.04 km work is in progress, which is likely to be completed by September 2023.

Floodlight along Indo-Pakistan Border

(Source: BSF)

Fence

3.17   In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government has sanctioned 2,091.046 km fence, out of which 2,064.666 km has been completed and remaining 26.38 km work is in progress, which is likely to be completed by October, 2022.

New Design Fence along Indo-Pakistan Border

(Source: BSF)

Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System along Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB) and Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB)

3.18 The concept of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS) is the integration of manpower, sensors, networks, intelligence and command control solutions to improve situational awareness at different levels of hierarchy to facilitate prompt and quick response to emerging situations. BSF has studied the Indo – Pakistan and Indo – Bangladesh borders and based on the vulnerability, terrain conditions, crime pattern and peculiarity of area, the borders have been classified into different segments to cover through technological solutions.

3.19 Two pilot projects in stretches of 5 km each have been implemented in Jammu along IPB and one project in 61 km at Dhubri, Assam along IBB is in the final stage of completion.

Indo-Myanmar Border (IMB)

3.20 India shares a 1,643 km long border with Myanmar which passes through the States of Arunachal Pradesh (520 km), Nagaland (215 km), Manipur (398 km) and Mizoram (510 km). Out of 1,643 km, demarcation of 1,472 km has been completed. There are two undemarcated portions along Indo-Myanmar border:

(a) Lohit sub-sector of Arunachal Pradesh – 136 km.

(b) Kabaw valley in Manipur – 35 km.

3.21 A Free Movement Regime (FMR) exists between India and Myanmar. Under the FMR, every member of the hill tribes, who is either a citizen of India or a citizen of Myanmar and who is resident of any area within 16 km on either side of IMB can cross the IMB on production of a border pass (one year validity) issued by the competent authority and can stay up to two weeks per visit.

Indo-China Border

3.22 To redress the situation arising out of lack of infrastructure along Indo-China border, the Government has undertaken construction of roads and BOPs along Indo-China border in the UT of Ladakh and States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

Indo-Nepal Border

3.23 India and Nepal share a border of 1,751 km which passes through the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim. The main challenges are to check misuse of porous border by terrorists and criminals for illegal and anti-national activities.

3.24 The Government has approved construction/upgradation of 1,299.80 km of roads along the Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Indo-Bhutan Border

3.25 India and Bhutan share a border of 699 km which passes through the States of Assam, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim. The main challenges are to check misuse of porous border by terrorists and criminals for illegal and anti-national activities.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

3.26 The Department of Border Management, MHA is implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments and UT Administrations as part of a comprehensive approach to border management. The aim of BADP is to meet special

developmental needs and wellbeing of the people living in the remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders and to provide essential infrastructure through convergence of the Central/ State/ UT/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach. The programme covers 449 border blocks in 117 border districts of 16 States and 02 UTs located along the international land borders. The BADP is a Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The funding pattern of BADP (like other Core CSSs), in respect of 08 North Eastern (NE) States (viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur,

Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura), 02 Himalayan States (viz. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and 01 UT viz, J&K is in the ratio 90:10 (Centre Share: State/UT Share), in respect of 06 other States (viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) the ratio is 60:40 (Centre Share:State Share). In the case of UT of Ladakh (UT without Legislature), Centre Share is 100%. Funds under BADP are provided to the States/UTs for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.

Construction of computer room, art room, science laboratory and library at Government Higher Secondary School, Village: 2 KWM, Block: Khajuwala, District: Bikaner (Rajasthan), Year of Completion: 2019-20.

(Source: State Government of Rajasthan)

Guidelines of BADP

3.27   The programme covers all the census villages/towns, semi-urban and urban areas located within 0-10 km distance (crow–fly/aerial

distance) from the first habitation from International Boundary (IB). The works/projects undertaken under the BADP relate to construction of roads, bridges, drinking water

supply, health, education, agriculture, social sector activities such as creation of social infrastructure, sports activities, etc.

Funding Pattern under BADP

3.28   As per the BADP guidelines (2020), 10% of the total allocated funds is reserved for providing incentives to the better performing States/UTs. 10% of the total allocated funds is additionally allocated to the States/UTs abutting Indo-China Border (Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand) for taking up works/projects in the

border districts abutting Indo-China Border. Remaining 80% funds are divided in a 40:60 ratio and 40% of the funds are allocated to eight NE States and; 60% of the funds are allocated to the remaining eight border States and two UTs. Funds are allocated to States/UTs on the basis of (i) Length of international border (33% weightage); (ii) Area of the border belt covering census villages, semi-urban and urban areas situated within 0-10 km (33% weightage) (iii) Population of the census villages, semi-urban and urban areas situated within 0-10 km of IB (33% weightage).

Construction of Damar Road from Ratadiya to Rohtad Village: Ratadiya, Block: Bhuj, District: Kachchh (Gujarat)
Year of Completion: 2019-20

(Source: State Government of Gujarat)

Fund Flow under BADP

3.29   In 2020-21, funds available for BADP were ₹64.32 crore (RE) (including ₹35 lakh administrative expenditure). The details of funds

released to the States/UTs under BADP during the past four financial years (2016-17 to 2019-20) and current financial year's (2020-21) allocation and release are as under:

Statement showing the release of funds under BADP during 2016-17 to 2019-20 and allocation and release for FY 2020-21.

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	State/UT	2016-17 (Central Share)		2017-18 (Central Share)		2018-19 (Central Share)		2019-20 (Central Share)		2020-21 (Central Share)	Position as on 31.01.2021
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation (RE)	Release **
1	Arunachal Pradesh	108.97	108.97	154.14	154.14	80.87	80.87	42.15	42.15	24.50	24.50
2	Assam	34.05	34.05	56.00	56.00	49.50	49.50	63.30	63.30	0.00	0.00
3	Bihar	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	32.20	32.20	51.09	51.09	0.00	0.00
4	Gujarat	38.00	38.00	31.72	31.72	56.23	56.23	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	31.00	31.00	35.00	35.00	25.95	25.95	27.49	27.49	0.00	0.00
6	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	190.39	190.39	198.89	198.89	84.00	84.00	69.24	69.24	0.00	0.00
7	Ladakh (UT)							45.13	45.13	0.00	0.00
8	Manipur	30.76	30.76	27.56	27.56	20.34	20.34	14.93	14.93	0.00	0.00
9	Meghalaya	36.67	36.67	36.56	36.56	22.69	22.69	45.36	45.36	0.00	0.00
10	Mizoram	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	32.20	32.20	55.93	55.93	12.29	12.29
11	Nagaland	32.15	32.15	40.04	40.04	33.96	33.96	24.85	24.85	5.07	5.07
12	Punjab	27.98	27.98	28.00	28.00	33.08	33.08	24.72	24.72	0.00	0.00
13	Rajasthan	123.72	123.72	116.00	116.00	81.20	81.20	38.53	38.53	0.00	0.00
14	Sikkim	25.00	25.00	28.01	28.01	27.50	27.50	53.01	53.01	14.97	14.97
15	Tripura	70.89	70.89	65.07	65.07	49.70	49.70	44.64	44.64	0.00	0.00
16	Uttar Pradesh	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	26.60	26.60	51.41	51.41	0.00	0.00
17	Uttarakhand	27.08	27.08	31.00	31.00	29.20	29.20	43.60	43.60	7.14	7.14
18	West Bengal	108.32	108.32	122.00	122.00	85.40	85.40	115.21	115.21	0.00	0.00
	Total	1015.00	1015.00	1100.00	1100.00	770.62	770.62	824.59	824.59	63.97	63.97
	BADP Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
	BADP 'OC' Head	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.350	0.350
	Grand Total	**1015.00**	**1015.00**	**1100.00**	**1100.00**	**770.62**	**770.62**	**824.59**	**824.59**	**64.32**	**64.32**

Construction of Irrigation Canal at Village: Dangsapara, Block: Kalaichar, District: South West Garo Hills (Meghalaya), Year of Completion: 2020-21

(Source: State Government of Meghalaya)

Coastal Security

India's Coastline

3.30   India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km bordering the mainland and the islands, with Bay of Bengal on 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 UTs viz. Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (A&NI) situated on the coast.

S. No.	State/ UT	Length (in km)
1	Gujarat	1214.70
2	Maharashtra	652.60
3	Goa	101.00
4	Karnataka	280.00
5	Kerala	569.70
6	Tamil Nadu	906.90
7	Andhra Pradesh	973.70
8	Odisha	476.40
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

3.31   Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security, which includes coastal and offshore security. Indian Navy is assisted by Indian Coast Guard (ICG), Coastal Police and other Central and State agencies. ICG has also additionally

been designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in Territorial Waters, including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General of ICG has been designated as Commander Coastal Command and is responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal security.

Coastal Security Scheme (CSS)

3.32   The Department of Border Management is implementing CSS in phases with the objective of strengthening the infrastructure of the Police Force of Coastal States/UTs for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow waters close to the coast.

3.33   The CSS (Phase-I) was implemented from 2005-06 with an outlay of ₹646 crore over a period of 6 years. Under the Scheme, coastal States/UTs were provided with 73 Coastal Police Stations (CPS), 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 interceptor boats, 153 jeeps, 312 motorcycles and 10 Rigid Inflatable Boats (RIBs).

3.34   The CSS (Phase-II) has been formulated in the context of the fast changing coastal security scenario subsequent to the Mumbai incidents on 26.11.2008 and followed by a vulnerability/gap analysis carried out by coastal States and UTs which projected additional requirements for strengthening the coastal security infrastructure. The CSS (Phase-II) approved by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) with an outlay of ₹1,579.91 crore has been implemented during the period w.e.f. 01.04.2011 to 31.03.2020. Under Phase-II, the coastal States/UTs have been provided with 131 CPS, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operational Centres, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.

3.35   Under CSS phase-II, all the sanctioned 131 CPSs have been operationalized, 36 jetties have been constructed, 10 Marine Operational Centres are functional, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles have been procured.

3.36   State/UT-wise implementation of CSS-II is as below:

S. No.	State/UT	Coastal Police Stations				Jetties		Four wheelers		Two wheelers		Marine Operation Centres		
		Sanctioned	Operational	Constructed	Construction underway	Sanctioned	Constructed/ upgraded	Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Operational	Constructed
1	Gujarat	12	12	11	1	5	0	12	12	24	24	0	0	0
2	Maharashtra	7	7	5	0	3	14*	7	7	14	14	0	0	0
3	Goa	4	4	1	2	2	2	4	4	8	8	0	0	0
4	Karnataka	4	4	4	0	2	2	4	4	8	8	0	0	0
5	Kerala	10	10	10	0	4	2	10	10	20	20	0	0	0
6	Tamil Nadu	30	30	30	0	12	5	30	30	60	60	0	0	0
7	Andhra Pradesh	15	15	15	0	7	0	15	15	30	30	0	0	0
8	Odisha	13	13	11	1	5	2	13	13	26	26	0	0	0

9	West Bengal	8	8	6	2	4	4	8	8	16	16	0	0	0
10	Daman & Diu	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	0	0	0
11	Puducherry	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	6	6	0	0	0
12	Lakshadweep	3	3	1	2	2	1	3	3	6	6	0	0	0
13	A&N Islands	20	20	20	0	10	0	20	20	20	20	10	10	2
	TOTAL	131	131	118	9	60	36	131	131	242	242	10	10	2

(*) – State Government of Maharashtra is upgrading 14 jetties of MMB by constructing engine rooms, operational rooms for the crew of boats instead of construction of three(3) new jetties.

Other Coastal Security Initiatives

Community Interaction Programmes (CIP)

3.37 ICG has been undertaking CIPs for the fishermen to bring in awareness about safety issues at sea. The CIPs 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.

Fishermen Biometric ID Cards

3.38 Fisherman Biometric ID Cards are issued to the Fishermen by the Union Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries. During the 24th Meeting of Western Zonal Council held on 22.08.2019, under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister, it was decided that all marine fishermen going into the sea (Territorial water, Exclusive Economic Zone and High Seas) should carry a QR-enabled Aadhar Card with good quality picture printed on or after 13.03.2019.

Tracking of Vessels/Boats

3.39 All vessels above 20 m length are mandatorily required to be fitted with Automatic Identification System (AIS) equipment. However, for boats less than 20 m, presently no formal mechanism is in place to track their movements. Subsequent to detailed deliberations at various forums with all stakeholders, all Coastal States/UTs have been requested to consider fitment of ISRO developed tracking devices in all the mechanized vessels in the first phase.

Security of Non-Major/Minor Ports

3.40 There are 227 non-major ports in Coastal States. A 'Compendium of Guidelines' on Security of Non-Major ports was circulated to all stakeholders on 11.03.2016. It contains a broad spectrum of basic security requirements which are needed at Non-Major/Minor ports to address various security concerns. MHA has also requested all coastal States/UT Governments to make their respective Non-major/Minor ports International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) compliant as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Shipping.

Security of Single Point Mooring

3.41 Single-Point Mooring (SPM) is a loading buoy anchored offshore, that serves as a mooring point and interconnects for tankers loading or off-loading gas or liquid products. There are 26 SPMs in operation at varying distances from the

coast. MHA has evolved a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for security of SPMs, which has been circulated to all Coastal States/UTs for compliance.

Coastal Mapping

3.42   Coastal mapping is an important step towards strengthening coastal security. Coastal mapping is a process of putting information on the map which includes vital details and location of Coastal Police Stations, local Police Stations, intelligence set up, fish landing points, fishing villages, Ports, Customs Check Posts, hospitals, railway stations, bus stations, bomb disposal facilities etc. The Coastal States/UTs of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Daman & Diu, Puducherry and A&NI have completed the process of Coastal Mapping. Lakshadweep is in the process of completing the exercise.

Notification of Coastal Police Stations to deal with all crimes committed in the International Waters

3.43   MHA has notified 10 Coastal Police Stations in Coastal States/UTs namely, Navibandar Coastal Police Station, District Porbandar (Gujarat), Yellow Gate Police Station, Mumbai (Maharashtra and Daman and Diu), Harbour Coastal Security Police Station, Harbour, Mormugao, District South Goa (Goa), Mangalore Coastal Security Police Station, District Dakshina Kannada (Karnataka), Fort Kochi Coastal Police Station, Kochi (Kerala and Lakshadweep), B5 Harbour Police Station, Chennai (Tamil Nadu and Puducherry), Gilakaladindi, Machilipatnam, District Krishna (Andhra Pradesh), Paradeep Marine Police Station, District Jagatsinghpur (Odisha),

Nayachar Coastal Police Station, District Purba Medinipur (West Bengal), and Central Crimes Station, Port Blair (A&NI) to deal with crimes committed in international waters, i.e. beyond territorial waters and upto Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) vide Notification dated 13.06.2016.

National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP)

3.44   GoI has approved the setting up of National Academy of Coastal Policing (NACP) at Devbhoomi Dwarka, Gujarat. In the interim, a temporary campus of the Academy has started functioning from the campus w.e.f 29.10.2018. Three batches of coastal police/customs personnel have completed the Marine Police Foundation Course. DPR for setting up of a permanent campus of the NACP prepared by BSF is under examination.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS (ICPs)

3.45   The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) was established under the LPAI Act, 2010 on 01.03.2012. It functions as a statutory body under the Department of Border Management, MHA with representation from the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, the Department of Revenue and other stakeholders. LPAI also associates with the concerned State Governments and respective BGFs like BSF, SSB and Assam Rifles, deployed at the concerned border of India, in its functioning.

3.46   LPAI provides "single window" infrastructural facilities such as warehouses, examination sheds, parking bays, weigh bridges etc. for cross border movement of passengers and goods at designated locations on the international land borders of India with Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan. LPAI undertakes this by setting up ICPs at the

existing Land Customs Stations. 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 by the ICPs are as under:-

• Passenger Terminal Building
• 24 h. power supply-Electrical substation-DG Sets-power back-up
• Cargo inspection sheds
• Quarantine Block
• Banks
• Door Frame Metal Detector/ Hand Held Metal Detector
• Isolation Bay
• Cafeteria
• Currency exchange
• Cargo process building
• Warehouse/Cold storage
• Area for loose cargo
• Weigh bridges
• Secure and well-lit premises/ CCTV/ PA System/ Fire alarm systems
• Parking area for passengers and cargo vehicles
• Other public utilities.

An ICP, although a single walled complex, is segregated into a passenger facilitation area and a cargo area for processing imports and exports.

3.47 Status of the ICPs under Phase-I:

S. No.	Location	State	International Border	Date of operationalization
1	Attari	Punjab	Pakistan	13.04.2012
2	Agartala	Tripura	Bangladesh	17.11.2013
3	Petrapole	West Bengal	Bangladesh	12.02.2016
4	Raxaul	Bihar	Nepal	03.06.2016
5	Jogbani	Bihar	Nepal	15.11.2016
6	Moreh	Manipur	Myanmar	15.03.2018
7	Dawki	Meghalaya	Bangladesh	Under construction

Development of Additional ICPs

3.48   The following 13 locations have been identified for development of ICPs to further improve the security on the border as well as to facilitate and improve bilateral trade relations with the respective neighbouring countries:

S. No.	ICP Location	State	Border
1.	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal
2.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal
3.	Sutarkandi	Assam	Bangladesh
4.	Ghojadanga	West Bengal	Bangladesh

5.	Changrabandha	West Bengal	Bangladesh
6.	Fulbari	West Bengal	Bangladesh
7.	Bhitamore	Bihar	Nepal
8.	Jaigaon	West Bengal	Bhutan
9.	Panitanki	West Bengal	Nepal
10.	Mahadipur	West Bengal	Bangladesh
11.	Hili	West Bengal	Bangladesh
12.	Banbasa	Uttarakhand	Nepal
13.	Kawrpuichhuah	Mizoram	Bangladesh

3.49   The Government on 17.12.2018 has approved setting up of three ICPs at Sunauli, Rupaidiha (both in UP) along Indo-Nepal Border and Sutarkandi (Assam) along Indo Bangladesh Border, development of Passenger Terminal Building at ICP Petrapole, Construction of BGF accommodation at 07 Phase-1 ICPs, Installation of FBTS at 04 locations (Agartala, Dawki, Jogbani & Moreh) and RDE in 05 locations (Agartala, Attari, Petrapole, Jogbani & Raxaul). Besides, in-principle approval has also been given for developing of 10 ICPs, at Hili, Changrabandha, Kawrpuichhuah, Jaigaon, Panitanki, Ghojadanga, Banbasa, Mahadipur, Fulbari and Bhitamore.

3.50   Ongoing Projects

- Union Home Minister laid the foundation stone for construction of BGF accommodation at ICP Attari (Punjab) along Indo-Pakistan Border on 22.01.2019.

- Union Home Minister laid the foundation stone for ICP Rupaidiha, Uttar Pradesh along the Indo-Nepal Border on 14.01.2019. The construction work is under progress.

- Union Home Minister laid the foundation stone for construction of BGF accommodation at ICP Agartala, ICP Raxaul & ICP Jogbani on 26.02.2019.

- The construction work for Passenger Terminal Building at Petrapole started in February, 2020 and is under progress.

3.51   GoI decided to commemorate 550th Birth Anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak Dev. In this regard the Government approved the development of the Kartarpur Sahib Corridor from Dera Baba Nanak in Gurdaspur District to the International Border with Pakistan to facilitate visit of pilgrims to Gurudwara Darbar Sahib, Kartarpur, Pakistan where Shri Guru Nanak Dev spent last 18 years of his life. The project includes a state-of-the-art Passenger Terminal Building (PTB) on the Indian side with all modern amenities and facilities. The Passenger Terminal Building was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 09.11.2019 and the facility is operational.

*   *   *   *

CRIME SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

4.1 The annual State/Union Territory (UT) data for "Crime in India" is furnished by 36 States/UTs in the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) prescribed proformae. The Bureau collects, collates, compiles and publishes the police recorded criminal cases on an annual basis. The data is entered by State/UT Police at Police Station (PS)/District level. As per international standards, the Bureau follows the 'Principal Offence Rule' for counting of crime data. As such, among many offences registered in a single FIR case, only the most heinous crime (having maximum punishment therein) is taken as a counting unit.

A. Crime Trend Analysis

    a)   **Relating to Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) Offences**

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate		
	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
IPC	30,62,579	31,32,955	32,25,701	237.7	236.7	241.2
SLL	19,44,465	19,41,680	19,30,471	150.9	146.7	144.3
Total	50,07,044	50,74,635	51,56,172	388.6	383.5	385.5

(Source: NCRB)

4.2 A total of 51,56,172 cognizable crimes comprising 32,25,701 IPC crimes and 19,30,471 SLL crimes were reported in 2019, showing an increase of 1.6% over 2018 (50,74,635 cases). During 2019, IPC crimes have increased by 03% and SLL crimes have decreased by 0.6% over 2018. Percentage share of IPC was 62.6% while percentage share of SLL cases was 37.4% of total cognizable crimes during 2019.

    b)   **Offences affecting the Human Body**

4.3 A total of 10,50,945 cases of offences affecting the human body were reported which accounted for 32.6% of total IPC crimes during 2019, out of which Hurt (5,45,061 cases out of 10,50,945 cases) accounted for maximum cases, i.e. 51.9%, followed by cases of Causing Death by Negligence (1,44,842 cases out of 10,50,945 cases) and cases of Kidnapping & Abduction (1,05,037 cases out of 10,50,945 cases) accounting for 13.8% and 10.0% respectively.

    c)   **Offences against Public Tranquility**

4.4 A total of 63,359 cases of offences against public tranquility were registered under various sections of IPC during 2019, of which rioting cases accounted for 72.9% of total such cases.

d) Violent Crimes

Crime Head	Crime Incidence			Crime Rate*		
	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Murder	28,653	29,017	28,918	2.2	2.2	2.2
Kidnapping & Abduction	95,893	1,05,734	1,05,037	7.4	8.0	7.9
Total Violent Crimes	4,26,825	4,28,134	4,17,732	33.1	32.4	31.2

*Crime Rate: Crime Rate is calculated on Incidences of Crime per one lakh of population.

(Source: NCRB)

e) Violent Crimes - Murder

4.5 A total of 28,918 cases of murder were reported during 2019, showing a decline of 0.3% over 2018 (29,017 cases). Dispute (9,516 cases) was the motive in highest number of murder cases followed by Personal vendetta or Enmity (3,833 cases) and Gain (2,573 cases).

f) Violent Crimes- Kidnapping & Abduction

4.6 A total of 1,05,037 cases of kidnapping & abduction were reported during 2019. A total of 1,08,025 (23,104 males and 84,921 females) persons were kidnapped or abducted. 40,646 victims were reported under the category of deemed kidnapped during 2019. Further, a total of 96,295 kidnapped or abducted persons (22,794 males and 73,501 females) were recovered of which 95,551 persons were recovered alive and 744 persons were dead.

g) Disposal of IPC Cases by Police & Court

S. No.	Crime Head under IPC	Total Cases for Investigation	Charge-sheeting Rate	Total Cases for Trial	Total Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
1	Murder	48,553	85.3	2,24,747	6,961	41.9
2	Rape	45,536	81.5	1,62,741	4,640	27.8
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	1,73,245	37.3	2,45,914	3,952	24.9
4	Rioting	79,004	86.8	5,06,152	5,207	19.4
5	Hurt (Simple & Grievous Hurt)	7,02,640	87.7	26,66,893	61,243	30.6
6.	**Total IPC Crimes**	**44,70,678**	**67.2**	**1,26,61,337**	**6,20,809**	**50.4**

(Source: NCRB)

4.7 A total of 44,70,678 (12,42,827 old + 32,25,701 new + 2,150 reopened) cases were reported in the country for investigation. During 2019, charge-sheets were submitted in 21,23,924 cases with a charge-sheeting rate of 67.2%. 31,60,323 cases were disposed of by police and 13,07,738 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. A total of 1,26,61,337 (1,05,37,413 old + 21,23,924 new) cases were reported for trial during the year in the country. During 2019, trials were completed in 12,32,507 cases and 6,20,809 cases resulted in conviction with the conviction rate of 50.4% and the remaining resulted in acquittals or discharge.

h) Disposal of SLL Cases by Police & Court

S. No	Crime Head under SLL	Total Cases for Investigation	Charge-sheeting Rate	Total Cases for Trial	Total Cases Convicted	Conviction Rate
1.	Excise Act	3,20,936	96.9	8,73,926	1,67,556	87.4
2.	Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985	1,01,745	98.5	2,59,492	32,061	76.8
3.	The Arms Act	86,315	98.9	4,25,349	24,278	66.7
4.	**Total SLL Crimes**	**23,37,755**	**93.3**	**83,80,425**	**11,17,691**	**80.8**

(Source: NCRB)

4.8　A total of 23,37,755 (4,07,133 old + 19,30,471 new + 151 reopened) cases were reported for investigation. During 2019, chargesheets were submitted in 17,87,547 cases with the chargesheeting rate of 93.3%. 19,15,765 cases were disposed of by police and 4,21,242 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. A total of 83,80,425 (65,92,878 old + 17,87,547 new) cases were reported for trial during the year in the country. During 2019, trials were completed in 13,82,893 cases and 11,17,691 cases resulted in conviction with a conviction rate of 80.8% and the remaining resulted in acquittals or discharge.

i) Arrests, Conviction & Acquittal

4.9　A total of 31,12,639 persons were arrested under IPC crimes during 2019. A total of 35,56,801 persons were chargesheeted, 8,37,075 persons were convicted, 11,48,939 persons were acquitted or discharged. A total of 21,00,765 persons were arrested under SLL crimes during 2019. A total of 23,17,761 persons were chargesheeted, 13,78,322 persons were convicted, 3,47,214 persons were acquitted or discharged.

B. Vulnerable Sections of Society

a) Crime against Women

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate		
2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
3,59,849	3,78,236	4,05,861	57.9	58.8	62.4

(Source: NCRB)

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Cruelty by husband or his relatives	1,25,298
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	88,367
Kidnapping & Abduction	72,780
Rape	32,033

(Source: NCRB)

4.10 Women are also victims of many general crimes such as murder, robbery, cheating, etc. Only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as 'Crimes against Women'. It may be seen from the table that the reporting of cases relating to crimes against women during the year 2019 have increased by 7.3% over the year 2018. This could be the result of various steps taken by the Government of India (GoI), such as making it mandatory for police to record FIR, sensitization of Police through advisories issued by MHA to States and increased public awareness. The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women is 10.6% of total IPC crimes reported during the year 2019. The rate of crime committed against women was 62.4 in 2019 per one lakh of female population.

4.11 Majority of cases under crimes against women were reported under 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' (30.9%) followed by 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' (21.8%), 'Kidnapping & Abduction of Women' (17.9%) and 'Rape' (7.9%).

b) Crime against Children

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate		
2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
1,29,032	1,41,764	1,48,185	28.9	31.8	33.2

(Source: NCRB)

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Kidnapping & Abduction	69,075
POCSO Act, 2012	47,335

(Source: NCRB)

4.12 It may be seen from the table that a total of 1,48,185 cases of crime against children were registered in the country during 2019. In percentage terms, major crime heads under 'Crime Against Children' during 2019 were kidnapping & abduction (46.6%) and cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO) (31.9%) including child rape. The rate of crime against children was observed as 33.2 during 2019 per one lakh population of children. Strengthening of the POCSO Act by including new offences and providing deterrent penalties through amendments in 2019 has led to greater awareness and sensitivity in reporting the offences to police.

c) Juveniles in Conflict with Law

Crime Incidence		
2017	**2018**	**2019**
33,606	31,591	32,235

(Source: NCRB)

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Theft	8,697
Hurt	6,055
Burglary	2,128
Rape	1,249

(Source: NCRB)

4.13 A total of 38,675 juveniles were apprehended in 32,235 cases, out of which 35,214 juveniles were apprehended under cases of IPC and 3,471 juveniles were apprehended under cases of SLL during 2019. Majority of juveniles in conflict with law apprehended under IPC & SLL crimes were in the age group of 16 years to 18 years (75.2%) (29,084 out of 38,685) during 2019.

d) Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Castes (SCs)

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate		
2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
43,203	42,793	45,935	21.5	21.3	22.8

(Source: NCRB)

4.14 The rate of crime against SCs was observed as 22.8 per one lakh SCs population.

e) Crime/Atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate		
2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
7,125	6,528	8,257	6.8	6.3	7.9

(Source: NCRB)

4.15 It may be seen from the above table that a total of 8,257 cases/atrocities against the STs were reported in the country during 2019. The rate of crime against STs was observed as 7.9 per one lakh STs population.

4.16 The increase in the number of crimes reported on SCs/STs may be attributed to multiple factors, including amendments in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act providing for addition of new offences, dispensing with the requirement for a preliminary enquiry before registration of an FIR, seeking any prior approval of any authority prior to arrest of an accused, stringent penal provisions for public officers for negligence of duties in dealing with crimes against SCs/STs, increased awareness among the masses on their rights through media; and training and sensitization programmes of officials concerned.

f) Crime against Senior Citizens

Crime Incidence			Crime Rate		
2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
22,727	24,349	27,696	21.9	23.4	26.7

(Source: NCRB)

Higher incidence of crime was reported in the following heads:

Crime Head	Total Cases Reported
Simple Hurt	6,042
Theft	4,971
Forgery, Cheating & Fraud	2,758

(Source: NCRB)

4.17   A total of 27,696 cases of crimes against senior citizens were reported in the country during 2019. Simple Hurt, Theft and Forgery, Cheating & Fraud were the major crimes committed against senior citizens during 2019.

C.   Economic Offences

Crime Incidence		
2017	2018	2019
1,48,972	1,56,268	1,65,782

(Source: NCRB)

4.18   Out of three specified categories of economic offences viz. criminal breach of trust, counterfeiting and forgery, cheating & fraud; Forgery, cheating & fraud accounted for maximum such cases, with 1,43,909 cases, followed by criminal breach of trust (20,833 cases) and counterfeiting (1,040 cases) during 2019.

D.   Cyber Crimes

Crime Incidence		
2017	2018	2019
21,796	27,248	44,546

(Source: NCRB)

4.19   During 2019, 53.0% of cyber-crime cases were reported under Computer-related offences (23,612 out of 44,546 cases) followed by fraud with 14.0% (6,233 cases) and Publication /transmission of obscene/sexually explicit act in electronic form with 9.4% (4,187 cases).

E.   Offences against Property

4.20   During 2019, a total of 8,54,618 cases were reported under offences against property (26.5% of total IPC crimes) out of which, theft (6,75,916 cases) followed by burglary (1,00,897 cases) accounting for 79.1% and 11.8% respectively.

Year	2017	2018	2019
Value of Property Stolen (in crore)	5,002.5	5,227	4,719.2
Value of Property Recovered (in crore)	1,296.1	1,849	1,451.6
Percentage Recovery of Stolen Property	25.9%	35.4%	30.8%

(Source: NCRB)

4.21   During 2019, properties worth ₹4,719 crore were stolen and properties worth ₹1,451 crore were recovered, accounting for 30.8% of recovery of stolen properties. During 2019, out of total theft (6,75,916 cases), 2,37,884 cases (35.2%) were under auto/motor vehicle theft cases. During 2019, 2,92,176 cases of property crimes took place at residential premises. However, the majority of robberies took place on roadways with 17,305 cases.

F.   Missing Persons

4.22   A total of 6,93,003 persons (2,70,443 males, 4,22,439 females and 121 transgenders) were missing in 2019 (including missing from previous years). During the year 2019, a total of 3,48,608 persons (1,25,558 males, 2,22,949 females and 101 transgenders) were traced by the end of the year.

4.23   A total of 1,19,617 children (36,972 males, 82,619 females and 26 transgender) were missing in 2019 (including missing from previous years). During the year 2019, a total of 71,253 children

(21,797 males, 49,436 females and 20 transgenders) were traced by the end of the year.

G.   Seizure under Arms Act

4.24   A total of 73,122 cases were registered under the Arms Act, 1959 in which 79,547 arms were seized, out of which 77,567 arms were unlicensed and 1,980 arms were licensed. A total of 1,12,413 ammunitions were seized during 2019.

H.   Seizure of Drugs

4.25 As per Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), a total of 57,867 cases were registered for drug seizure in which 74,620 persons were arrested during 2019 in the country.

*   *   *   *

HUMAN RIGHTS AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

5.1 The Government of India (GoI) has set up a forum for redressal of human rights violations by constituting the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The NHRC is headed by a former Chief Justice of India (CJI) or a Judge of a Supreme Court and comprises 05 other members. 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 and to prevent violation of human rights.

5.2 With the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019, the Deemed Members of the NHRC are as follows:-

(a) Chairperson, National Commission for the Scheduled Castes

(b) Chairperson, National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes

(c) Chairperson, National Commission for Minorities

(d) Chairperson, National Commission for Women

(e) Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

(f) Chairperson, National Commission for Backward Classes

(g) Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities

5.3 The Budget Estimate of NHRC for the year 2020-21 is ₹ 50.80 crore. Up to 31.12.2020, an amount of ₹38.10 crore has been sanctioned by MHA, out of which ₹ 34.66 crore was released after adjusting ₹ 3.44 crore as unspent balance for the year 2019-20.

Handling of Complaints

5.4 During the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, 53,307 cases were registered out of which NHRC disposed of 45,431 cases, which include the cases brought forward from the previous year. NHRC also transferred 9,315 cases to the SHRCs for disposal. During the above period, NHRC recommended payment of monetary relief in 193 cases amounting to ₹ 5,06,50,000/-.

Investigation of Cases

5.5 During the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, Investigation Division of NHRC dealt with 2,257 cases, including 1,155 cases of death in judicial custody, 143 cases of deaths in police custody and 687 fact finding cases. NHRC also dealt with 248 cases of police encounter deaths and conducted spot investigations in 24 cases of alleged violations of human rights.

Rights of Women and Children

5.6 NHRC is committed to the protection of human rights of women and children due to their vulnerability and therefore, has given due importance to it in its new work in all thematic areas. The key international agreement on women's human rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979 which has been ratified by 185 UN Member States was ratified by GoI in 1993. Likewise, the key international agreement on children's rights Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989 was ratified in 1992. Having ratified the CRC and the CEDAW, its provisions are reflected in numerous policies, laws, schemes and programmes being implemented for children and women by GoI.

5.7 Some of the important activities undertaken by NHRC on rights of women and children are as under :

(a) Sub-committee on CEDAW: The Sub-committee on CEDAW was constituted on 01.05.2020 under the Chairpersonship of Smt. Jyotika Kalra, Member, NHRC with the objective to examine whether the domestic laws, policy frameworks and schemes meet the requirements of the articles of the CEDAW and thereafter make recommendations to fill the gaps, if any. Since its constitution, five meetings have been conducted in the year 2020.

(b) Meeting on One Stop Centres (OSCs): The status of implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) on OSCs was reviewed by the Commission along with all concerned stakeholders through a virtual meeting chaired by Smt.

Jyotika Kalra, Member, NHRC, on 29.12.2020.

(c) Meeting of the Core Group on Women: A virtual meeting of the Core Group on Women, chaired by Smt. Jyotika Kalra, Member, NHRC, was held on 17.11.2020, to discuss issues related to reduction of women participation in the labour force and problems of work-life balance faced by women.

(d) Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM): The NHRC organized a virtual conference on 'Online Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)' on 21.07.2020 from 11:00 AM. to 02:00 PM via Google Meet. The Conference was chaired by Smt. Jyotika Kalra, Member, NHRC and the inaugural address was given by Shri Jaideep Govind, Secretary-General, NHRC. Over 100 participants including representatives from Government Ministries such as the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and Ministry of Education, representatives from international agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs), mental health institutions, parent associations, state police departments, national and state commission(s) for protection of child rights, academia, and freelance cyber experts attended the Conference apart from various officials of NHRC.

(e) Release of booklet on UNCRC: The booklet titled "The UNCRC and Indian Legislations, Judgements and Schemes - A Comparative Study by NHRC" prepared and published by the NHRC was released on 21.07.2020 during the 'Online Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM)'

Conference by Smt. Jyotika Kalra, Member, NHRC.

(f) Advisory on Rights of Children in the context of COVID-19: The NHRC, with the help of the Committee of Experts on 'Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Human Rights and Future Response' constituted by it, also formulated and issued an 'Advisory on Protection of the Rights of Children in the context of COVID-19,' on 29.09.2020. The same was sent to concerned Union Ministries and all States/ Union Territories (UTs) for implementation of the recommendations contained in the advisory. The Commission has also asked the concerned Union Ministries and all States/UTs to submit the action taken report on the advisory.

Training Programme

5.8 During the year 2020-21 (from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020), due to COVID-19 pandemic, no NHRC sponsored training programme on Human Rights and related issues has been conducted by any institution. Five Internship programmes were conducted online from July, 2020 to December, 2020 in which 513 Students Interns successfully completed the Internship with NHRC. Apart from the above, online Gender Sensitization programme for in-house officers and staff was organized thrice in the Commission from June, 2020 to December, 2020, which was attended by 183 participants.

International Cooperation

5.9 NHRC is a member of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) and a founder member of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF). NHRC participated and played an active role in the 25th Annual General Meeting of APF held through web on 09.09.2020. The Commission also participated in an expert seminar on Artificial Intelligence & Right to Privacy, UN Virtual Forum on responsible business and human rights, Asia Pacific Forum GANHRI working group on Business & Human Rights, Samarkand Human Rights Forum etc. GANHRI 2020 Annual Meeting held online from 30.11.2020 to 04.12.2020, with two live streamed events on 03.12.2020 & 04.12.2020. The details of Sessions are (i) Knowledge exchange of good practices: Implementation of NHRI mandate and functions in the COVID-19 context, held on 03.12.2020 and (ii) Annual Conference: Climate change: The role of National Human Rights Institutes, held on 04.12.2020.

Regional Conference/Meetings/Advisories:

5.10 Various meetings organized and Advisories issues are as follows:

(a) National Action Plan on Human Rights: The Commission convened a meeting of the Task Force on National Action Plan for Human Rights (NAP-HR) on 07.09.2020 under the chairmanship of Shri Jaideep Govind, Secretary General, NHRC. The agenda of the meeting was to review the progress made on the preparation of the NAP-HR by the concerned Ministries/ Departments. It was deliberated and decided in the meeting that the NAP-HR could be prepared by incorporating a rights-based approach in the existing policies and programmes of various Ministries of GoI which may be associated with economic, social and cultural rights as well as the rights of the weaker sections of society like women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, etc.

(b) Human Rights of Indian Seafarers: The NHRC conducted a virtual Meeting to discuss "Human Rights of Indian Seafarers" on 06.10.2020, under the Chairmanship of Member of the Commission Dr. D.M. Mulay. The Government representatives from the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW), Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) along with the representatives of 'Forum for Integrated National Security (FINS)' academic institute and senior officers of NHRC attended the meeting.

(c) Advisory on various human rights issues: NHRC, viewing the unprecedented situation across the country and being deeply concerned about the rights of the vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant lockdowns, constituted a 'Committee of Experts on Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Human Rights and Future Response'. After due consideration of the impact assessment and recommendations made by the Committee of Experts, the Commission issued the Advisories on following human rights thematic areas:

1. Advisory on Human Rights of the Prisoners & Police Personnel and Future Response;

2. Advisory on Human Rights of Informal Workers during COVID-19;

3. Advisory on Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic: Businesses & Human Rights and Future Response;

4. Advisory on Health in the context of COVID-19;

5. Advisory on Mental Health in context of COVID-19;

6. Advisory on Rights of Women in the context of COVID-19;

7. Advisory on Rights of Children in the context of COVID-19;

8. Advisory on Right to Food Security and Nutrition; and

9. Advisory on Rights of Persons with Disability.

Booklet on Thematic Human Right Issues

5.11 The Commission has prepared booklets on various thematic human right issues, such as Rule of Law, Accessing Remedies in Law, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, Right to Information, Right to Education, The Criminal Justice System, Child Labour and Child Marriage and International Human Rights Covenants and Conventions, with the assistance of Multiple Action Research Group (MARG), and the same were released by Chairperson, NHRC. The New edition of Guidelines for Police Personnel on various Human Rights issues was also published by the Commission to create awareness amongst the stakeholders.

NHRC Foundation Day

5.12 The Commission celebrates its Foundation Day on 12th October every year. For the year 2020, Foundation Day function was not organised due to COVID-19 pandemic. However, Chairperson, NHRC delivered a message on the occasion.

Human Rights Day Function

5.13 Human Rights Day is celebrated every year on 10th December throughout the world. The Commission also celebrates Human Rights Day

every year on 10th December. This year, the Human Rights Day function has been celebrated through web mode. Shri Nityanand Rai, Hon'ble Minister of State (MoS), Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) was the Chief Guest on the Human Rights Day Function, held on 10.12.2020.

Communal Harmony

5.14 In order to assist the State Governments /UT administrations to maintain communal harmony in their respective jurisdictions, the Central Government adopts various measures like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, advisories etc. from time to time on matters having bearing on communal harmony. On the request of the States/UTs, the Central Government deploys Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), including the composite Rapid Action Force (RAF), created specially for dealing with such situations.

5.15 Rashtriya Ekta Diwas was celebrated throughout the country with fervor and enthusiasm to commemorate the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 31.10.2020. Instructions were issued to all Ministries/State Governments and UT Administrations for observance of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas on 31.10.2020.

5.16 The Rashtriya Ekta Diwas parade with participation from Police Forces across the country was organized on 31.10.2020, at the Statue of Unity, Kevadiya, Gujarat.

National Foundation for Communal Harmony

5.17 National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) is an autonomous organization under MHA. The main objective of the Foundation is to provide assistance to children/youth rendered orphan/destitute in communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence for their rehabilitation, besides promoting communal harmony and national integration through various activities.

5.18 Due to the unprecedented situation arising out of COVID-19 pandemic during 2020-21, the academic and social activities were restricted to great extent. However, some of the important activities of the Foundation during the period 01.04.2020 to 31.01.2021 are as under:

(a) Project 'Assist': It is the flagship scheme of the Foundation under which financial assistance is provided to child and youth victims of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence all over the country. During 2020-21, 687 cases including 37 fresh cases were approved as on 31.01.2021 for grant of assistance under the Project at a cost of ₹ 1.22 crore.

(b) Communal Harmony Campaign Week & Flag Day 2020: The Foundation observed Communal Harmony Campaign Week from 19th to 25th November, 2020 with Flag Day on 25.11.2020 in association with various stakeholders and partners across the country.

(c) Extension Activities: Due to situation prevailing across the country arising out of COVID-19 pandemic, the Foundation was able to organize activities through virtual mode only, the details of which as under:

(i) A Webinar on "Together we Win: Harmony Amid COVID-19" was organized on 19.08.2020 by National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) and All India Women's Conference (AIWC), New Delhi.

(ii) A Webinar on "India: Symbol of Harmony during Corona Outbreak"

was organized on 31.08.2020 by AIWC South Zone in collaboration with NFCH.

(iii) A Webinar on "Nation Building through Services for Unity and Peace" was organized on 05.09.2020 by AIWC West Zone A & B in collaboration with NFCH.

(iv) The Office of Public Affairs of the Baháís of India organized a webinar titled, "The Role of Religion in the Fight Against the Coronavirus Pandemic" on 25.09.2020.

(v) A Webinar on "Role of Women in Promoting Harmony" was organized on 29.09.2020 by AIWC North Zone in collaboration with NFCH.

(vi) A Webinar on 'Celebration of National Integration Day' under the aegis of Communal Harmony Campaign Week & Flag Day 2020 of NFCH was organized on 19.11.2020 by Sanju Women's Welfare Association (WIA) AIWC, Chennai.

(vii) A Webinar on "Lessons to be learnt from Pandemic Covid 19" was organized on 25.11.2020 by AIWC East Zone – A in collaboration with NFCH.

(viii) A Webinar on "Responsibility of Citizens towards the Society" was organized on 02.12.2020 by AIWC Central Zone – A in collaboration with NFCH.

(ix) A Webinar on "Maintaining Physical and Psychological Health during COVID times and thereafter" was organized on 16.12.2020 by AIWC South Zone – B in collaboration with NFCH.

(x) A Webinar on "Significance of Peace and Harmony in Crisis Situations" was organized on 22.12.2020 by AIWC Eastern Zone – B in collaboration with NFCH.

(xi) A Webinar on "Responsibilities of Citizens towards Society Post COVID-19" was organized on 08.01.2021 by AIWC West Zone B in collaboration with NFCH.

(xii) A Webinar on "Significance of Peace & Harmony in Crises Management" was organized on 20.01.2021 by AIWC North East Zone (Manipur & Tripura) in collaboration with NFCH.

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Chapter-6

UNION TERRITORIES

Introduction

6.1　There are eight Union Territories (UTs), namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Jammu & Kashmir , Ladakh, Puducherry, and National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT of Delhi). Out of these eight UTs, NCT of Delhi, Puducherry and J&K have legislatures and Council of Ministers while the rest of the UTs are without legislature.

6.2　The total area covered by the six UTs viz. Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and NCT of Delhi is 10,960 sq km and their population, as per the provisional figures of 2011 Census, is 2,00,83,714. The population of newly created two UTs i.e. Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh is 1,22,67,013 and 2,74,289 respectively. The UT wise population and area, except Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh is at Annexure VIII. The budget provisions of UTs, except Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh are at Annexure IX. The UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh have been dealt separately in Chapter XIV.

Constitutional Status

6.3　The UTs 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, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal Ministry for all matters of UTs relating to legislation, finance & budget, services and appointment of Lieutenant Governors (LGs) and Administrators.

6.4　The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019 was enacted whereby, with effect from the appointed day, namely 31.10.2019, the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir was reorganized into two successor UTs, namely, UT of Jammu and Kashmir with Legislature, UT of Ladakh without Legislature.

6.5　Moreover, the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Act, 2019 was notified on 09.12.2019, consequent upon which, newly formed UT namely "Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu" came into existence on 26.01.2020.

6.6　Every UT is administered by an Administrator appointed by the President under Article 239 of the Constitution of India. In Delhi, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, the Administrators are designated as Lt. Governors.

Administrative Interface

6.7　The five UTs without legislature - Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Ladakh and Lakshadweep - have the forum of

Home Minister's Advisory Committee (HMAC)/Administrator's Advisory Committee (ACC). While HMAC is chaired by the Union Home Minister, ACC is chaired by the Administrator of the concerned UT. Members of Parliament and elected members from the local bodies (District Panchayats and Municipal Council) of the respective UTs are the members of these Committees among others. The Committee discusses the general issues relating to social and economic development of the UTs.

NCT OF DELHI

Introduction

6.8 Through the 69th Constitutional Amendment by way of insertion of Article 239AA and the passage of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991, NCT of Delhi came into existence. It has a Legislative Assembly with 70 members.

6.9 Total area of the NCT of Delhi is 1483 sq km. There are 11 revenue districts.

Economy

6.10 Per Capita income of Delhi at current prices in 2019-20 is estimated at ₹3,89,143/- as compared to ₹3,58,430/- in 2018-19. In 2019-20, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices, as per advance estimates is ₹ 8,56,112/- crore indicating a growth of 10.48%, as compared to the previous financial year. In real terms at constant prices, the growth in GSDP of Delhi is estimated at 7.42% as against 4.2% at the national level. Contribution of Delhi to the national level GDP during the period 2019-20 was 4.21%.

6.11 **Education**

Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has been taking many initiatives for transforming the education sector by way of improvement in infrastructure, policy decisions etc.:

• The Department of Education (DoE) conducted centralised online draw of lots for admission of about 45,000 Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Disadvantaged Group (DG) category students in Private and aided schools. Despite COVID-19 situation, schools distributed textbooks (Class I to VIII) and napkins to the girls by observing COVID-19 protocols.

• 37,312 students from Class VI to VIII were covered under project Smile, aimed at identifying factors contributing to learning difficulties in low achievers.

• 578 students of Government and Government Aided Schools were selected to receive Merit-cum-Means Scholarships provided by Government of India (GoI).

• Delhi Skill and Entrepreneur University has been set up and made functional with effect from 15.08.2020 to address the challenge of developing trained and employable human resources.

• To add space and to meet academic requirements of classrooms, labs etc., construction of Delhi Technological University (DTU) - Phase–II, has been started. Construction of 02 buildings to provide a hostel for 660 girls students has also been started in DTU. New course of MBA in Family Business has been started in East Delhi Campus of DTU. 08 World Class Skill Centres are under final stage of construction and will be made functional in 2020-21.

6.12 **Sports**

With the aim to develop sports all around Delhi, new sports facilities have been constructed at Sarvodaya Bal Vidyalaya Ashok Nagar

(Synthetic Hockey Turf), B-4 Paschim Vihar (Swimming Pool) and Najafgarh Stadium (200m Synthetic Track, Mini Football Field and Basketball Court, Kabaddi Playfield).

6.13 Health

• 38 multispecialty hospitals, 183 Allopathic Dispensaries, 496 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics and 24 Polyclinics are providing preventive and curative healthcare services to the citizens of Delhi. Further, to provide multispeciality health facilities all around Delhi, provision has been made to upgrade 94 dispensaries into polyclinics for which 35% work has been completed.

• Government of Delhi has taken various measures for containment of COVID-19 through dynamic strategies and intervention. COVID Care Centres, COVID Health Care Centres and dedicated COVID hospitals are functioning in Delhi. First Plasma bank has been set up at Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences and second at Lok Nayak Hospital for ensuring availability of plasma, free of cost to needy patients. Dedicated State and District level teams to manage COVID-19 testing, tracing, isolation, quarantining, clustering, containment, death, data management, logistics supplies etc. were constituted. Apart from 600 ambulances/ vehicles available with Centralised Accident and Trauma Services, additional 210 ambulances were hired to reduce the response time as well as to ensure the availability of ambulances to needy persons in Delhi.

• To enhance the bed capacity, Government of Delhi has initiated various steps for construction of new hospitals and re-modelling of existing hospitals. The construction of a 600-bedded hospital at Burari has been completed and 450 beds are being utilized for COVID patients. Hospital at Ambedkar Nagar has also been opened with 200 beds for COVID patients. The Government of Delhi has also approved the proposal of remodelling of 19 existing hospitals.

6.14 Welfare

• Financial assistance of ₹2,500/- through Delhi Pension Scheme to women in distress is being provided. Similarly, a one time grant of ₹30,000/- is being paid to poor widows for performing marriage of their daughters, and also for performing marriage of orphan girls. Financial assistance is also provided to old aged persons who are without any means of subsistence. People between the age group of 60–69 years are given pension of ₹ 2,000/- per month with an additional ₹ 500/- per month to the beneficiaries who belong to Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST)/Minorities category. Persons who are 70 years and above are given a monthly pension of ₹2,500/-. Through the Disability Pension Scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 2,500/- per month is being provided to persons with disability. In addition to this, one time financial assistance of ₹ 20,000/- is also being provided under the National Family Benefit Scheme.

• Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) has taken up construction of multi-storey dwelling units for slum dwellers for rehabilitation of eligible JJ dwellers at Dwarka, Sultanpuri, Jahangirpuri and Savdha Ghevra. Construction of 10,684 EWS houses has been completed and construction of 7,400 EWS houses is under progress. At present, DUSIB is operating and managing

193 night shelters in addition to 10 night centers at temporary locations.

6.15 Urban Development

• 81% work of construction of elevated road over Barapullah Nallah starting from Sarai Kale Khan to Mayur Vihar (Phase-III) has been completed. Flyover at Mayur Vihar opened on 25.01.2019.

• For the corridor improvement of Outer Ring Road from IIT to NH-8 and its influence areas, Munirka Flyover was opened to traffic on 16.07.2019. Further, Construction of underpass work is under progress and 85% work has been completed.

• Redevelopment of Chandni Chowk in the walled city of Delhi, a template for environmental sustainability and local economy development of the historic city of Shahjahanabad, is scheduled for completion by 31.03.2021.

6.16 Labour

• For the welfare of labourers, the minimum rates of wages for different categories of workers in Delhi are revised and notified twice in a year i.e. during the month of April and October. Present revised rates of minimum wages are ₹ 14,842/- per month for unskilled worker, ₹16,341/- per month for semi-skilled worker and ₹ 17,991/- per month for skilled worker.

6.17 Sanitation & Water Supply

• Demand for water in the city has been successfully met. Water production has been maintained at 935 Million Gallons Per Day. At present, the sewage treatment capacity is 607 MGD, and for further improvement of carrying capacity of the sewer lines, around

167 km of peripheral sewer line has been earmarked for rehabilitation with trenchless technology to increase the life span of the old sewer lines by more than 50 years.

• For Yamuna cleaning, the innovative project of interceptor sewer has been completed to the extent of 98.8% and about 158 MGD wastewater flows have been tapped from the drains and are now being treated at the Sewage Treatment Plants. Under Yamuna Action Plan-III, DJB has taken up the work of rehabilitation /reconstruction of 209 MGD capacity sewage treatment plants at Rithala, Kondli and Okhla. In addition, 76% work of construction of the 70 MGD wastewater treatment plant at Coronation Pillar has been completed.

6.18 Energy

• Delhi met the peak power demand of 6,314 MW recorded on 29.06.2020 with zero load shedding at the time of peak demand. Solar power installation in Delhi has touched 179 MW. Delhi DISCOMs have added and augmented a total of 489 Distribution Transformers, increasing the total additional distribution capacity by 190.77 MVA.

6.19 Transport

• Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) operates 3,762 buses on 437 city routes and 08 NCR routes. Daily ridership upto December, 2020 is 15.53 lakh. In addition to this, 2,897 cluster buses are plying in 14 clusters in Delhi, the daily average ridership upto December, 2020 is 10.32 lakh. To strengthen the transport infrastructure, 160 cluster buses have been inducted and the process of induction of 575 electric buses is going on.

• Delhi Electric Vehicle Policy was notified on

07.08.2020 with the aim to encourage the rapid adoption of electric vehicles in the city and to establish necessary charging infrastructure for electric vehicles.

• The existing network of Delhi Metro is 348 km including extension to the National Capital Region (NCR). The train operations were suspended from 22.03.2020 to 06.09.2020 due to lockdown. The average per day passenger journey was 6.14 lakh up to September, 2020. Under Phase-III of Metro, 157.94 km have been commissioned. Remaining, Mayur Vihar Pocket-I to Trilokpuri stretch is scheduled to be completed in March, 2021 and extension to Dhansa Bus Stand is scheduled in September, 2021.

6.20 Infrastructure

• To speed up the development process, under the Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MLALADS), during the current financial year (FY) 2020-21 an amount of ₹ 280 crore was allocated. An amount of ₹ 17.1 crore has been released for completed works. Under the Integrated Transit Corridor Development Plan in and around Pragati Maidan, 75% works have been completed. Flyovers at Shastri Park and Seelampur were completed by 19.10.2020 and opened to the public on 25.10.2020.

6.21 New initiatives and achievements

• The Government of Delhi has taken a number of initiatives for the progress of industries in Delhi. Nangali-Sakrawati Industrial Cluster was notified for redevelopment by the Industries Department. Interest rate on delayed payments towards any matter related to industrial properties allotted on leasehold basis by Industries Department/

Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC) reduced to 10% from 18%. Amendment in the Master Plan was expedited to the effect that requirements for NOC from Industries/ labour department were deleted under household categories of industries and several services activities were allowed to be carried out in existing industrial areas.

• An integrated web portal for registration of property and related information under the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) is under development. This portal aims at making available all the related information with respect to registered property in Delhi i.e. Property ID, Address, Owner's Details, Electricity Bill, Water Bill, Property Tax etc. and any other dues on the property on a single platform. In the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP), Delhi has improved its ranking to 12 this year from 23 last year.

6.22 Environment

• To improve the environment of the city and to check pollution, a number of actions have been taken which include constant monitoring of air pollution, implementation of Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP), Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP), deployment of Anti-Smog Guns, prevention of open burning, closure of industrial units exceeding emission norms, deployment of mechanical road sweepers and water sprinklers to reduce re-suspension of dust, by local urban bodies, road side greening and paving to control re-suspension dust, vehicle emission control and reduce traffic congestion etc.

DELHI POLICE

6.23 Delhi Police has a total sanctioned strength of 94,349 personnel and is headed by the Commissioner of Police who is assisted by 10 Special Commissioners of Police, 20 Joint Commissioners of Police, 20 Additional Commissioners of Police and 108 Deputy Commissioners of Police/Additional Deputy Commissioners of Police. Delhi Police is divided into 06 Ranges, 15 Districts and 209 Police Stations (PSs). Besides, there are specialized units to address other key responsibilities like traffic management, intelligence gathering and counter terrorism, VIP Security, armed reserves and police training nucleus.

6.24 Delhi Police is committed to its mandate of maintaining law & order in the city, having priority areas which inter alia include, safety of vulnerable groups - women, children, senior citizens and people from North East (NE) region, smart policing using technology, zero tolerance towards corruption, people-friendly, responsive and transparent policing, anti-terrorist measures, traffic regulation and road safety.

Law and Order Situation in Delhi/Crimogenic Factors

6.25 The important factors impacting crime in Delhi, inter alia include, the size and heterogeneous nature of its population, disparities in income/unemployment/under employment, consumerism/materialism, socio-economic imbalances, unplanned urbanization, impact of the mass media, easy accessibility /means of escape to criminal elements from across the borders and extended hinterland in the NCR region. In 2020 (upto 31.12.2020), 2,50,324 IPC cases have been registered as against 3,01,085 in corresponding period of last year. In the North East Delhi riots, around 755

cases of riots have been registered by Delhi Police, three Special Investigation Teams (SITs) have been formed in the Crime Branch, and 62 cases of serious nature have been transferred to the SITs.

Strategy to Control Crime

6.26 The strategies adopted to control crime, inter alia include, crime mapping and identification of hotspots, dynamic deployment with focus on identified areas, identification of active criminals, arrest of notorious criminals, increased visibility of police on streets, group patrolling led by District DCsP/Additional DCsP, integrated patrolling by local police, PCR staff and Traffic police; regular checking of two wheelers; deployment of 'Raftar' motorcycles for quick police response on the spot; action against drinking at public places; action against organized crime; citizen-centric policing through Jan Sampark and other community approach programmes; and breaking the supply routes of firearms in Delhi. The PCR calls received on 112 which are the true indicator of the incidence of crime have shown a substantial decline from approximately 3,500 per month during the pre-COVID-19 period to below 2,000 in June and July, 2020. The dynamic and scientific strategy to control crime has resulted in sharp decline in heinous crimes. Total heinous crime as a percentage of total IPC crime came down from 5.85% in 2015 to 3.93% in 2016, 2.79% in 2017, 2.27% in 2018, 1.72% in 2019 and 2.16% in 2020 (upto 31st December). Total Heinous Crimes in 2020 (upto 31.12.20) declined under major heads like dacoity by 40%, murder by 9.40%, kidnapping for ransom by 26.67% and rape by 21.63%. Incidents of burglaries have also come down.

Women

6.27   For creating a fearless environment for women, Delhi Police has set up 24x7 women's help-desk in all PSs with dedicated phone lines having only incoming call facility; launched Himmat Plus App, bilingual and user friendly App, with QR Code scanning; and launched Anti-Stalking helpline 1091. In 2020, the data of crime against women shows a reduction in cases pertaining to rape by 21.63%, molestation of women by 25.16% and insult to the modesty of women by 12.32%. In about 98.23% of rape cases, the accused were known to the victim. Strangers were involved in only about 1.77% cases. Owing to systematic and diligent work by each district and emphasis on the arrest of alleged accused in sexual assault cases, in 2020 (upto 31st December) 96.41% cases of rape, 90.03% cases of molestation of women and 84.79% cases of insult to modesty of women were solved. District Police also ensure concerted action against drinking in public places, which often acts as a precursor to crime against women and in 2020 (up to 31st December), 44,905 persons were arrested.

Children

6.28   Analysis of reasons behind missing children conducted by Crime Branch, Delhi Police reveals that in most of the cases, children go missing due to reasons like scolding by parents at home, academic pressure, losing their way, elopement, etc. Crime Branch and District Police have continued with their efforts to trace the missing children from shelter homes, railway stations, bus stands etc. An incentive programme has been launched by Delhi Police which has resulted in tracing and re-uniting a total of 6,038 children so far. One woman Head Constable, Seema Dhaka of Outer North District has been awarded out-of-turn promotion for her efforts in tracing more than 100 children below 14 years within one year. The Crime Branch made sustained efforts to identify if any organized gang was involved in kidnapping of children, however, no such gang was found to be active in the city.

Senior Citizens

6.29   To ensure security of senior citizens, regular contacts/visits to senior citizens are being carried out by the beat officers. Security audits of the residences of senior citizens are also taking place. Up to 31.12.2020, 37,289 security audits have been conducted, 4,53,534 senior citizens were visited and 6,07,471 senior citizens were contacted through telephone. 2,917 senior citizens were enrolled afresh during the year 2020 under this scheme. Total IPC cases registered in the year 2020 (up to 31.12.2020) are 63 as against 71 in 2019.

Security of People from North East

6.30   Security to people from the North East (NE) region living in Delhi has been another priority area. Specially designated officer Jt. CP/ Special Police Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) and Special Police Unit for North Eastern Region (SPUNER) conducted regular meetings with the representatives of people from NE to instill the sense of safety and their security. Calls received on Helpline No. 1093 and the Facebook page " Delhi Police for North East Folks" maintained by Jt.CP/ SPUWAC and SPUNER institute a robust feedback mechanism.

Community Policing Initiatives

6.31   Community policing initiatives launched by Delhi Police include Neighbourhood Watch Scheme, Eyes and Ears Scheme-involving various sections of people to obtain information regarding suspicious

activities of individuals and crime, Police Mitra-involving civil society in crime prevention and maintenance of law & order, Nigehbaan-ensuring installation of CCTV cameras with public participation, Senior Citizen App-for interface of senior citizens with area Beat Officer, Sashakti-for self-defence training for girls/women, Naazuk-a new initiative to instill confidence in the minds of blooming buds by teaching them to raise voice and report incidents of crime to make personal and public spaces of children secure and safe, Nirbheek-ensuring reporting of crimes by victims in school/college going age group, Pehchaan-for maintaining data bank of photographs of children in vulnerable areas which could be used to trace missing children, Traffic Sentinel Scheme-to empower citizens to report certain identified traffic violations, Yuva Scheme-for organizing sports activities, painting workshops, vocational training etc. to channelize the energy of young adults and underprivileged children, Police Uncle-a unique initiative in community outreach programme to reach out to school children and to showcase a friendly face of the police, Prahari Scheme-involving guards and chowkidars in prevention of crime, Shishtachar-for deployment of women officers in civil clothes in busy areas to watch out for miscreants, and Go-to-school initiative-to sensitize school children about road safety education and also how to stay safe from cyber crime when online.

Achievements in Investigation and Detection of Cases

6.32   Detection is mainly a function of scientific investigation, systematic interrogation and diligent analysis of criminal intelligence. The use of CCTV has helped Delhi Police in solving many cases. Owing to sustained efforts and professional investigation by districts and specialized units, 88.45% of heinous cases were solved in 2020 upto 31.12.2020 as against 93.11% in 2019. During 2020 (upto 31.12.2020), 89.62% of murder cases, 92.91% of robbery cases and 60.21% of snatching cases were solved.

6.33   Motor Vehicle (MV) thefts in Delhi have been attributed mostly to the phenomenal increase in the number of motor vehicles, inadequate parking space and reluctance of vehicle owners to install safety devices. Vehicle owners have been sensitized by Delhi Police to install anti-auto-theft devices through advertisements. During the year 2020 (up to 31.12.2020), 35,019 MV theft cases were reported as against 46,215 cases in the year 2019. Among the stolen vehicles, 25,153 (71.83%) were two wheelers, 7,157 (20.4%) cars and 2,709 (7.74%) other vehicles. 4,183 (11.94%) stolen vehicles were recovered and 5,211 auto lifters were arrested.

Action against Illicit Arms

6.34   The issue of supply of illicit arms from Munger in Bihar, Dhar and Khargone in Madhya Pradesh and different districts in Uttar Pradesh was taken up in the Interstate Coordination Meetings with the representatives of the concerned States for directing the concerned local Police to take stringent action against those involved in manufacture of illegal firearms and supplying them to Delhi. During the year 2020 (up to 31.12.2020), 2,735 illicit firearms have been recovered by Delhi Police. In order to check the supply of illegal firearms, an audit of the records of the licensed firearm dealers is also being conducted. Sustained action against illicit firearms resulted in decline of cases where firearms have been used in crime as against such cases reported last year.

Counterfeit Currency

6.35   Delhi Police launched a drive against fake Indian Currency and associated agencies like Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Customs Department and Intelligence Bureau in this pursuit. During the year 2020 (up to 31.12.2020), Fake Indian Currency worth ₹ 1,39,56,610 was recovered and 32 cases were registered.

Inter-State Coordination

6.36   Delhi Police has organized five Interstate Coordination meetings in the year 2019 and two in 2020, which were attended by the representatives from Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and even from Bihar and Jharkhand. The issues deliberated related to organized crime, illegal gun running, fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN), traffic, intelligence sharing, terror and online frauds etc. and follow up actions were taken. Besides, District DCsP also held regular coordination meetings with their counterparts in neighboring States.

Technology & Digital Initiatives

6.37   The year 2020 has seen heavy thrust on modernization of the force coupled with unrelenting efforts to curb crime. Delhi Police has embarked on digital submission of case files to the Court Management System through the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS). FIRs are being recorded digitally and many police records are being maintained on CCTNS. Recently, maintenance of the daily diary manually has been dispensed with and shifted to CCTNS. More computer terminals are being added at police stations in view of these technological interventions.

6.38   E-beat Book has also been introduced which will prove a single contact point for the field functionaries of Delhi Police to share information at the grass root level. Beat is a basic unit of police functioning and is the interface between public and police. All data pertaining to crime, criminals, vital installations, important places, religious places etc. is collected and compiled in a beat book as per Punjab Police Rule (PPR). E-Beat book is a digital solution for speeding up the data collection, analysis and retrieval processes. It also facilitates the verification process of the data collected through CCTNS. E-Beat book (E-Sathi) featuring Know your Police Station, Share Your Problem, Tenant & Servant Verification, Senior Citizens Corner, Safety Tips, Contact Us & Beat Staff Activities has been visualized to improve the functioning and service delivery channel of the Beat Officer.

6.39   With the view to put in place an effective Public Grievance Redressal system, a comprehensive Integrated Complaint Monitoring System (ICMS) for speedy processing of complaints and information flow to the complainant has been introduced.

6.40   The digital initiatives already launched by Delhi Police, namely, e-MV Theft, Property Theft App, Lost Report App, Himmat Plus App, Police Clearance Certificate App, Online Character Verification Report (CVR), Senior Citizen App, Delhi Traffic Police Mobile App, Online Cyber Safety Website, TATPAR – One Touch App, were continued and improved further to cater to the needs of the residents. Online Cyber Safety Website has been launched to have proactive communication with the people on cyber safety issues and to provide a responsive cyber crime reporting mechanism for the victims. Online E-Arms Licensing System, Emergency Response Support System (ERSS-112) - a Single Emergency Number for

emergency services i.e. Police, Fire and Ambulance and PRAKHAR - Street Crime Patrol Van for patrolling at Crime Hotspot locations of the City are new schemes started by Delhi Police.

Social Media and Perception Management

6.41 Throughout the lockdown period, Delhi Police's humanitarian efforts drew praise from the media. Thrust has been laid on strengthening the force's presence on various social media platforms, particularly on Twitter to reach out to people. Delhi Police came up with a goodwill campaign "DIL KI POLICE" to highlight the humanitarian efforts of its personnel during the COVID-19 lockdown. Social Media Strategy of Delhi Police consists of roping in experts (Departmental and Contractual) for three different objectives; Cyber Prevention Awareness & Detection analyses the contents related to cyber-crime, fake news, unlawful activities and works on detection and redressal; Cyber PMU of Special Branch, Delhi Police, analyses the contents formulating perception and suggests subsequent corrective and anticipative measures by the stake-holders; Cyber 112 receives citizens' response in case of their grievances and information shared by public

6.42 To improve public perception of police, Delhi Police has deputed Public Facilitation Officers (PFO) in Police Stations. These PFOs are attired in specially designed civilian dress so that the fear of uniform does not pose any hindrance in public facilitation. As a 'green' initiative for patrolling the parks, congested lanes and by-lanes, cooperative societies, etc., the Delhi Police has introduced bicycle patrols to complement its existing motorcycle and PCR patrols. "Facilitation Kiosks (SuvidhaSewa)", a joint effort of Delhi Police and NDMC, have been made operational. A pilot project to modernize and digitize the Malkhana was taken up by Delhi Police, wherein South East District has completed the digitization of all PS case properties and has become the first "Digital Malkhana District of the Country". This project is being implemented by other districts too.

Delhi Traffic Police

6.43 The initiatives undertaken during the financial year 2020-21 for smooth flow of traffic on roads and to minimize road accidents, inter alia, include procurement and installation of Gantry/Cantilever Mounted 100 Automatic Over Speed Violation Detection (OSVD) Cameras and Red Light Violation Detection (RLVD) Camera at 24 intersections, 110 Tripod Mounted Portable Speed Radar Guns and E-challan system. Further, notices are issued through SMS to registered owners of motor vehicles for traffic violations and Virtual Court for notices has been established. Acceptance of Digital documents from Digilocker and Parivahan App has been implemented and installation of new traffic signals and blinkers have been made. MHA has accorded approval for nomination of Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) to undertake Intelligent Traffic Management System (ITMS) project of Delhi Police on turnkey basis.

Police Training

6.44 The Training Wing of Delhi Police comprises a Training College, 03 Training Schools, a Specialized Training Centre (STC) and an Academy for Smart Policing (ASP). A Long

Range Weapon Firing Range has been developed at Abhanpura, Alwar, Rajasthan. The Training Wing also regularly imparts basic/promotional /specialized courses to personnel of various States and other agencies. The present training capacity is approximately 6,000, taking together all its six centres including 250 at Police Training School-Dwarka exclusively for women trainees. During the period, 158 in service/specialized courses were conducted in which 4,341 police personnel participated. In addition to the above, basic/induction courses were organized for 1,423 trainees and promotional courses for 1,104 police personnel. The Cyber Training Division at PTS-Dwarka conducted 05 courses on Cyber Forensics and Investigation in which 133 officers participated and 05 courses on CDR analysis and investigation of bank frauds were attended by 131 officers. The Academy for Smart Policing at Chanakyapuri which conducts short duration courses/workshops for Gazetted Officers (GOs) of Delhi Police conducted 10 training programmes which were attended by 311 officers. Besides a special Soft Skills programme for Station House Officers (SHOs) and Inspectors was conducted at STC. Yoga has been made an integral part of Outdoor Training for trainees in all basic and promotional courses.

6.45 NIPUN eELM (e-Learning Management System) has been initiated at Police Training School, Dwarka to impart online learning modules through digital portal, making it possible for Delhi Police personnel to acquire knowledge and information collaborating in two way exchange of information and knowledge of police anytime/anywhere at their own pace. Total 39 Courses including video/audio lectures have been uploaded in this Web Portal for online learning of Delhi Police personnel and total 35,633 Delhi Police personnel have been enrolled/registered in NIPUN Web Portal till date.

Welfare

6.46 The Delhi Police Welfare Society has been functioning since 01.04.1990 and is administered by a Managing Committee. A sum of ₹ 200 per month (including ₹ 100 non-refundable) is deducted as subscription from the pay of police personnel of all ranks including Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS). Various Welfare Schemes are implemented by the Society for the Delhi Police personnel and their families. Other welfare schemes of Delhi Police include "Delhi Police Amenities Fund", Vipatti Sahayata Kosh, which have been merged in Delhi Police Welfare Scheme and Delhi Police Martyr's Fund.

Land & Building

6.47 During FY 2020-21 (from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020), construction work of 360 Staff Quarters at Mandoli has been completed. An allotment letter dated 01.09.2020 has been received from Land & Development Officer for allotment of land admeasuring 3.3434 acre for redevelopment of Police Colony, Lodhi Colony and possession of 03 pieces of land for construction of PSs at Vasant Kunj (South), Aman Vihar and Raj Park have been taken over from DDA. Construction work of 04 projects i.e. Police Post Sanjay Gandhi Nagar, Police Post at Sector 21 & 23 Rohini, Police Post Sawda Ghewra and Police Post Rampura Golden Park has been started.

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COVID-19 and Policing

6.48   Delhi Police has taken several significant steps for enforcing lockdowns including social distancing norms, wearing of masks etc, keeping in mind the public health priorities, particularly that of the elderly and the vulnerable. To ensure health and safety of the Police personnel, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Daily Health Monitoring of Delhi Police personnel due to COVID-19 outbreak was laid down; and Ayush Kits, masks, gloves, sanitizers were distributed.

6.49   In adherence of COVID protocols without compromising effectiveness, appropriate system has been put in place by Delhi Police which inter alia includes replacement of conventional communication with digital communication whereby examination of witnesses and complainants is more often being done through virtual means, so much so that even some police officers join interrogation through video conferencing. This has also resulted in fewer complainants approaching police officials and PSs and others going online. With more and more work being done through digital means, cyber-crime may pose a challenge though efforts are being made to address this challenge too.

Budget

6.50   The financial allocation and expenditure during the last year and current year is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Head of Account	Final Allocation 2019-20	Actual Expenditure 2019-20	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate 2020-21	Expenditure upto 31.12.20
Direction & Administration	8413.72	8403.98	8215.04	7893.06	5876.07
Schemes of Delhi Police	413.50	413.09	393.54	263.50	77.59
Schemes for Safety of Women (Financed from Nirbhya Fund)	11.91	11.78	11.23	8.53	3.14

6.51   **Major Achievements during the year 2020-21:**

• An online Financial Fraud Reporting and Management System was developed in collaboration with Indian Cyber Coordination Centre (I4C) and made live on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, for preventing monetary loss to victims of cyber fraud.

• As part of Cyber Prevention Awareness Detection (CyPAD)-National Cyber Forensic Lab (NCFL), established new cyber forensic infrastructure.

• Supply, installation and commissioning of 10 CCTV Cameras in each of the 181 PSs and 53 Police Chowkies of Delhi Police.

• Out of 501 MIG flats at Narela procured from Delhi Development Authority (DDA), possession of 92 MIG Flats has been handed over by DDA and it is expected that remaining

flats will be handed over by DDA at the end of current FY.

• Short term duration courses related to investigation of POCSO, missing and kidnapping, heinous crime cases, gender sensitization etc are being conducted by the STC Rajender Nagar to improve the investigation skills of investigating officers (IOs).

• Short firing range at PTC Jhaorda Kalan upgraded.

• In the year 2020, President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service to 05 police personnel, Police Medal for Meritorious Service to 33 police personnel, Police Medal for Gallantry to 28 police personnel, Jeevan Raksha Padak to 02 police personnel and Union Home Ministers Medal for excellence in Police Investigation to 06 police personnel were awarded.

• In the year 2020, 223 wards/wives of deceased police personnel have been appointed in Delhi Police on compassionate grounds.

• A Special Cleanliness Drive was launched on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti on 02.10.2020 and Delhi Police personnel of all ranks participated. Offices, PSs and the surrounding areas were cleaned.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU

6.52   The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Act, 2019 (Act No. 44 of 2019) was notified in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) vide notification No. 68 dated 09.12.2020.   Further, 26.01.2020, was appointed as the date on which the provisions of the said Act has come into force/appointed day for the purposes of the said Act, vide Notification No. U-11011/2/2019-UTL dated 19.12.2019 [SO 4542 (E) & SO4543 (E)]. Daman is designated as the headquarters of the merged UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu vide Notification dated 24.01.2020. The total area of Dadra Nagar Haveli District is 491 sq km, Daman - 72 sq km and Diu - 40 sq km. Total population as per 2011 population census of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is 3,43,709, Daman 1,91,173 and Diu 52,074. The UT is situated on the Western Coast of India surrounded by Valsad District of Gujarat and Palghar District of Maharashtra.

6.53   The UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu is a centrally administered territory and 100% grants are received from GoI in the form of Central Assistance. On the revenue side, the tax collection of the UT was ₹ 1640.12 crore during FY 2019-20 and ₹ 628.75 crore up to 31.12.2020. The revised fund allocation for the year 2020-21 is ₹ 2,758.63 crore, against which an expenditure of ₹ 1,650.47 crore (59.83%) has been incurred up to 31.12.2020.

Major Infrastructure Developmental Initiatives

6.54   The following major developmental initiatives have been taken up by the UT Administration:

Construction of Roads

• Beautification and strengthening of roads including upgradation of storm water drains, management of utilities and landscaping works at Silvassa Naroli road between Shahid Chowk to Athal Naroli Entrance Gate and from Pripariya to Shahid Chowk, Samarvani is at completion stage at a cost of ₹ 87.8 crore and ₹ 47.18 crore respectively.

- Widening of PWD roads from two lane to four lane at Nani Daman, construction of walkway with curb stone on both side of road from Dholar junction to Bamanpuja to Jampore Beach and Patlara junction to Gujarat border is in progress at the cost of ₹ 30.52 crore and ₹ 8.00 crore respectively.

- Improvement and widening of other District Road at Moti Daman is in progress at a cost of ₹ 7.51 crore.

Construction of Bridges

- Construction of Flyover-Bridge at three major arm junctions of Ring Road in Silvassa at National Highway (NH) 848A and High Level Bridge at Kauncha at a cost of ₹ 77.22 crore and ₹ 54.72 crore respectively is under progress. The Construction work of High level Bridge on Kolak River at Pataliya Causeway on NH 848B in Daman District at a cost of ₹ 12.22 crore is under progress

Construction of Buildings

- 20 new school buildings consisting of additional classrooms and equipped with all facilities like science/computer laboratories, Mid Day Meal and drinking water area, toilets, sports hall, art and craft activity room, first aid room etc. are being constructed to provide better facilities to the students in UT.

Construction of New School Buildings

(Source: UT Administration)

- Construction of Engineering College Building at Varkund, Nani Daman at a cost of ₹ 47.03 crore is at completion stage.

- Development of Government Polytechnic College at Karad, Silvassa at a cost of ₹ 9.35 crore.

- Construction of Medical College and allied building at Dadra and Nagar Haveli at a cost of ₹ 139.23 crore is in progress and is expected to be completed by 20.02.2021. Construction of Paramedical College at a cost of ₹ 8.45 crore is expected to be completed by 30.03.2021.

Construction of 15 Health Centre at Dadra and Nagar Haveli at the cost of ₹ 10.17 crore is under progress.

6.55 Power/Renewable Energy

• 19.274 MWp of solar roof top power has been commissioned. Under the Adarsh Gram Scheme, installation of 176 LED based Solar Wind Hybrid Street Light Systems in Diu District was completed. Under UJALA Scheme 4,36,338 LED Bulbs, 3,32,115 LED tube lights and 4,920 energy fans have been distributed till December, 2020.

• Schemes for providing Energy Storage System of 1 MW, and project for providing additional capacity of 200 KWp in the existing 3 MWp Ground Mounted grid connected solar power at Diu is in progress and expected to be completed by March, 2021

6.56 Urban Development

• Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), 1,876 individual household latrines, and under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], 4,351 houses have been constructed so far.

6.57 Rural Development

• Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 21,773 individual household latrines, and under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) [PMAY(G)], 587 houses have been constructed so far.

6.58 Education

• The UT Administration has been implementing various schemes and providing financial assistance for better education. To encourage education, administration has extended financial support through merit-cum-means linked financial assistance schemes like reimbursement of fees to girl students for graduation, post-graduation, professional courses and doctorate courses and distribution of free textbooks to all students of Class I to XII. Due to COVID -19 pandemic and closure of educational establishments, students of class III to XII were provided free online education through E-Gyaan Mitra Mobile App. Raw Ration Kits were distributed to all the students under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) has been launched in the UT which is primarily subsidized for the welfare of Schedule Tribe (ST) Children. The Shelti village in Dadra and Nagar Haveli District is identified for the establishment of EMRS in 7.3 hectare land, with an intake of 60 students of class VI and VII for the academic year 2020-21.

6.59 Health

• Under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), a cash incentive of ₹ 5,000 was provided to 1,901 beneficiaries. The UT is implementing Dikri Development Scheme with the aim to save the girl child and improve the sex ratio. Under this scheme, provision of LIC Policy has been made for 414 girl children, for which an amount of ₹ 41,267 is given to the beneficiary.

• The Administration has taken stringent measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 in the UT, viz, implementation of lockdown, issuance of advisory measures to hospitals and travel advisories, maintenance of law and order and ensuring supply of essential commodities and services. All Orders issued from time to time were enforced.

Establishment of testing laboratories for COVID-19 and three-tier healthcare facilities for medical management of COVID-19 patients such as COVID Care Centres, dedicated COVID Health Centres and COVID Hospitals have been set up with a total 845-bed capacity.

6.60   Tourism

- The Ghoghla Beach in Diu District has been certified as internationally acclaimed " Blue Flag Certification" by Foundation of Environment Education, Denmark on 11.10.2020. This is a prestigious eco-label given for water quality, environmental management, and safety at the beaches.

Ghoghla Beach, Diu

(Source: UT Administration)

6.61   Food and Civil Supplies

- One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) Plan under integrated Management of Public Distribution Scheme has been implemented in the UT for nationwide portability of National Food Security Act (NFSA) Ration Card holder which enables ration card holders to lift their entitled food grain from any fair shop of their choice in the country by using their existing ration card issued in their home State/UT after going through authentication of Aadhar on e-PoS device installed at the Fair Price Shops (FPS). Total 633 Ration Card holders of different states and UTs have taken benefits of NFSA through ONORC Plan in UT.

6.62   Women and Child Development

- Under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, 2,82,64 children and 8,107 pregnant and lactating mothers were benefited. To combat COVID-19 crisis, take-home ration was provided to all pregnant and lactating women and children under 6 years of age.

- Under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), financial assistance is being provided to 26,756 beneficiaries.

6.63   Agriculture

- To support the farmers, the administration has been extending subsidies on agricultural

machinery and implements. Prarampargat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented to promote organic farming. 1,324 farmers are registered under the scheme, covering a total of 642.4 hectares and 26 organic farming clusters have been formed in Daman and Diu District. 14,204 farmers were given financial assistance of ₹6,000/- per annum to procure inputs to ensure proper crop health under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi. 281 farmers are covered under PM Kishan Maan Dhan Yojana and 954 under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme. 6,785 farmers have been covered under Integrated Agriculture Development Schemes like distribution of seeds, fertilizers and farm machinery.

Achievements/Events

6.64   The Hon'ble President Shri Ramnath Kovind along with the first lady, Mrs. Savita Kovind visited UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu from 17.02.2020 to 18.02.2020, during which various infrastructure developmental projects in different sectors were inaugurated/launched:

• Expansion of 300-bedded Hospital at Marwad Government hospital, jetty garden, birdhouse at Jampore, renovation of the panchayat's interior roads, new bridge over the Kolak River, six health and wellness centers under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana, Dabhel Sports Ground and the route of Jetty to Jampore Beach in Daman District.

• Under the Suryoday Awas Yojana, 40 beneficiaries were given keys of allotted houses.

• Inaugurated the Bhildhari Bridge and the development works of electricity and water supply scheme in Dadra and Nagar Haveli District.

• As on 31.12.20, total of 2.06 lakh accounts

Bhildhari Bridge at Dadra and Nagar Haveli District

(Source: UT Administration)

under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), 80,616 accounts under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (PMJJY), and 1,35,826 accounts under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) have been opened.

PUDUCHERRY

6.65 Puducherry is a UT with legislature. It comprises four regions namely Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, which are geographically separated from one another.

Economy

6.66 The Advance Estimate of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the UT of Puducherry in 2020-21 with new base year 2011-12 is ₹39,541.55 crore. This shows a 3.37% increase compared to last year (2019-20) GSDP estimate of ₹ 38,253.45 crore (Quick Estimate).

6.67 The Advance Estimate of per capita income of UT of Puducherry for the year 2020-21 is ₹ 2,39,845 at current prices. This shows 7.10% increase compared to last year (2019-20) per capita income of ₹2,23,945 (QE). The status of major development projects undertaken in different sectors in Puducherry is as follows:

6.68 **Agriculture**

• The Government of Puducherry has launched a mission mode project "MILLET MISSION" with the aim to upscale the success of millet cultivation in Karaikal on a large scale and increase farmers income through value addition and marketing by farmers producer organizations.

• Electronic weighing machines with remote access have been introduced due to which discrepancies in weight have been eliminated.

• Creation of a Wifi-mandi with e-bidding of

commodities in the shortest time and timely disposal and transparency in auction process.

• As on December 2020, more than 32,000 lots were traded online benefitting more than 33,400 farmers and around 67.60 lakh quintal of agricultural produce worth around ₹ 59.28 crore has been traded.

Electricity

6.69 Rooftop solar photovoltaic power plants of a total capacity of 2.85 Mega Watt (MW) were installed in Puducherry region and connected to the grid. Power Sale Agreement with Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI Ltd.) was signed by the Electricity Department for purchase of 140.64 MW Wind Power. 18 new distribution transformers of various capacities were energized and enhanced to higher capacities. 32 km of HT and LT lines were energised and 7 km of HT and LT lines were strengthened.

6.70 Under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana scheme, 06 distribution transformers were energized in rural areas of Puducherry region.

Fisheries

6.71 Ban relief assistance amounting to ₹901.78 lakh was provided to 16,396 families in Puducherry, Karaikal and Yanam region during the ban period of 61 days. Old age pension amounting to ₹703.67 lakh was granted to 7,939 aged fishermen.

6.72 75% subsidy to the tune of ₹4.01 lakh towards annual premium paid by the 61 registered mechanized boat operators for insuring their boats during the current FY was reimbursed.

6.73   Government of India (GoI) has released central financial assistance to the tune of ₹174.12 lakh under the scheme "Savings-cum-relief for Fishermen" during September 2020, covering 5,804 beneficiaries, towards settlement of backlog claims for the year 2018-19.

Health

6.74   Under the National Health Mission (NHM), 27 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) were upgraded to Health and Wellness Centres (HWC) for providing better health care to the whole population of Puducherry..

6.75   A new initiative of GoI, the "National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP)" was implemented in Puducherry. The major outcomes of the programme are:

*   Treatment success rate has increased from 88% in 2012 to 91% in 2018.

*   Tuberculosis (TB) defaulter rate reduced to 3% in 2018 from 18% in 2004.

*   Financial assistance of ₹ 40 lakh was paid to 1,413 TB patients of UT of Puducherry in 2019.

6.76   Under Ayushman Bharat, out of 121 facilities, 117 facilities have been fully converted into HWCs.

6.77   In Government General Hospital, Karaikal, separate COVID-19 blocks are functioning with 120 beds having well equipped facilities like 21 ventilators, Multi-Parameter Monitor, advanced ICU Cots, ABG, Incinerator, Thermal Scanners, and Labour Room. ICUs are functioning exclusively for Ante-Natal COVID-19 patients.

Public Works

6.78   1.16 km long road overbridge on Villupuram-Puducherry NH4 over Arumparthapuram level crossing 39A has been constructed at a cost of ₹ 28.98 crore and thrown open to the public by the Union Minister of Transport and Highways through video conference on 07.10.2020.

6.79   Under the Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project aided by the World Bank, Nehru Market at Karaikal was reconstructed at a cost of ₹ 10.05 crore.

View of Nehru Market at Karaikal after reconstruction

(Source: UT Administration)

6.80   Check dam across Sankaraparani river at Chettipet village was constructed at a cost of ₹8.96 crore due to which 1,900 hectares of land in and around Chettipet village is being benefited. Construction of high-level bridge connecting Thirukanchi Village on the Southern side and Odiampet and Villianur, Manavely on the Northern side across the river Shankaraparani at Thirukanchi, Puducherry has been completed at a cost of ₹29.21 crore.

High Level Bridge across Shankaraparani River Thirukanchi, Puducherry

(Source: UT Administration)

6.81   Under CSS, construction of a combined Court Complex at Keezhaveli, Karaikal at a cost of ₹ 19.61 crore, was completed and inaugurated on 16.10.2020.

View of combined Court Complex at Keezhaveli in Karaikal

(Source: UT Administration)

6.82   Construction of a water treatment plant with capacity of 5 million litres per day (MLD) in Arasalar for augmentation of Karaikal water supply scheme at a cost of ₹ 5.40 crore by availing National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) loan assistance has been completed.

6.83   Under the CSS Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), construction of a 12 lakh litre capacity over-head tank in Karaikal at an estimated cost of ₹ 14.31 crore is under progress.

Labour Welfare

6.84   Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), 7,426 candidates were enrolled in the training programmes, out of which 6,576 candidates were certified and 3,426 candidates placed. Under Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi), 2,710 vendors were identified, out of which loan has been sanctioned to 100 persons, and disbursed to 73 persons, and ID cards were issued to 1,216 persons. During the lockdown, due to COVID-19 pandemic, financial assistance was extended to 23,413 unorganised labourers, registered in Puducherry Unorganised Labourers' Welfare Society.

6.85   **Rural Development**

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

• During the period 01.4.2020 to 31.12.2020, 1,264 individual household latrines were completed, incurring expenditure of ₹ 139.31 lakh.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

• During the year 2020-21, 51,169 jobs cards were issued to the households, 10,51,000 person days were generated out of which 9,12,000 (86.77%) person days were by women.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs)

6.86   Financial assistance of ₹ 75,000 to the parents of SC brides to perform marriage of their daughters has been granted to 266 families, incurring an expenditure of ₹ 199.50 lakh. Financial assistance was granted to 633 SC poor pregnant and lactating mothers incurring an expenditure of ₹ 95.51 lakh. Financial assistance of ₹ 2,000/- per month was disbursed to 1,210 beneficiaries of SC families who are suffering from various prolonged diseases. Financial assistance of ₹ 128.56 lakh was disbursed to 339 government-sponsored SC students who are pursuing undergraduate, postgraduate and professional courses.

Tourism

6.87   Foundation stone was laid for construction of mini stadium at Anna Thidal with a playground, children play area, open gym, gallery and dormitory for sportspersons, shops with two wheeler parking at a cost of ₹ 12 crore and dwelling units for EWSs at Chinnayapuram at a cost of ₹ 17.16 crore.

Town & Country Planning

6.88   Under PMAY, 570 houses were completed. In addition, 3,713 houses are at various stages of construction. Under PMAY Plus scheme, loan amounts ranging from ₹1 lakh to ₹2 lakh have been sanctioned by the banks to 131 PMAY beneficiaries to bridge their contribution in completion of their houses.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

Introduction

6.89   The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (A&NI) are the largest archipelago system in the Bay of Bengal, consisting of nearly 836 islands, rocks and islets, out of which only 31 islands are inhabited. The Islands are situated 1,255 km away from Kolkata and 1,190 km from Chennai. The islands were infamously known as the "Black Water Prison" or "Kaala Pani". The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have originally been the abode of aboriginal tribes. There are six Scheduled Tribes (STs) 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 (PVTGs).

Shipping

6.90   Shipping is the lifeline of islanders. To meet the ever increasing shipping demand, acquisition of 25 ships are in various stages of progress. Two 500 pax Inter-Island ships MV Sindhu and MV Nalanda are in final stages of construction and to be inducted into service by 28.02.2021 and 31.05.2021 respectively. 1200 pax vessels i.e. MV Ashoka and MV Atal are likely to be delivered by 30.06.2021 and 31.12.2021 respectively. These ships are built by M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL) in line with the "Make in India" policy of the Government.

MV Sindhu in trial run

Source: (UT Administration)

Transport

6.91   22 air conditioned (AC) 21-seated public transport buses with state-of-the-art facility were flagged off by the Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri Venkaiah Naidu on 17.01.2020. Under the green mobility initiative, 72 e-cars were introduced in the Government sector to showcase and motivate adoption of carbon neutral vehicles. 40 Electric AC buses are being procured on dry lease from NTPC and regular operation is expected to commence shortly.

Vice President of India flagging off AC buses

(Source: UT Administration)

Electricity

6.92   The UT Administration is providing round the clock power supply in all major inhabited islands to about 1.42 lakh consumers with 142.06 MW installed capacity and an annual generation of 347 Million Unit (MU) to meet a peak demand of 60 MW. Out of the 142.06 MW installed capacity, 107.58 MW is Diesel Generated (DG) and 34.48 MW is through Renewable Energy (RE) power plants comprising 5.25 MW Small Hydro and 29.23 MWp Solar PhotoVoltaic Plant. Share of RE has increased from 9% to 24%.   De-dieselization efforts are on to achieve 93% target in 3 years, and to move to green and clean energy. A 20 MW solar power plant with Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) was inducted in June 2020. 3.15 MWp grid connected solar PV plants were completed on Government buildings. 22,156 LED street lights were distributed to Gram Panchayats for replacement of conventional street lights. 1,100 solar street lights were distributed in Nicobar District. All incandescent lights were replaced by LED lights supplied by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) under Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP).

Health

6.93   Free curative, preventive, rehabilitative and supportive health care services are provided across the islands through a well-developed Government health infrastructure. Upgradation of Garacharma PHC to District Hospital (Phase-I), and construction of 155-bedded District Hospital at an estimated cost of ₹17.70 crore has been commissioned. Existing UT health schemes have been converged with Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY). As against the target of conversion of 60 Sub-centres, PHCs and UHCs, A&NI achieved conversion of 80 HWCs.

Education

6.94   There are 461 schools functioning in the UT of A&N Islands, out of which 329 schools are run by the Education Department of UT Administration in 05 mediums of instruction viz. Hindi, English, Tamil, Telugu and Bengali. A&NI has an Industrial Training Institute,

Engineering Degree College, Medical College, Law College, Community College, 04 Degree Colleges and 02 Diploma Polytechnics.

Agriculture

6.95   About 50% of the UT population is directly dependent on agriculture and allied activities. The Department of Agriculture is implementing various schemes under three sub sectors viz. Crop Husbandry, Soil Conservation and Minor Irrigation.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

6.96   Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are provided through a network of 01 Veterinary Polyclinic, 09 Veterinary Hospitals, 12 Veterinary Dispensaries, 49 Veterinary Sub Dispensaries and 15 Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries. The Islands are free from major livestock diseases such as Rabies, Anthrax, H.S. Rinderpest, BQ etc. No major disease or outbreaks have been reported during the year.

Tourism

6.97   A&NI is one of the favorite Indian tourist destinations. The Island Development Agency (IDA) has selected 15 islands for holistic development. All required approvals and clearances have been obtained and Request for Proposal (RFP) issued for eco-tourism resorts in Public Private Partnership (PPP) model at four sites viz Lalaji Bay, Aves Island, Smith Island and Shaheed Dweep. Construction of 05 Tented Accommodations, Watch tower, restaurant at Lalaji Bay Beach in Long Island has been completed. Blue flag certification has been awarded to Radha Nagar Beach in Swaraj Dweep.

Forest

6.98   The total geographical area of the UT is 8,249 sq km with 86.93% recorded under forest.

2,492 ha area under Eco-Restoration Working Circle and 745 ha of area under Plantation Reclamation Working Circle have been planted. Further, a total of 19 km of avenue plantation and 7 ha of mangrove plantations have also been raised till 31.12.2020.

Fisheries

6.99   The Andaman & Nicobar Islands have a vast potential for fisheries in view of coastal length of about 1,962 km, the continental shelf area of about 35,000 sq km and 6,00,000 sq km of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Total fish production of A & N Islands during the year up to 31.12.2020 is 26,777 MT.

6.100   In order to promote export of fish and to achieve an enormous growth in export, a unit of Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and Export Inspection Agency was established. About 1,070 MT of fish was exported during this year. Moreover, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, GoI has accorded administrative approval for various projects costing ₹10.65 crore with Central Share of ₹4.74 Crore to be implemented in A&N Islands during 2020-21 under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY). An amount of ₹2.00 crore was sanctioned as first instalment.

Industries

6.101   The Andaman & Nicobar Adminis-tration, in coordination with all the line Ministries of GoI is working on improving the infrastructure required for exports in these islands. The Administration has already set up a ship-to-ship transshipment port at Port Meadow, Andaman and with assistance of GoI, is going to create a Transshipment port at Campbell bay, Great Nicobar which is very near to Malacca Strait wherein around 70,000 ships

travel annually. The Andaman & Nicobar Administration under the Act East Policy of GoI, is working on having direct trade with the neighboring ASEAN countries.

Ports

6.102 Dredging of Mus Jetty and approach at Car Nicobar is in progress, which is likely to be completed by March 2021. This will facilitate berthing of large size passenger and cargo vessels in Nicobar. Dredging of the Phoenix Bay complex has been completed.

Roads and Bridges

6.103 16.80 km of roads have been improved during the period. 22.03 km of roads have been completed under CRF funds and 13.13 km is in progress for completion by the end of this year.

6.104 Double laning of 216 km of Andaman Trunk Road has been completed. 47 km is in progress which will be completed by 30.06.2021. 88% work on construction of bridge across Humphry Strait has been completed and will be ready by 31.03.2021. 28% work on construction of bridge across the Middle Strait has been completed.

Water Supply & Sanitation

6.105 5000 m of new pipeline has been laid. 3000 m more will be completed during this year. One Central Water Reservoir (CWR) and storage tank has been completed. 05 more CWRs are in progress.

6.106 Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, 33,239 households are covered with functional household tap connections.

Civil Supplies

6.107 ONORC scheme has been implemented successfully and Biometric Compliant ePOS devices have been installed at all FPSs. A storage godown with the capacity of 250 MT of storage has been completed during October, 2020 at an estimated cost of ₹1.47 crore at Katchal under Nicobar district which will cater to the need for food grain storage for tribal population as well as general public.

6.108 Rural Development

- Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin [SBM(G)]: During the period, 792 Individual Household Latrines and 83 Community Sanitary Complexes were sanctioned. A total of 06 clusters were completed.

- MGNREGA: 713 job cards were issued to the households, 1,96,774 person-days were generated out of which 95,060 were women and 26,897 were STs.

- PMAY(G): Out of 1554 houses, 426 houses completed. 1st instalment released to 1,078 beneficiaries, 2nd instalment to 589 and 3rd instalment to 421 beneficiaries.

- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM): During the period, 35 Self Help Groups (SHGs) and 04 Village Organizations were formed.

Tribal Welfare

6.109 Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the abode of six aboriginal tribes with a population of 28,530 (2011 Census). The Annual Tribal Sub-Plan for the year 2020-21 has an outlay of ₹260.09 crore earmarked for the welfare and development of Tribals.

6.110 A number of proactive measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 amongst the PVTGs were taken from mid-March, 2020 onwards even before any case of COVID-19 was reported in the islands.

Labour, Employment & Training

6.111   Under various welfare schemes, a sum of ₹2.4 crore was disbursed to 23,154 registered beneficiaries directly in their Aadhar linked bank accounts. An amount of ₹6.39 crore was also directly given in the accounts of 12,614 registered beneficiaries and live construction beneficiaries as one-time relief during COVID-19 pandemic.

Disaster Management

6.112   A & N Islands are prone to various geological and hydro-meteorological disaster risks. These Islands are most susceptible to very high intensity of seismicity and as per the seismic zoning map of India, these Islands are classified in Seismic Zone-V.

6.113   In the wake of COVID-19, sufficient buffer stock of COVID-19 medical supplies, essential commodities, food, livelihood, etc were systematically organized without any crisis from April, 2020 to October, 2020. Most of the essential medicines and equipment were transported in chartered flights and private cargo vessels from the mainland to combat COVID-19.

Police

6.114   There are 24 PSs, 22 Out Posts, 12 Jarawa Protection Posts, 06 Look Out Posts, 24 Fire Stations, 27 Police Radio Stations, 03 Very High Frequency (VHF) and 24 High Frequency (HF) Radio Stations functioning under A&N Police. The total sanctioned strength of A&N Police including India Reserve Battalion, is 5,078.

6.115   Law and order situation has so far remained stable and peaceful. A total number of 455 IPC cases were reported.

6.116   Joint operations "Operation Sajag" and "SagarKavach" were conducted in collaboration with Navy, Coast Guard, local police, Police Marine Force (PMF) and other stakeholders.

6.117   Other Activities/Achievements

•   The Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the submarine Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) of about 2,300 km length connecting Andaman & Nicobar Islands to the mainland/ Chennai on 10.08.2020, which will be a boost to connectivity and economy of the Islands. The project involved an outlay of ₹1,224 crore. Satellite Bandwidth has been augmented to 3.584 Gbps as redundancy. The Telecom Commission approved the project of installing 167 Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) at a cost of ₹330 crores for extending telecom connectivity to all uncovered villages, along NH and places of tourist interest.

Hon'ble PM inaugurating Chennai – Port Blair OFC

Source: (UT Administration)

- 15 water ATMs and 14 smart toilets installed in various locations. 20 e-buses are being hired through NTPC to facilitate city ride and to promote e-mobility. E-Nagarsewa application has been launched. Online payment of municipal taxes through CSCs, and online Building Plan Approval System has been introduced. PM SVANIdhi scheme has been implemented and benefits extended to 173 beneficiaries.

- Achievements in the field of solid waste management are (i) eliminated use of single use or short life PVC, (ii) enforced use of only 100% compostable/biodegradable bags certified by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), (iii) mandatory use of 8-10% of waste plastic in road construction enforced, (iv) 35.35 MT of shredded plastic waste utilized in construction of 35km roads, (v) Extended Producers Responsibility policy framed and enforced, (vi) bailing and shredding machines for disposal of plastic waste provided, and (vii) 100% source segregation of waste in Municipal area is being enforced in villages in phased manner.

- Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 6 lakh sq km was declared "No Go Zone", which was brought down to 2.19 lakh sq km, making the Hydrocarbon survey possible.

LAKSHADWEEP

6.118   Lakshadweep, an archipelago consisting of coral islands and reefs, is the smallest UT of India. These beautiful and unpolluted islands comprising a total land mass area of 32 sq km are surrounded by around 4,200 sq km territorial sea area. There are 36 islands in all, of which, 10 are inhabited and scattered in the Arabian Sea at a distance of 220 km to 440 km off the west coast of Kerala. The entire indigenous population has been classified as ST. The main occupation of the people is fishing, coconut cultivation and coir-twisting.

6.119   The islands are designated as a restricted area and a permit from the UT Administration is required to visit the islands. Kavaratti is the Administrative headquarter of the UT. A brief of achievements, activities and important policies of the Administration are given hereunder:

Transport/ Utility Sector

Port

6.120   Construction of 700 MT Oil Tanker has been completed and shipyard M/s Vijai Marine Shipyard, Goa has brought the vessel to Kochi for delivery. GoI has approved acquisition of 250 passenger tourist ships at an estimated cost of ₹300 crore.

6.121   The Ministry of Civil Aviation has approved the extension of Agatti Airport at a cost of ₹283 crore. The Administration has handed over 8,200 sq m of additional land to Airport Authority of India (AAI) for the project.

Utility Sector

Electricity

6.122   In-principle approval for smart energy meter at Kavaratti & Agatti islands has been given to EESL.

Public Works

6.123   The administration has completed following civil works:

Kiltan Island: Multipurpose hall, Senior Basic School (G+2), Panchayat Bhawan and Beach Road from Jetty to Public Stage.

Kavaratti Island: Office of Deputy Collector (G+2) and CC Road with cable trench connecting Government Secondary School to planetarium.

Bitra Island: Construction of Police Outpost and LPG Godown.

Androth Island: Construction of fish market, CC Road from Breakwater to Amin Kachery (MPLAD) and 06 Type II Quarters.

Minicoy Island: Construction of Semi-Permanent Building for AYUSH Dispensary.

Kadmat Island: CC Road from main road to Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) Plant.

Kalpeni: Construction of Civil station (GF) Phase I.

Agatti: Construction of Civil station Phase I.

Agriculture & Allied Sector

Agriculture

6.124 The Administration has launched a Pilot Project on Biological Control of rodent management at Kavaratti which will be extended to other major islands of UT.

6.125 Under PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi, around 1,877 farmers were benefited by the issue of financial assistance worth ₹58.98 lakh. Total 400 Kisan Credit Cards were issued in Lakshadweep and an amount of ₹2.36 crore was sanctioned.

6.126 About 2 lakh kilograms Organic Vegetables, Fruits and Neera were made available to the public. Farmers were issued Agriculture Inputs worth ₹50 lakh at subsidized rate. The Administration has also issued tools and equipment worth about ₹40 lakh to farmers at subsidized rates.

Fisheries

6.127 Under the Blue Revolution Scheme, the administration has distributed 55 Out Board Motors (OBM) to selected beneficiaries on 60% subsidy. The Administration has started implementation of PMMSY. The Administration has also launched a mobile app named SAGARA for the safety and security of fishermen venturing in sea. Besides, for the first time, the Administration has provided death compensation to the families of fishermen, who died while fishing.

Environment & Forest

6.128 Under the Smart City Project, the administration has completed the Solid Waste Processing Unit, Smart Collection, Transportation & Monitoring for Solid Waste Management. The preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Sewage Treatment Plant has been completed. A Wildlife Veterinary Care Turtle Rescue Centre in Kavaratti Island has been developed and three regional workshops on Marine Turtle nesting Habitat conservation conducted.

Industries

6.129 Handicraft Emporia at Kavaratti and Minicoy Islands have been established. Similarly, a Handicraft Training cum Production Centre was also established at Kavaratti. Coir Production Centre and Fibre Factory at Chetlat has been re-opened. Besides, the Administration has also commissioned a fully Automatic Conveyor system of Defibering Plant at Fibre Factory, Kavaratti.

6.130 For promotion of Khadi & Village Industries in Lakshadweep, an amount of ₹70 lakhs was provided during FY 2019-20 and ₹35 lakh during current year as grant-in-aid to Lakshadweep Khadi & Village Industries Board. The Administration has also released a subsidy of ₹25 lakh to 13 Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) entrepreneurs of UT of Lakshadweep.

Education

6.131   The Administration is extending the Mid Day Meals (MDM) programme up to XIIth standard and around 12,181 students are availing of MDM. The provision earmarked for the implementation of MDM for the current academic year is ₹4.35 crore as State share and ₹1.44 Crore as Central share. Ration kits have been distributed among 12,181 children from Primary to Senior Secondary and the same is covered under MDM Programme (State & Centre) as food security allowance during the period of closure of school due to COVID-19 pandemic situation.

6.132   An amount of ₹35,96,100/- has been sanctioned to the Principals in all Senior Secondary Schools to meet the School level/Island level Shastrolsaavam for the year 2020-21. Similarly an amount of ₹7,74,12,716/- has been disbursed as scholarship to 19,488 students.

Food and Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs

6.133   The ONORC Scheme has been implemented in all 10 inhabited islands of Lakshadweep with effect from 01.09.2020. The Lakshadweep Administration has supplied 15 kg of free rice to all households during COVID-19 pandemic. Besides, under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY), under Phase-I (from April 2020 to June 2020), 330MT rice (100%) was distributed to beneficiaries of NFSA @ 5kg per person per month. Further, under Phase-II (from July 2020 to November 2020), 547.950MT (99.63%) of rice was distributed. Cumulatively, under Phase-I and Phase-II of PMGKAY, 1 kg Pulses/Toor Dal per ration card per month (from April 2020 to June 2020) and Chana whole (from July 2020 to November 2020) was distributed to beneficiaries of NFSA, thereby achieving 100% saturation.

6.134   Under Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB) Scheme, the Administration has distributed food grains (rice) to the migrant/stranded migrant @ 5 kg per person per month free of cost for two months (May & June, 2020) and Chana whole @ 1 kg per person per month free of cost for two months.

Health

6.135   The Administration has established an exclusive 30-bedded COVID -19 hospital for treatment of COVID-19 cases at Indira Gandhi Hospital (IGH), Kavaratti, and opened a Covid Central Room with Helpline No. 104. Adequate ventilators are available for emerging COVID-19 cases. Administration has installed 2 TRUE NAT Machines for COVID testing at Kochi and one each at Kavaratti and Agatti. One RT-PCR Machine has been installed at Medical College, Ernakulam and confirmatory test is carried out free of cost for Lakshadweep Islanders.

6.136   For implementation of Smart Health Card for the natives of Kavaratti Island, the Administration has allocated an amount of ₹ 26 lakh from the Smart City fund.

Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs

6.137   There are 2,814 beneficiaries and 312 National Social Assistance Programmes (NSAP) beneficiaries getting pension benefits. An amount of ₹2,53,57,000/- was released to pension beneficiaries up to 31.12.2020. An amount of ₹46 lakh has been allocated for running and maintenance of District Disabled Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC), Day Care Centre, Artificial limbs/Wheelchairs/Tricycle and Financial Assistance for Specialized Treatment (Disabled).

6.138   For celebrating Smart Utsav (Special Programme for Persons with Disabilities) to

ensure the rights equally with others, an amount of ₹20 lakh has been allocated during the year 2020-21. Also, an amount of ₹12 lakh has been allocated for the celebration of Old Age Day & Disabled Day during 2020-2021. The administration allocated an amount of ₹1,50,000/- and ₹17 lakh respectively during FY 2020-2021, as marriage assistance to disabled persons and special job to Persons with Disabilities.

6.139 The Administration is providing Grant-in-Aid to Lakshadweep Haj Committee for arranging welfare measures for Hajjis of Lakshadweep. An amount of ₹15 Lakh was allocated to the Haj Committee during the year 2020-21.

Women & Child Development

6.140 Under the scheme POSHAN Abhiyaan, Poshan kits were provided to poor families in each ward of 4 major islands.

6.141 Vegetable seeds and grow bags were distributed to 15 households in each Anganwadi Area in all islands of Lakshadweep (total 1,605 households provided with seeds and grow bags) to set up nutri-garden.

| Distribution of Poshan Kits | Setting up of Nutri-Garden |

(Source: UTL Administration)

6.142 Under PMMVY, 1,105 beneficiaries have been entered in PMMVY-CAS software. 2,717 beneficiaries have been paid. One Stop Crisis Centre has been set up to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and a Women Helpline No. 181 to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence. An amount of ₹ 20.91 lakh has been released by MWCD for this purpose.

Rural Development

6.143 Under PMAY(G), 45 houses have been completed with an expenditure of ₹ 58.95 lakhs. Under DAY-NRLM, 141 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are active. An amount of ₹ 2 crore has been allocated in Annual Action Plan, 2020-21.

Security and Law & Order

Police

6.144 MHA has declared Kadmath Police Station of Lakshadweep District as the best Police Station of Lakshadweep in the annual ranking of Police Stations for 2019-20. The Administration has implemented e-office and set up a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) in Police headquarters.

Human Resources & IT Sector

Science & Technology

6.145 The Administration has established a

Fishery Biology Laboratory to carry out scientific studies on "Reproductive Biology and Food & Feeding Habits of Fishes". In addition, projects/studies viz. Assessment and Documentation of Marine Biodiversity, Differentiation and Assessment of Waste Generation, Reef Restoration Technology Development, Documentation and Conservation of Indigenous Knowledge, and Assessment of Marine Fishery Resources are being carried out under Lakshadweep Council for Science & Technology.

Information Technology

6.146   The Administration has created its own captive 'C-band' Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) based network with the help of The Education and Research Network (ERNET) & the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). About 100 Mbps has been initially sought from ISRO and about 80 Mbps has already been successfully deployed.

Public Procurement

6.147   The Administration has made it mandatory for the departments to procure through Government e Marketplace (GeM) (for items available in GeM) and an online application was developed in-house to track the complete procurement life cycle.

Tourism

6.148   As part of the strengthening of tourist infrastructure of Lakshadweep, the Administration has identified land at Bangaram Island in 2018 for construction of 32 eco-friendly wooden cottages for which 90% of the work has been completed.

CHANDIGARH

6.149   Chandigarh, "The City Beautiful" is recognized as one of the cleanest, greenest, safest and the best planned city in the country. During the year 2020-21, the UT Administration has undertaken numerous activities/projects to upgrade facilities/services being provided to its citizens as recounted below:

Information Technology

6.150   Chandigarh Administration has completed integration of online payment gateway with eProcurement Portal (GepNIC). Under the new system, bidders would be able to submit Earnest Money Deposit (EMD), tender fees and performance bank securities online.

6.151   In order to facilitate the citizens of the city to seek appointment with the officers having offices at Secretariat building, the Chandigarh Administration had launched "online visitor pass system" which has now been migrated to the advanced version i.e. 'Swagatam Portal' with effect from 01.08.2020.

6.152   Till December 2020, revenue of ₹13.75 lakh has been generated, by way of using e-waste recycler for disposal of e-waste lying in the offices of Chandigarh Administration.

6.153   Chandigarh Police is utilizing payment gateway of e-Sampark platform for their initiative namely e-Challan System and service namely Police Clearance Certificate.

6.154   The Chandigarh Administration has undertaken the following IT Initiatives for handling COVID-19 situation:

• A dedicated portal (http://chdcovid19.in) was developed for providing one-stop information on important orders, notifications, guidelines, press releases and other useful information. An Android based mobile app - CHDCOVID was also developed for providing COVID-19 related information and various activities being

undertaken by Chandigarh Administration.

- To decrease human interaction and visit of staff and to automate the electricity and water bill system - interface is being implemented in the existing e-Sampark Mobile App and e-Sampark web portal whereby all consumers are able to upload the meter reading of their electricity and water meter voluntarily with an uploaded photo of meter reading as proof.

- To manage ration distribution under PMGKAY, a mobile-app and a portal developed to facilitate Food & Supplies Department in distribution of free ration under Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Household (PHH) Schemes.

Green Initiatives: **Forests & Wildlife**

6.155   Chandigarh Administration has undertaken the following activities with a commitment to provide its citizens a Clean and Green City:

Plantation Activities

6.156   Chandigarh city has about 46% of the total area under forest and green cover. As per 'Greening Chandigarh Action Plan 2020-21', a plantation target of 2,55,000 saplings has been envisaged for all green agencies. To enhance the green cover by seeking people participation, saplings are distributed free of cost to the citizens of Chandigarh, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), schools, colleges etc.

The Greening Chandigarh Action Plan 2020-21 being inaugurated by His Excellency, Sh.V. P. Singh Badnore, the Governor of Punjab and Administrator, UT Chandigarh.

(Source: UT Administration)

Law & Order

6.157   Substantive steps have been taken up by the Chandigarh Administration for making Chandigarh Police a Smart Police'. Chandigarh Police has constituted a self-defense training team 'Swayam' for imparting training to

girls/women in various schools, colleges and institutes to protect them from any untoward incident. During the current year, 43 self-defence programmes have been conducted in which 3,816 girls/women have been trained.

6.158   Chandigarh Administration has also

started Pick & Drop facility to the women at their destination, safely, between 10.00 P.M. and 06.00 A.M., in case they seek help from Police. The facility is provided by the Chandigarh Police PCR/Vehicle with lady police official. During the current year, a total of 251 women/girls availed this facility. Women desks with women police personnel are operational in all PSs round the clock for handling women and children related matters. Women and Child Helpline No. (1091-Toll free) is working round the clock for assistance of women and children in distress. Women PCR vehicles with female police personnel are positioned near girls colleges/schools to respond immediately and provide necessary assistance to the girls in case of need. During the current year, a total of 305 calls on the toll free number were received and necessary assistance was provided. Rape Crisis Intervention Centre has been setup in Women and Child Support Unit of Chandigarh Police, with the objective of providing counseling for legal aid, medical aid etc. to the victim of rape and sexual abuse. Awareness drives on girls/women related issues are organized from time to time in schools, colleges, colonies and other private/Government institutes.

Engineering

6.159   Chandigarh Administration has taken up many construction works during the year 2020-21:

• Construction of new Secretariat building at Plot No. 7, Sector 9-D, costing (*Source*: *UT Administration*) ₹70 crore, 768 Type-II Houses in Chandigarh Armed Complex, Dhanas costing (*Source*: *UT Administration*) ₹220.87 crore, Administrative Block-C in CCET-26 (Degree Wing) costing (*Source*: *UT Administration*) ₹22 crore, Emergency Block in front of Block A in GMCH-32 costing (*Source*: *UT Administration*) ₹41 crore, Smart Grid under National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) in Electricity Operation (Pilot Project) costing (*Source*: *UT Administration*) (*Source*: *UT Administration*) ₹36.41 crore, 07 Community Centres each in Sector 35, 38, 30-B, 20, 21, Ram Darbar and Village Mauli Jagran costing ₹28 crore, Hostel Block in G.C.G 42 costing ₹22 crore and, new Government High Schools in Mauli Jagran costing ₹12 crore.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and Aadhaar Enrolment

6.160   There are a total of 64 schemes (29 SSS + 35 CSS) under DBT. A total of 1.56 lakh beneficiaries were transferred an amount of ₹ 59.54 crore till 31.12.2020 100% through PFMS Aadhaar based DBT. The payment under all the benefit-oriented schemes is through 100% Aadhaar Based Payment Bridge. Aadhaar enrolment in Chandigarh is 97.95% (as on 31.12.2020).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

6.161   India has adopted SDGs and has set up several indicators associated with each goal. GoI has ranked Chandigarh on 1st position among all UTs in the "SDG India Index" report released by NITI Aayog.

Progress made under Financial Inclusion Schemes

6.162   There are 2.66 lakh beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, 72,339 beneficiaries under PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, 2,10,381 beneficiaries under PM Suraksha Bima Yojana and 31,193 beneficiaries under Atal Pension Yojana, as on 31.12.2020.

Education

6.163   Chandigarh has become the educational hub for not only the students of the region but also students hailing from neighbouring States. Online process for all State Sponsored Scholarship Schemes through Service Plus Portal (integration of PFMS payment system) has been initiated. Aadhaar based payments were transferred on account of school uniforms (Summer & Winter, Exercise Note Books and Jersey) by online transfer of funds to the bank accounts of about 86,000 school children through PFMS system.

6.164   Ministry of Education, under Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) released ₹7.5 crore during 2020-21 as first installment out of total approved amount of ₹ 15 crore for setting up of Employability, Entrepreneurship and Innovation Hub at Punjab University, Chandigarh.

6.165   The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSDE), New Delhi has granted approval to the project of Model ITI proposed at GITI, Sector 28, Chandigarh. Under this project, 05 new labs of Welding, Autobody Painting, Autobody Denting, Computer Programming and Skill Lab of Motor Mechanic Vehicle have been built in collaboration with Maruti Suzuki India Limited.

Health & Sanitation

6.166   The health infrastructure in Chandigarh follows a three-tier system with primary health care provided by 16 sub-centres and 39 civil dispensaries, secondary care provided by SDH Manimajra and CH Sector 22, Chandigarh, and tertiary care by one district hospital, one medical college and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER).

6.167   Achievements

• 33 HWCs operationalized as per guideline of Ayushman Bharat, MoHFW. Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (PMJAY), 53,482 Golden records were generated up to 31.12.2020.

• Out of 585 sanctioned posts under NHM in 2020-21, 508 posts have been filled under State Health Society for providing healthcare services in UT of Chandigarh.   National Ambulance Service 108 has been implemented as per guidelines of MoHFW, GoI. 108/112 toll free systems for booking of ambulances is operational with 24x7 Call Centre Based System.

• As a part of GoI initiative, RCH portal (https://rch.nhm.gov.in) has been implemented for tracking of timely delivery of Maternal and Child Health Services in UT of Chandigarh.

• Implemented online hospital empanelment system for empanelling private hospitals under PMJAY, online Beneficiary Identification and Transaction Management System PMJAY, and online Civil Birth & Death Registration System through various health facilities of Chandigarh.

• Two health facilities i.e. CH 45 and CH 22 Chandigarh have been grouped under the category of five star ratings of CHCs in HMIS UT Chandigarh.

• Comprehensive Primary Health Care portal implemented for reporting health care delivery services of HWCs.

6.168   Prevention and Control of COVID-19 in UT of Chandigarh.

• House to House Survey initiated in

Chandigarh after undertaking Spot Mapping of areas where positive cases were confirmed and preference was given to Urban Slums and Colonies, considering their vulnerable status due to crowding/congestion.

- Flu Clinics have been established at GMSH-16, Sub District Hospital-Manimajra, UCHC-22, and UCHC-45 for screening of patients for COVID-19.

- In order to generate awareness regarding the Dos & Don'ts during the period of COVID outbreak, mobile awareness is being generated by sending two Chandigarh Transport Undertaking (CTU) buses in the areas where survey is being done. Announcement is being made whereby the general public is being appealed to cooperate with the officials of the health department who are visiting them for the survey. Information regarding the availability of Arogya Setu - A mobile App for information of COVID and to assess the personal status is also being shared.

Renewable Energy (RE)

6.169   During the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, a total of 4.603 MWp SPV Power Plants have been installed taking the total figure to 38,815 MWp installed capacity of Solar Power Plants, out of which Chandigarh Administration has installed Rooftop SPV Power Plants of overall capacity of 21.837 MWp on Government buildings/sites of Chandigarh and rest about 16.978 MWp has been installed under private sector buildings including private residential buildings. Chandigarh Administration has taken following steps to promote solar energy:

- Amendment of Building Bye-laws where it is mandatory at all the buildings above 500 sq

yards to install SPV Power Plants.

- To make UT of Chandigarh 100% RE, Chandigarh Renewal Energy and Science & Technology Promotion Society (CREST) is taking demand from the residents of the UT via www.solarchandigarh.com for an innovative scheme [RESCO with build-operate-transfer (BOT) Model].

- Installed 20 kWp SPV Power Plant on Atrium at Paryavaran Bhawan, Sector 19B, Chandigarh.

- Chandigarh has generated 25.79 MU of solar energy (from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020) which resulted in reduction of 17,795 metric tons of CO_2.

Transport

6.170   Project of Intelligent Transport System has been conceived which is in progress under the guidance of World Bank and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). Automatic Fare Collection System (AFCS) has been implemented in 213 buses being operated on long and suburban route. Automatic Vehicle Location System (AVLS) has been installed along with panic button in 173 buses. To stop fuel pilferage, 06 New PIS Boards (50") Ultrasonic Fuel Sensor (UFS) Devices have been installed in 213 buses. CCTV cameras have been installed in ISBT-17 & ISBT-43 premises for security purposes and to prevent criminal activities.

Social Welfare

6.171   Financial assistance of ₹20,000/- is being provided for the marriage of daughters of widows/destitute women belonging to SC communities whose family income is up to ₹24,000/- annually. Petrol subsidy is being

provided to persons with disabilities who are owners of motorized vehicles and are entitled to 50% subsidy on actual expenditure up to 40 litre per month on purchase of petrol/diesel.

6.172 Financial assistance is provided to physically handicapped persons for purchase of Aids/Appliance to increase their mobility in their day-to-day working. The scheme 'Apni Beti, Apna Dhan', is aimed to improve the distorted sex ratio in the UT of Chandigarh. Old Age Pension is provided to those persons having annual income up to ₹1.50 lakh. 12,922 beneficiaries are getting Old Age Pension as on 31.12.2020 and ₹749.18 lakh has been distributed. Under the Scheme, Pension to Widows & Destitute Women, 8,799 beneficiaries are getting widow pension and ₹706.19 lakh has been incurred upto 31.12.2020. Under the scheme Pension to Disabled Persons, 4,277 beneficiaries are getting disabled pension and ₹516.29 lakhs has been incurred up to 31.12.2020. Persons having annual income upto ₹1.50 Lakh from all sources are eligible for grant of benefit under the scheme. Under the ICDS scheme, 450 Anganwadi Centres are functioning, and 46,838 children in the age group of 06 months to 06 years, 7,125 pregnant women and nursing mothers have been enrolled till 31.12.2020. Under the Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) various services to adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 14 years are being provided. During the year, 67 adolescent girls have benefitted up to 31.12.2020.

Industries

6.173 10,533 Micro, 2,358 Small and 162 Medium Entrepreneurs have obtained Udyam Registration Memorandum (UAM) under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. During the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, 68 cases have been received on the (PMEGP-e-portal) and 54 cases have been sent to banks.

Food & Supplies

6.174 The DBT Scheme for food grains is implemented in UT of Chandigarh. Under this scheme, food subsidy in the form of cash (₹128.64 to Priority Household (PH), per member/month) and (₹900.48 to AAY households, per family/month) is directly transferred into Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts of eligible households/beneficiaries, based on their entitlement for food grains under NFSA, and the beneficiaries are free to purchase food grains of their choice and from any place. A total of 63,565 Priority Households (PH) having 2,74,867 units and 157 AAY households having 624 units are registered and availing benefits of food subsidy under the scheme.

6.175 Under the PMGKAY scheme, 03 months of food grains (April-June, 2020) free of cost was distributed to registered beneficiaries under NFSA, 2013 at the doorstep of beneficiaries. Also, 05 months of food grains (July-November, 2020) free of cost was distributed per family to registered beneficiaries. As per orders of GoI, the Chandigarh Administration has successfully implemented the Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB) scheme to distribute free food grains i.e. wheat @ 5 kg per person per month & Chana @ 1 kg per family per month for two months (May & June, 2020) to the migrants/stranded labour. On the recommendation of GoI, the Department has set up Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) which is responsible for monitoring prices of selected essential commodities.

6.176 The ONORC Scheme was implemented

in UT Chandigarh from 01.11.2020 onwards. Under the scheme, all eligible beneficiaries covered under NFSA can access their food subsidy in lieu of food grains till their migration period up to maximum 06 months.

Environment

6.177 A new website, giving Environmental Information was developed and made live for the general public. E-banners and standees on Single Use Plastic (SUP) thermocol items banned in Chandigarh were displayed at various locations in the city. In addition, an e-banner was also displayed on the Hub website, and departments/institutes/committees were requested to display banners on their official websites.

Animal Husbandry & Fisheries

6.178 There are 04 veterinary hospitals for large animals located at Sector-38, Manimajra, Hallomajra and Dhanas, 01 veterinary hospital for pet animals at Sector-22 and 01 Artificial Insemination Centre at Sector-38 along with 09 veterinary sub-centres at various villages, functioning under the control of the Animal Husbandry Department, UT of Chandigarh.

6.179 Mobile Animal Ambulance services are being provided in the rural areas/villages where there is no veterinary institution. The target to produce 8 lakh fish seed for stocking in Sukhna Lake and other water bodies was achieved. The Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, GoI has launched the Pashu Kisan Credit Card scheme, under which the department has identified 562 beneficiaries and sent their forms to various banks of UT of Chandigarh for issuance of Kisan Credit Card.

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Chapter-7

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (IPS)

7.1   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.

7.2   The Service is organized into 26 State cadres/Joint cadres as on 01.01.2021. 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 strength of each cadre is jointly reviewed by Government of India (GoI) in consultation with the concerned State Government, usually after every 5 years.

7.3   The authorized strength of the IPS Officers as on 31.12.2020 is 4,984 and the state-wise bifurcation of the authorized strength of IPS officers is as per Annexure X.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVP NPA), Hyderabad

7.4   Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SPV NPA) is the premier police training institution of the country. It has world class police training facilities. It is mandated with (i) the task of preparing leaders for the Indian Police through training of newly recruited IPS officers and senior officers and (ii) to be the Centre of research for studies on police subjects.

Basic Course

7.5   The IPS Probationers of 72 (Regular Recruit) (2019 batch), upon completion of their Foundation Course of 15 weeks at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie/Dr. Marri Channa Reddy Human Resource Development Institute of Telangana, Hyderabad/Ronaid Cariton Vivian Pidade (RCVP) Noronha Academy of Administration, Bhopal, reported at SVP NPA on 16.12.2019.

7.6   For this batch, the Basic Training at SVP NPA includes Phase-I (30 weeks), District Practical Training (28 weeks), Phase-II Training (29 weeks) and Attachments at Delhi for two weeks [these Attachment include Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies (erstwhile BPST), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Special Protection Group (SPG), National Security Guard (NSG), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW), Border Security Force (BSF), National Technical Research Organization (NTRO), National Disaster

Response Force (NDRF), National Investigation Agency (NIA), and Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)], Army and CRPF attachment (02weeks).

7.7 The batch completed their Phase-I of Basic Course from 16.12.2019 to 10.07.2020 and has now proceeded to their respective cadres for field training which commenced on 20.07.2020. On completion of their District Practical Training in the States, the Probationers of 72 Regular Recruits (RR) reported back to the Academy on 08.02.2021 for attending 29 weeks of Phase-II training, scheduled to be held from 08.02.2021 to 28.08.2021, which includes a number of attachments and visits viz. Central School of Weapon and Tactics, BSF, Indore, Greyhounds, Telangana State Police, Indian Army, Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) attachment, CRPF attachment and they would be visiting Gujarat Forensic Science University, Study-cum-Cultural Tour or Bharat Darshan for 02 weeks and a week Foreign Study-cum-Exposure visit.

7.8 Basic Course Training Phase-I of 73 RR is in progress at the Academy since 28.12.2020. Apart from the officer trainees of the IPS, 17 officer trainees from Bhutan, Nepal and Maldives are also undergoing Phase-I training with 73 RR at the Academy.

In-house Training

7.9 In-house Training included Criminal Law, Investigation, Human Rights, Simulated exercises on Crime Investigation, Public Order Management and Forensics etc. Modules were conducted to sensitize the trainees on issues related to gender, children, marginalized communities, weaker sections of society and the Right to Information Act. Training in grassroot policing was imparted at the Model Police Station. Assessment was also done through a scenario based integrated examination system

Field Training

7.10 Outdoor Training in Field Craft & Tactics, handling of explosives and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), rock climbing (during Attachment with ITBP Force, Mussoorie), Central School of Weapon & Tactics (CSWT) with BSF at Indore, and Greyhounds Attachment (GH) at Hyderabad, Un-Armed Combat (UAC), Equitation, Scuba Diving, River rafting (during Attachment with ITBP Force, Rishikesh) will be imparted during their Phase-II.

Phase – II Training

7.11 A total of 131 IPS Probationers of 70 & 71 (RR) batch have successfully completed the Phase-II training at the Academy from 26.05.2020 to 04.09.2020. Hon'ble Prime Minister was the chief guest during the Dikshant Samaroh of 71 (RR) who interacted with the probationers on 04.09.2020.

Hon'ble Prime Minister interacted with IPS Probationers during Dikshant Samaroh of 71 (Regular Recruit) on 04.09.2020

(Source: SVP NPA, Hyderabad)

Senior Courses

7.12   Due to the pandemic situation, most of the in-service courses that are conducted every year did not take place during this period. Only four online short term in-service courses were conducted. These courses are conducted with

faculty support from State Police/Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)/CPOs, CVOs besides judiciary, prosecution, Universities and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The description of these courses is given below:

S. No.	Course Name	Duration	No. of Participants
1	Investigation Skills and Mob Management for IFS Probationers: Online (Paid Course)	17.09.2020 to 18.09.2020	73
2	Coordination among Police Department, Prison Department Judicial Court & FSL (Online)	05.10.2020 to 06.10.2020	158
3	Speedy Trial & Efficient Prosecution (Online)	08.10.2020 to 09.10.2020	102
4	03 days online programme for newly inducted CVOs	19.10.2020 to 21.10.2020	31

Information Technology

7.13   The computer section of the Academy is imparting training for capacity building in Digital Forensics and Cyber Crimes Investigation, Mobile Forensics, Social Media Analysis through its project National Digital Crime Resource Training Centre (NDCRTC). Through this centre, around 8,000 participants from various Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) and stakeholders have been sensitized about the investigations of Cyber Crimes and Forensics.

The Academy made Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with Telangana State Police to provide a mechanism of information sharing between both institutions. The information thus shared is used to design, develop and deliver suitable training modules to field level officers.

Special Tactics Courses

7.14   Special Tactics Course Calendar for the

year 2020, the courses scheduled to be conducted by Special Tactics Wing w.e.f March, 2020 to November, 2020 have been postponed due to ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. However, the Academy has trained in 'Special Tactics' of 155 Probationer of 72 RR in various fields i.e Sand Module Briefing, Explosive Module, Jungle Module and 25 km Tactical Route March.

Mid-Career Training Programme for IPS Officers

7.15   The Indian Police (Pay) Rules 2007, stipulate that IPS officers shall be appointed to the Junior Administrative Grade after completion of Phase-III and officers to be appointed to the 2nd Super Time Scale [Inspector General of Police (IGP) Rank] after completion of Phase-IV Mid-Career Training Programme (MCTP). Completion of Phase-V is mandatory for drawing the next annual increment from 28th year and beyond.

7.16 The Mandatory MCTP is being conducted as per the syllabus suggested by the Committee chaired by Dr. Trinath Mishra, IPS (Retd.) and approved by MHA. The details of various phases of MCTP are mentioned below:

S. No.	Phases	Duration	Training for Promotion	Years of Service
1	Phase-III	04 Weeks training in India without any foreign component	From Superintendent of Police to Junior Administrative Grade	07th to 09th year of Service, Compulsory for 2000 batch onwards
2	Phase-IV	04 Weeks (03 weeks in India and 01 week abroad)	From Deputy Inspector General of Police to Inspector General of Police	14th to 16th year of Service, Compulsory for 1991 batch onwards
3	Phase-V	02 Weeks training in India without any foreign component	For availing annual increment on completion of 28 years	24th to 26th year of Service, Compulsory for 1981 batch onwards

7.17 The following programmes have been conducted from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020 and the number of participants who attended the mandatory MCTP are as under:-

• MCTP Phase-III/16th Programme was conducted by the Academy from 14.09.2020 to 09.10.2020 in collaboration with Charles Sturt University, Australia. 77 IPS Officers attended and successfully completed the Programme.

• MCTP Phase-III/17th Programme was conducted by the Academy from 23.11.2020 to 18.12.2020 in collaboration with Charles Sturt University, Australia. 74 IPS Officers attended and successfully completed the Programme.

North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA), Umsaw, Meghalaya

7.18 The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) was established in July, 1978 at Umsaw Village, Ri-Bhoi District, Meghalaya to cater to the police training requirements of the North Eastern (NE) States on the recommendation of the National Committee on Police Training headed by Dr. M S Gore. Initially set up as Regional Police Training College under the North Eastern Council (NEC), but consequent upon the creation of the Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER), it was brought under DONER. The name of the institute was changed to North Eastern Police Academy in May, 1980, and it was transferred to MHA on 01.04.2007 to facilitate professional inputs. In order to formulate policy decisions, the Academy has an Advisory Board with the Secretary (Border Management) as its Chairman.

Training

7.19 NEPA is mandated to conduct the Basic Induction Course for directly recruited Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sub Inspectors of Police of the NE States, and to design and conduct in-service courses for personnel from across the country.

Basic Course

7.20   During the year 2020, the 47 Basic Course started from 06.01.2020. A total of 63 trainees are undergoing 47 Basic course i.e. from Manipur - 2 S.I.s & 2 ASI, Meghalaya – 16 S.I.s, Mizoram – 2 S.I.s, Nagaland – 1 DySP, 15 S.I.s and 21 ASIs, Nagaland HG & CD – 3 SIs, Tripura – 1 S.I. The course completed in the month of December, 2020 and their Passing out Parade was held on 19.12.2020.

7.21   48 Basic Course started from 14.09.2020. A total of 61 trainees are undergoing 48 Basic Course i.e. from Arunachal Pradesh – 16 DySsP, Manipur – 5 S.I.s, Meghalaya HG & CD – 20 S.I.s, Sikkim – 10 S.I.s and Tripura – 10 DySsP).

48 Basic Course w.e.f. 14.09.2020 till August, 2021

(Source: NEPA)

7.22   PTC Attachment of IPS (Prob.) was conducted from 20.07.2020 to 22.08.2020 for 01 IPS probationer. 573 personnel of Assam Police are scheduled to undergo Refresher Induction Course for 02 months, the first batch of which, i.e., 234 personnel have undergone the training w.e.f. 29.09.2020 to 27.11.2020

Refresher Induction Course of Assam Police w.e.f. 29.09.2020 to 27.11.2020 (Indoor class)

(Source: NEPA)

In-Service Courses

7.23   Owing to the prevailing pandemic, regular in-service courses were interrupted. However, in lieu, the Academy initiated online classes on wide ranging policing subjects from July onwards, and have completed 22 webinars till 31.12.2020 in which 874 personnel have been benefited.

Infrastructure

7.24   During the 12th Five Year Plan, an amount of ₹ 86.57 crore was approved by MHA for 09 construction projects, out of which 08 projects have been completed.

7.25   Construction of 120-bedded lady cadet mess has been stopped due to cost escalation. In this regard, the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has submitted a Revised Preliminary Estimate (RPE) to the tune of ₹ 6.70 crore. The matter has been received in MHA for Administrative Approval (AA) & Expenditure Sanction (ES). The work will start again on receiving the AA & ES from MHA.

7.26   During FY 2020-21, an amount of ₹10.00 crores have been allotted in Budget Estimate (BE) out of which ₹ 3.30 crores has been released to CPWD for the projects (i) Construction of approach road to 20-bedded Senior. Officer's mess, Letter of Authority (LOA) issued to CPWD for an amount of ₹ 2.30 cr. and (ii) for repairing of existing campus road LOA of ₹ 1.00 Cr. Both the works are under progress.

7.27   Out of the total amount of ₹ 86.57 crore, an amount of ₹ 51.53 crore has been expended by CPWD and ₹ 33.89 crore by Water and Power Consultancy Services (WAPCOS). Out of the total amount, ₹ 85.42 have been expended till 31.12.2020.

Miscellaneous

7.28   Swachhta Abhiyaan and Shram Daan are conducted on a regular basis with active participation of NEPA personnel and trainees of Basic Course as well as in-service courses. National festivals e.g. Republic Day and Independence Day were observed by organizing parades in a simple manner by following all necessary precautions of COVID-19. Raising Day of NEPA was observed on July 21. Various competitions like essay writing, recitation etc. were conducted online. Other programmes like Vigilance Week, Commemoration Day Parade, Sadbhavana Diwas were also observed by following all precautionary measures. Awareness programs on COVID-19 was conducted. Tests were done for all the residents of the NEPA Campus by the Health Department of Meghalaya Government. Pledge was taken as per the guideline of GoI.

7.29   Shri J. K Dwivedi, Assistant Director (Law) was awarded the Union Home Minister's Medal for Excellence in Police Training (Indoor) and Shri K K Sinha, Superintendent was awarded Union Home Minister's Medal in the Other's category for the year 2018-19. Inspector Dilip Chandra Biswas of NEPA has been awarded President's Police Medal (PPM) for Distinguished Service and Shri Limatemjen, Jt. Director, NEPA has been awarded the Police Medal (PM) for Meritorious Service during Independence Day, 2020.

7.30   Following Medals awarded during the period 01.04.2020 to 28.02.2021:

(a)   **"President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)"** is given for conspicuous gallantry in saving life and property, or in preventing crime or arresting criminals, the risks incurred being estimated with due regard to

the obligations and duties of the officer concerned. A total of 02 Medals were given on the occasion of Republic Day- 2021 to State's Police/CAPF personnel.

(b) **"Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)"** is given for conspicuous act of gallantry. A total of 215 Medals were given on the occasion of Independence Day 2020 to State's Police/CAPF/CPO personnel and a total of 205 Medals were given on the occasion of Republic Day 2021 to State's Police/CAPF/CPO personnel.

(c) **"President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPM)"** is given for special distinguished record in police service or in the Central Police/Security organizations, success in organizing police service or the Units of Central Police/Security Organization or in maintaining their organizations under special difficulties. A total of 81 Medals were given on the occasion of Independence Day 2020 to State's Police/CAPF/CPO personnel and 90 Medals were given on the occasion of Republic Day 2021 to State's Police/CAPF/CPO personnel.

(d) **"Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PM)"** is given for valuable service characterized by resource and devotion to duty including prolonged service or ability and merit. A total of 633 Medals were given on the occasion of Independence Day 2020 to State's Police/CAPF/CPO personnel and 651were Medals given on the occasion of Republic Day 2021 to State's Police/CAPF/CPO personnel.

(e) "Union Home Minister's Medal for Excellence in Police Training" is given to recognize the importance of training and the trainers in police organizations and to promote the quality of training in police training institutes in the country. A total of

277 Medals were awarded to the trainers for the year 2019-20.

(f) **"Union Home Minister's Trophy to the best Police Training Institutions":** There will be six Trophies in all for the Best Police Training Institutions in the country, three for the CAPFs/CPOs training institutions and three for the States/UTs Police Training institutions. The Trophies will be awarded every year for the performance during the previous FY. During the current FY, Trophy was announced for the years:

(i) 2016-17: 03 National Level each for CAPFs/CPOs and 12 Zonal Level

(ii) 2017-18: 03 National Level each for CAPFs/CPOs and 15 Zonal Level.

(iii) 2018-19: 03 National Level each for CAPFs/CPOs and 12 Zonal Level.

(iv) 2019-20: 03 National Level each for CAPFs/CPOs and 13 Zonal Level.

(g) **"Prime Minister's Police Medal for Life Saving":** In order to encourage policemen, this award is given in cases where exemplary devotion to duty is shown by a policeman in saving human life. Medal has been announced to 08 police personnel for the year 2019.

(h) **"Union Home Minister's Medal for Excellence in Investigation"** is given for the Excellence Service in Investigation. 121 officials of State/Central Intelligence Agencies have been awarded this medal for the year 2020 on 12.08.2020.

(i) **"Union Home Minister's Special Operation Medal"** is given for those operations, which have a high degree of planning, high significance for the security of the country State/Union Territory (UT) and have significant impact on security of large sections of the society. 105 Officials of

various State Police/CAPFs/CPOs have been awarded the medal for the year 2020 on 31.10.2020.

(j) **"Asadharan Aasuchana Kushalata Padak"** is given for exceptional performance, indomitable and daring intelligence service. 144 officials of various States Police/CAPFs/CPOs have been awarded the medal for the year 2020, on 23.12.2020.

CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES (CAPFs)

7.31   There are five 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 one Central Paramilitary Force (CPMF) namely Assam Rifles (AR) under MHA. Out of these, AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the 'Border Guarding Forces' (BGFs), 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 riots and Left Wing Extremism (LWE)/insurgency respectively. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations of national/strategic importance. In addition, National Security Guard (NSG) is a specialized strike force trained in counter terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing high risk VIPs and acts as sky marshal for securing the domestic and international flights.

Assam Rifles (AR)

7.32   Reverently known as "Friends of the North East", the Assam Rifles (AR) was raised as "Cachar Levy" in 1835 and is the oldest Para Military Force in the country. It has its headquarters at Shillong and the Force is completely deployed in the North East (NE) in Counter Insurgency (CI) role and for guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border (IMB) spread over 1,643 kilometers. The Force comprises of a Directorate General Headquarter, 03 Inspectorate General Headquarters, 12 Sector Headquarters, 47 Battalions (including one NDRF Battalion), 01 Training Centre, 01 Dog Training Centre and the administrative elements with a total authorized strength of 66,411 personnel.

7.33   In its fight against insurgency in NE, the achievements of AR from 01.04.2020 till 31.12.2020 are given at Annexure XI.

7.34   During the period, 08 AR personnel made the supreme sacrifice and 06 were injured in the line of duty.

Gallantry & Other Awards

7.35   Following awards were bestowed on the members of the Force on Independence Day 2020:

S.No.	Medal/ Awards	Quantity
a)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service	10
b)	Governor's Gold Medal	42
c)	Governor's Silver Medal	52
d)	Governor's Nagaland Appreciation	04
e)	COAS Commendation Card	08
f)	DGAR Commendation Card	134
g)	GOC-in-C Eastern Command Commendation Card	39

7.36   Deployment of one AR Battalion in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K): One AR Battalion is deployed on Line of Control (LoC) in J&K with effect from 01.04.2020 as part of Operation Rakshak.

7.37   Women Power of AR in the Service of Nation: AR has deployed its women soldiers along the LoC in Kashmir. Riflewomen have fully adapted themselves to the dynamics of Kashmir valley after having undergone pre-induction training under the aegis of Srinagar Based Chinar Corps.

7.38   Deployment of Women Soldiers in United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) at Golan Heights: In a historical milestone, four Riflewomen of AR have been deployed in UNDOF as part of Force Military Police Platoon (FMPP) of Indian Army Contingent with effect from 21.09.2020.

DG AR Interacting with Selected Riflewomen for UNDOF

Border Security Force (BSF)

7.39   Border Security Force (BSF) was raised in 1965 with a strength of 25 Battalions and 03 Companies. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date, it has 193 Battalions including 04 NDRF Battalions. The Force Headquarter is in New Delhi. Its field formations includes 02 Special Directorates General (Spl DsG) i.e. Spl DG (Eastern Command) and Spl DG (Western Command) and 01 Additional DG Command HQ Spl (Ops) Raipur, 13 Frontiers and 46 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing, Air Wing and other ancillary units. The sanctioned strength of BSF is 2, 65,173 as on 31.12.2020.

Operational Achievement

7.40   In its fight against LWE/Militancy, the achievements of BSF from 01.04.2020 till 31.10.2020 are as given below:

S. No.	Smugglers/intruders/extruders/Maoists/Militants killed/ apprehended/surrendered/items recovered	Numbers/Qty in kg (Amount in ₹)
a)	Smugglers/intruders/extruders killed	32
b)	Intruders/extruders apprehended	4977
c)	Maoists/Militants apprehended	04
d)	Maoists/Militants surrendered	14
e)	Arms	148
f)	Ammunition	10208
g)	Explosives (in kg)	21,852
h)	Seized contraband goods (in ₹)	28,13,19,42,822

7.41   During the period, 06 BSF personnel made supreme sacrifice and 151 were injured in operations.

7.42   During the year 2020-21 (01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020), the following Medals were awarded to the members of the Force:

(a)	Police Medal for Gallantry	01
(b)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service	05
(c)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service	46

Overseas Deployment

7.43   The BSF has one Formed Police Unit deployed with United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) w.e.f. 28.11.2005. The 13th contingent of 140 personnel, comprising of 07 Officers, 07 Subordinate Officers and 126 Others Ranks are supplementing the United National global peace process in Democratic Republic of Congo. The BSF troops are performing their duties in an exemplary manner to ensure the United Nations (UN) mandate in all spheres of their duties.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

7.44   Raised in 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 351 units, including 64 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 104 Industrial Undertakings. In a span of five decades, the Force has grown manifold. With globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF is no longer a PSU-centric organization. Instead, it has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse regions including terrorist and naxal affected areas. CISF is currently providing security cover to 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, Red Fort and Statue of Unity (SoU), Kevadia) and important Private Sector Units. CISF has also been mandated to provide protection to the VIP protectees of various categories across the country.

Operational Achievements

7.45　CISF is one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection and fire safety coverage to 104 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) with the sanctioned strength of 8,017 personnel. In the year 2020 (01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020), a total of 1,883 Fire Calls were attended (which includes 23 major fire calls) and total property saved is to the tune of ₹ 206.79 crore. The CISF deployed 119 Coys in Internal Security duty and 181 Coys in Election duty during 2020 (01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020).

7.46　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 Kandahar. The Force has since been deployed at 64 airports across the country including all major airports viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru etc. The latest induction was at Srinagar, Jammu and Leh Airports on 26.02.2020, 06.03.2020 and 05.08.2020 respectively. During the year 2020 (01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020), CISF recovered Lost and Found property worth ₹ 16.24 crore at the airports, of which property worth ₹ 12.58 crore was handed over to the passengers while property worth ₹ 4.06 crore was handed over to the Airport Operators. The CISF personnel also detected 114 cases of arms and ammunition, 12 cases of fake e-ticket entry and detected 08 cases of contrabands (drugs) at different airports. The CISF staff at the airports also detected 16.08 kg of Gold and ₹ 3.07 crore in cash between the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020.

7.47　The VIP Security wing of CISF called the Special Security Group (SSG) is looking after the security of VVIPs/VIPs. At present, 65 VVIPs/VIPs are being provided security cover by SSG/CISF in various categories in different states of the country. The CISF also looks after the security of 48 sensitive and hyper-sensitive Government Buildings in New Delhi. In the year 1999, CISF had been authorized to extend technical and fire consultancy services on payment basis to establishments even in the private sector where CISF is not deployed. CISF has provided consultancy services to 204 clients and earned revenue to the tune of ₹ 13.24 crore, since its inception. The CISF Act was amended to enable the Force to provide security, on payment basis, to private/joint venture industrial undertakings, which are vital for the security and economy of the country. CISF provides security cover to 351 units of which 290 units (up to 31.12.2020) are crime free.

7.48　The CISF was inducted in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) on 15.04.2007, and its present strength is 12,528 personnel. DMRC is a Hyper-Sensitive Unit and is the largest unit of CISF. The CISF is providing security to 248 Metro Stations. The daily footfall of passengers is approximately 30-35 lakh. But, due to COVID-19 pandemic in the year 2020, footfall of the passengers rapidly decreased to 15 lakh. During the year 2020 (01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020) CISF recovered Lost and Found property worth ₹ 7.23 lakh at Delhi Metro, of which, property worth ₹ 5.62 lakh was handed over to rightful owners while property worth ₹ 1.61 lakh was handed over to DMRC. During the period, 07 cases of child missing were reported, of which, 04 missing children were reunited with their family members and rest of the cases were handed over to Delhi Metro Rail Police (DMRP). The CISF personnel also prevented 02 passengers from committing suicide.

Overseas Deployment

7.49 The contingent of CISF, deployed at United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)/United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) since 17.08.2008, has been repatriated to India on 31.12.2018. Presently, 147 CISF personnel have been deployed at different India Abroad Mission (Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan).

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

7.50 Initially raised as the 'Crown Representative Police' on 27.07.1939 at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh), the Force was rechristened as the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has grown in its strength and capabilities. Presently, it has a strength of 239 Battalions, 43 Group Centres, 22 Training Institutions, 07 Arms Workshops, 03 Central Weapon Stores, 05 Signal Battalions, 01 Parliamentary Duty Group (PDG) and 01 Special Duty Group (SDG). The Force also has senior command/supervisory formations viz. 04 Special DsG at 04 Zonal HQRs (Central, North-East, Southern & J&K), 21 IsG of Adm Sectors, 02 IsG for Ops Sectors, 39 Adm Range HQRs, 17 Ops Range HQRs, 100-bedded Composite Hospitals – 04 and 50 bedded Composite Hospitals – 18, Field Hospitals – 06 besides the Force HQ i.e. Directorate at CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. The Force is presently handling a wide range of duties covering law and order, counter insurgency, anti-militancy and anti-naxal operations across the country. The Force plays a key role in assisting State Governments and UT Administrations in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities by Naxalites/Militant groups and Insurgents. The CRPF also has 06 Women Battalions, 01 Women component

consisting of 106 women personnel each in 15 RAF Battalions and 242 women personnel in various ranks deployed with Bastariya Battalion who are fighting against naxalism. 239 Battalions (including 06 Women, 05 VIP Security, 10 CoBRA and 15 RAF) are deployed for combating terrorism, militancy, insurgency and naxalism as well as to maintain law and order throughout the country. The total strength of the Force is 3,24,723 as on 31.12.2020.

Operational Achievements

7.51 Major operational achievements of CRPF up to 31.12.2020 are furnished as under:

S. No.	Maoists/Militants/Anti-National Elements	Numbers/ Quantity/ Amount
1	Maoists / Militants killed	212
2	Maoists/ Militants apprehended	735
3	Maoists/ Militants surrendered	292
4	Arms	511
5	Ammunition	18,824
6	Explosives (in kg)	168.83
7	Grenades (in No.)	448
8	Rockets	01
9	Bombs	82
10	IEDs	349
11	Detonators	2,531
12	Gelatin Sticks	1,981
13	Narcotics (in kg)	11,801.18
14	Cash recovered (in ₹)	40,09,281

7.52 During the year 2020-21 (01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020), the following Medals were awarded to the members of the Force:

(a)	Police Medal for Gallantry	55
(b)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service	04

Rapid Action Force (RAF) in CRPF

7.53 In 1991, 10 Battalions of CRPF were converted into 10 Battalions of 04 Companies each of Rapid Action Force (RAF). The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective strike force in communal riots and similar situation. These Battalions are located at 10 communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response and to control flared up law and order situation before it goes disorderly. In view of the increasing demand of RAF Battalions, GoI had approved to convert 05 more CRPF executive Battalions into RAF Battalions in the year 2018. All these Battalions are organized in an unattached pattern and are working under the supervision of an Inspector General.

Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (COBRA) in CRPF

7.54 Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) is a specialized force which came into existence to fight against Maoists and insurgents in LWE-affected areas. It is also renowned as Jungle Warriors. 10 CoBRA Battalions were raised during 2008-11. These Battalions have been raised by selecting personnel based on age and other physical attributes internally amongst CRPF's personnel. They have been trained, equipped and deployed in LWE affected states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal. It is one of the elite commando units in this country trained to survive, fight and win in the jungles. A CoBRA School for specialized training in Jungle Warfare & Tactics has also been in operation which provides exclusive training to the force personnel to become a highly potential CoBRA commando.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBPF)

7.55 ITBPF was raised in the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962 with a modest strength of 4 Battalions. Originally conceptualized as an integrated "guerrilla-cum-intelligence-cum-fighting force" self-contained in supplies, communication and intelligence collection, it evolved with the passage of time into a conventional BGF. Today, ITBP is guarding 3,488km of India-China border and is manning 180 Border Out Posts (BOPs) situated in altitudes ranging from 9,000 ft to 18,750 ft in the Western, Middle and Eastern Himalayas of the India China border from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh. 08 ITBP Battalions are deployed in Maoist-affected areas of Chhattisgarh. The ITBP operates through 05 Frontiers HQrs and 15 Sector HQrs, 56 Service Battalions, 04 Specialized Battalions, 02 NDRF Battalions and 14 Training Centers with a total sanctioned strength of 88,437 personnel. After implementation of Cadre review, two new Commands HQrs namely Western Command and Eastern Command headed by an Addl DG rank officer came into existence.

Anti-Naxal Operations

7.56 During the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, ITBP conducted various joint operations with Chhattisgarh Police in which 04 naxals were killed, 01 apprehended, whereas 07 Arms, 137 Rounds Ammunition and 13 IEDs were recovered.

7.57 Overseas Deployment

- ITBP is providing security to Indian Embassy Kabul and 02 other Consulates at, Kandahar, and Mazar-E-Sharif in Afghanistan.

- Presently, 266 (GOs-05, SOs-05, ORs-256) along with 03 Explosive detector IED Dogs are deployed for providing security to the Embassy and Consulates General in Afghanistan.

National Security Guard (NSG)

7.58 The National Security Guard (NSG) was raised in 1984 to combat terrorism in all its manifestations. This Strike Force is a unique amalgam of selected personnel from the Army, CAPFs and State Police Forces. After the 26.11.2008 terror attack in Mumbai, four regional Hubs (Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Kolkata) were established to reduce the response matrix and to ensure Pan-India footprint. In 2016, the fifth Hub came into existence at Gandhinagar (Gujarat).

7.59 As a Federal Contingency Force, NSG, with its ethos of excellence, has to its credit, several successful counter-terrorist operations. Over the years, the NSG has acquired an enviable reputation of 'Best Amongst Best' by virtue of its high standards of training and operational efficiency. For its dedication, valour and surgical operational capabilities, Commandos of this Special Force have earned the moniker 'Black Cats'.

Operations

7.60 **Alert Force** - NSG Task Forces (TF) and Quick Reaction Teams (QRT) are kept on alert (24x7) at Delhi and at all Five Regional Hubs to move at a short notice to respond to any contingency situation. NSG TFs are brought into action after approval from MHA during national crisis.

a) **Immediate Back up Security Operations** (**IBUS**) - NSG Task Forces (TFs) are deployed for IBUS operations as part of security arrangements during the events of national/international importance to include Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations. 19 such events were covered by NSG from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020.

b) **Reconnaissance of Sensitive Places/ Installation/Airports** - NSG carries out regular reconnaissance of sensitive places/ installations/Airports across the country. During the reconnaissance, familiarization with sensitive places and installations are carried out to plan own Operations. Reconnaissance of 30 such sensitive places/installations were carried out for the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020.

Training

7.61 NSG Induction Courses

(a) To enhance the quality of NSG Commandos, the intake standards have been made more stringent. DGs of all CAPFs have been requested to screen volunteers for NSG and ensure minimum physical and firing standards. The Training syllabus has been tweaked to make it more refined and focused.

(b) 575 personnel from Army and 97 personnel from CAPF were inducted in NSG from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020.

7.62 NSG Capacity Building Courses

(a) In the last one year, NSG has taken considerable strides in Training first responders at State level. Apart from the mandated training undertaken as per Black Cat Calendar, the Regional Hubs have started training the State CT Forces in their respective Areas of

Responsibility. This includes Counter Terrorist Training, Bomb Disposal Training, Training of Canine (K9) and Sniper Training.

(b) **State/CAPF Level Bomb Disposal Training** - States/CAPFs level Bomb Disposal Training for the following States & CAPFs were conducted during the said period:

S. No.	States/CAPFs	Strength Participated			Total
		Officers	**ACs**	**Rangers**	
(i)	Goa Police	00	07	27	34
(ii)	Uttar Pradesh	00	00	45	45
(iii)	Bomb disposal induction course-2 NSG personnel	02	01	07	10
	Total	02	08	79	89

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

7.63   The Special Service Bureau which was a precursor to the present 'Sashastra Seema Bal' 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 across the border. It became a BGF in 2001 under MHA and was rechristened as "Sashastra Seema Bal" with an amended charter of duties. It has been assigned the responsibilities of guarding borders along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders.

7.64   SSB is deployed on the Indo-Nepal Border covering a stretch of 1,751 km and on the Indo-Bhutan Border covering 699 km. Presently, the Force has a posted strength of 78,834 personnel. The Force comprises of 01 Force Headquarter, 06 Frontiers, 18 Sectors, 73 Battalions, 04 RTCs (Recruits Training Centre), 02 Central Training Centres, 01 Intelligence Training School, 01 Wireless and Telecom Training Centers, 01 SSB Academy, 01 Information and Technology Training Centre, 01 Dog Breeding & Training Centre, 03 Composite Hospitals, 02 Central Store Depot & Workshop (CSD&W), 01 Medical Training Centre and 01 Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare School (CI&JWS). Apart from this, the Force is not only engaged in guarding Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders but it is also performing duty related to Internal Security and Counter Insurgency Operations. It has deployed its personnel in insurgency affected UT of J&K and LWE-affected areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar.

7.65   Operational Achievements (01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020) are given at Annexure XII.

Recruitment Scheme of Constables in CAPFs

7.66   With effect from 2011-12, the scheme for 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) As per Revised MoU for Constable (GD) Exam, 2018 signed by MHA and SSC, it has been decided to call for applications through online mode only from candidates all over the country, and to conduct examination for all candidates applied for in the Computer Based Examination Mode only from the exam year, 2018. PST/PET are to be conducted by Nodal Force in respect of candidates shortlisted in Computer Based Examination, and after declaring result in respect of candidates qualified in PST/PET, the candidates are to be called for Detailed Medical Examination (DME). Accordingly, wide publicity window advertisements including electronic Media are given in all parts of the country specially in LWE affected areas/J&K /NE States and Border areas.

(c) The Physical Efficiency Test (PET) is now only qualifying in nature and does not carry any marks. Also, interviews have been discontinued.

(d) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been issued for all recruitments to bring transparency in the recruitment process.

7.67 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 BGFs (viz. AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB) are allotted to the border districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.

(c) 20% of the vacancies in BGFs are allotted to districts/areas affected by militancy i.e. J&K, NE States, and naxal-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, NE States and naxal-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 percentages of vacancies remain unfilled after completion of the recruitment process through SSC, MHA 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.

Air Support to CAPFs

7.68 BSF Air Wing under aegis of MHA came into existence on 01.05.1969 to provide air support to CAPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of BOPs located at high altitude and inaccessible areas, provision of substantive air support to the troops engaged in anti-Naxalite operations in LWE-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. At present, the fleet

comprises 01 Embraer 135 BJ Executive Jet, 01 AVRO HS-748, 06 MI-17 1V, 08 MI-17 V5, 06 ALH/Dhruv and 01 Cheetah helicopter.

Modernization of CAPFs

7.69 CAPFs have been provided adequate funds under General Provisioning Heads (i.e. Arms & Ammunition, Clothing & Tentage, Machinery & Equipment, Information & Technology and Motor Vehicle) to acquire their operationally required items such as Arms &
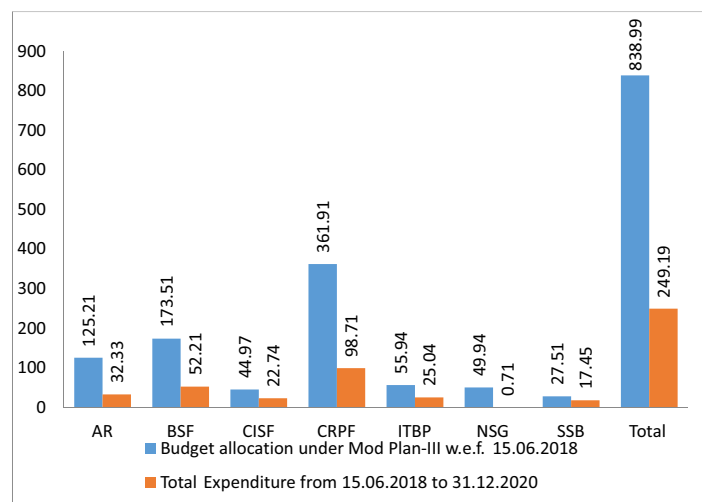
Ammunition, surveillance equipment, training equipment, communication equipment, IT equipment, specialized vehicles, protective gears, anti-riot equipment, extreme weather clothing etc. against deficiency as per authorization and for replacement against unserviceable items to maintain existing inventory. The Force-wise details of funds allocated and spent till 31.12.2020 under General Provisioning Heads are as under:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	CAPFs	Budget Estimate for 2020-21	Expenditure as on 31.12.2020	% Expenditure w.r.t. BE as on 31.12.2020
1	AR	393.90	117.94	29.94
2	BSF	642.33	303.04	47.18
3	CISF	170.22	78.56	46.15
4	CRPF	1201.6	421.26	35.06
5	ITBP	289.37	110.90	38.32
6	NSG	149.28	37.07	24.83
7	SSB	237.37	123.44	52.00
	Total	**3084.07**	**1192.21**	**38.66**

7.70 Besides General Provisioning heads, a Modernization Plan-III, with total financial outlay of ₹ 1,053 crore, was approved by Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) on 08.06.2018 to be implemented till 31.03.2020 and was further extended till 31.03.2021 or when the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission comes into effect, whichever is earlier, to equip the CAPFs with state of the art technology and substantially address the increasing challenges to internal security. Force wise sanctioned outlay, funds allocated and their utilization status under Modernization Plan-III are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Budget allocation under Mod Plan-III w.e.f. 15.06.2018 (blue):
AR 125.21, BSF 173.51, CISF 44.97, CRPF 361.91, ITBP 55.94, NSG 49.94, SSB 27.51, Total 838.99

Total Expenditure from 15.06.2018 to 31.12.2020 (orange):
AR 32.33, BSF 52.21, CISF 22.74, CRPF 98.71, ITBP 25.04, NSG 0.71, SSB 17.45, Total 249.19

7.71 The major weapons, equipment and vehicles procured by CAPFs under Modernization Plan-III are as follows:

a) Multi Grenade Launcher

b) Under Barrel Grenade Launcher (UBGL)

c) Assault Rifle

d) 9mm SMG Beretta

e) Bomb Detection and Disposal Equipment

f) Network Operating Center (NOC) Vehicle

g) Mine Protected Vehicle

h) Light Bullet Proof Vehicle

i) Mini Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV)

j) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)

k) Special Light weight Rucksack

l) Light weight sleeping bag

m) Twin engine FRP speed boat

n) IFAT/ISAT

o) ALS Ambulance

p) Hand held Satellite Tracker

q) Hand held Thermal Imager

r) Satellite Phone

Promotion of SWADESHI and KHADI

7.72 In order to boost SWADESHI, ITBP has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) on 31.07.2020 for purchase of 1200 Quintal Mustard Oil worth ₹ 1.72 crore. Further, to promote KHADI, ITBP has also signed an MoU with KVIC on 06.01.2021 for purchase of 1,71,520 durries for CAPFs worth ₹ 8.74 crore.

Secure Communication System for CAPFs and CPOs

7.73 Security Forces are now inducting digital radio for voice, data and GPS tracking, most of which are IP-based. Although the actual communication is encrypted by inbuilt Advance Encryption System (AES), the IP address in the header/footer and many other information in the Data Packet are not encrypted. Further, the software loaded in the microchip in the sets may contain malware to breach network security. Hence, a need was felt to have a mechanism to check the critical components in the equipment for malware/bugs. In order to ensure secure radio communication, an SOP has been circulated to all CAPFs/CPOs on 29.10.2020.

Police Service K9 (PSK)

7.74 'Police K9 Cell' has been newly established under PM Division with effect from 01.11.2019 with an objective of 'Mainstreaming and Augmentation of Police Service K9 (PSK) Teams in the Country'. Substantial progress has been made in successfully starting the modernization of the current practices as per contemporary dog training techniques as well as achieving the end objective of bringing uniformity of K9 practices and interoperability among diverse police forces. In this context, the following initiatives have been taken:

(a) Following SOPs have been issued:

• Cast and disposal of unfit service animals including Police Service K9s (PSKs) on 08.03.2020

• Breeding guidelines for Police dogs on 08.05.2020

• Transportation of service animals including PSKs on 08.01.2020

• Proficiency evaluation & certification of detection dogs on 16.09.2020

• Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) against Rabies to High-Risk Personnel of CAPFs on 26.10.2020

• Use of Retired/Veteran Dogs of CAPFs as Therapy Dogs for Emotional Support on 16.07.2020

(b) The Indian dog breed 'Mudhol Hound' has been trained by SSB and ITBP on trial basis. To develop and strengthen the ecosystem of mutual learning, 1st 'Police K9 Workshop' was organized on 13.03.2020. Compilation and preparation of standard 'Glossary of Terms for Police Service K9s' issued on 27.03.2020 to introduce and educate on the modern concepts of dog training and bring in uniformity of practice.

(c) An inaugural issue of the "National Police K-9 Journal" has been released by Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah on 02.01.2021. It is a biannual journal which will be released in April and October every year.

The Hon'ble Home Minister releasing the National Police K-9 Journal on 02.01.2021

Major Procurements

7.75 The major procurements made till 31.10.2020 were as below:

(a) Expenditure Sanction of ₹ 135.71 crore issued to CRPF for the procurement of Medium Bullet Proof Vehicles (MBPVs).

(b) Expenditure Sanction of ₹ 26.40 crore issued to CRPF for 05 years CAMC of RCIED jammers from M/s ECIL.

(c) Expenditure Sanction amounting to ₹ 24.02 crore issued to various CAPFs for the procurement of BR Jackets.

(d) Expenditure Sanction of Euro 7.62 lakh issued to CISF for Procurement of SMG MP5 A3 along with 03 sets of common spares, gauges & tools.

(e) Expenditure sanction of ₹ 19.96 crore issued to IB for setting up of Central Data Centre at IB Hqrs and CAMC for 3 years of ₹ 7.06 crore.

(f) Annual lease charges for ₹ 2.26 crore for using 12 MHz space segment in GSAT-18 issued to IB.

(g) Provisioning-cum-expenditure sanction of ₹ 11.82 crore issued to ITBP for procurement of quantity 100HF transceiver MHS-355, 100 W with accessories from M/s BEL.

(h) Expenditure sanction of ₹ 18.22 crore issued to IB for Supply Installation Testing Commissioning and Training (SITCT) of 02 Nos. of Mobile Locator to locate GSM(2G), UMTS(3G) and LTE(4G) Mobile phones.

Expenditure on Modernization of CAPFs

7.76   In keeping with increasingly important and high risk roles being performed by the CAPFs in maintaining internal security and guarding of the borders of the country, there has been corresponding increase in budget provisions as may be seen from figures of actual expenditure for the last 10 FYs given in the following table:

Actual Expenditure on CAPFs during the period from 2010-2011 to 2020-21 (up to 31.12.2020)

(₹ in crore)

Year	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	Total
2010-11	2814.79	7366.87	2780.44	8128.10	1862.35	491.77	1630.36	25074.68
2011-12	3207.91	8741.67	3382.72	9662.89	2208.09	578.59	2073.08	29854.95
2012-13	3359.83	9772.55	3967.95	11040.13	2917.85	541.77	2765.16	34365.24
2013-14	3651.21	10904.74	4401.49	11903.70	3346.94	536.70	2979.16	37723.94
2014-15	3802.23	12515.40	5037.52	13308.95	3686.84	573.46	3399.64	42288.04
2015-16	3804.59	12597.42	5045.52	13475.23	3669.35	581.49	3606.26	42779.86
2016-17	4917.44	15574.77	7013.85	17328.26	5086.73	835.58	4619.46	55376.09
2017-18	5318.39	16968.28	7889.67	19517.83	5663.50	1131.68	5275.17	61764.52
2018-19	5899.67	19469.77	9220.91	23126.24	1190.72	1115.72	6050.39	66073.42
2019-20	5877.79	21092.49	10272.58	25950.63	7168.50	1198.02	6960.08	78520.09
2020-21*	4492.82	16014.15	8861.50	20271.74	5102.70	685.82	5007.48	60436.24

Expenditure as on 31.12.2020

Development of Infrastructure

7.77   During 2020-21 (till 31.12.2020), ₹ 991.40 crore has been sanctioned for construction of infrastructure and ₹ 13.78 crore for land acquisition for CAPFs.

CAPFs Housing Project

7.78   Government vide order dated 10.11.2015, has approved the proposal for construction of 13,072 houses and 113 barracks for CISF, CRPF and ITBP at an estimated cost of ₹ 3,090.98 crore, out of which 7,557 houses and 88 barracks have been constructed till 31.12.2020. 5,406 houses, 28 barracks are under construction and 109 houses are in the tendering process.

Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)

7.79 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), 30 State Welfare Officers (SWO) and 155 District Welfare Officers (DWO) are functioning throughout the country for the welfare of CAPFs personnel.

7.80   The CAPF personnel are rendering valuable services in maintenance of internal security and guarding of international borders. Sometimes, while being a part of anti-terrorist/naxal combats or some other internal

security operations, they either lose a limb or even make the supreme sacrifice. 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, during the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020 an amount of ₹ 35.90 crore has been sanctioned for payment of lump sum ex-gratia compensation to Next of Kin of deceased CAPFs & AR personnel.

Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar (KPKB)

7.81 Kendriya Police Kalyan Bhandar (KPKB) formerly known as Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) was introduced by GoI in September, 2006 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 quality. As on date, 119 Master Canteens and 1,873 Subsidiary Canteens are functioning. Besides, efforts are being made to grant GST exemption to the KPKB as has been done for Army Canteens.

7.82 The annual turnover of KPKB is on an increasing trend. The turnover for FY 2019-20 was ₹ 2,063 crore as against ₹ 1,845 crore for the year 2018-19.

Swadeshi in KPKB

7.83 MHA has issued instructions regarding sale of only Swadeshi products through KPKB and its stores w.e.f 01.06.2020. In order to promote Swadeshi, it was also decided that KVIC products will also be sold through KPKB. At present, 32 KVIC products like Khadi National Flag, achar, mustard oil, dhoop batti, agar batti,

dalia, honey and towel have been registered with KPKB for sale through its outlets.

Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

7.84 The CAPF 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 parental support. Considering this, Prime Minister's 'Merit Scholarship Scheme' has been introduced to encourage higher technical and professional education for the dependent wards and widows of CAPF and AR personnel. Government has increased the existing rate of Scholarship from ₹ 2,000/- pm to ₹ 2,500/- pm for boys and from ₹ 2,250/- pm to ₹ 3,000/- pm for girls from the academic year 2019-20. This scheme has further been extended for the dependent wards of Police personnel of various States/UTs who are martyred during Terror/Naxal attacks.

Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) Helpline

7.85 For welfare and grievance redressal of ex-CAPF and AR personnel, a helpline number 011-23063111 is operational at the WARB office, New Delhi. The helpline number handles grievances related to pensionary benefits, rehabilitation, payment of the Prime Minister Scholarship Scheme and other issues concerning ex-CAPF and AR personnel.

Medical Facilities for the personnel of CAPFs

7.86 CAPF personnel perform their duties in a difficult environment under tough circumstances whether at the borders, at high altitudes or where pitched against the naxals 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 CAPF and also to safeguard them from the onslaught of continuous stress and strain which such adverse conditions pose upon them, the CAPFs have made available the following medical facilities for their personnel:

(a) 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 equipment.

(b) The medical facilities for CAPFs have been improved by establishing 33- Fifty Bedded Composite Hospital, 06- Hundred Bedded Composite Hospitals across the country and 01-Two Hundred Bedded Referral Hospital at Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh).

(c) Through these Composite Hospitals and Referral Hospital, the personnel are being provided specialized treatment.

(d) The 200-bedded Referral Hospital is a Tertiary Care Super Specialty Hospital of CAPFs and has started functioning at Greater Noida w.e.f 15.10.2015. This hospital provides tertiary level healthcare to personnel and families of all CAPFs. All efforts are being made to post relevant specialists in this hospital for efficient recovery of tertiary care for CAPF personnel.

(e) All CAPFs personnel can avail free treatment in any of the CAPFs Composite Hospitals, located across the country, irrespective of Force affiliations. On 28.09.2020, Government has approved establishment of six Field Hospitals in CRPF in Bastar Region, one each at Chintalnar, Basaguda, Bhiji, Chinta-gupha, Kistaram and Dantewada of Chhattisgarh State.

(f) Government has also sanctioned establishment of CAPF Institute of Medical Science (CAPFIMS) along with 500-bed General Hospital, a 300-bed Super Specialty Hospital, a Nursing College and a School of Paramedics at Maidangarhi, New Delhi.

Representation of Women in CAPFs and Assam Rifles

7.87 The Committee on Empowerment of Women (2010-11) in its Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) and Ninth Report have given recommendations on the subject 'Women in Paramilitary Forces'. The recommendations and comments contained in the above reports of the Committee have been examined and the action taken by MHA has been furnished to the Committee.

7.88 A number of steps like re-orienting the training programs to include topics like gender sensitization, combat training; re-orientation of syllabi; assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the women police officers into the mainstream of policing. The following steps have been taken for welfare of women employees in CAPFs:

(a) All CAPFs are strictly following the guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard and have set up Complaints Committees. These Committees are headed by a Lady Officer of sufficiently senior rank. In the event of non-availability of a lady officer, senior to the

alleged perpetrator, the respective CAPF approaches MHA for detailment of chairperson from other organizations.

(b) All CAPFs have already included the NGOs in the Complaint Committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment. They are associated with the enquiry into any complaints of sexual harassment. The disciplinary cases involving sexual harassment in Paramilitary forces 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 earliest conclusion.

(c) The programme on Gender Sensitization and its implications in Government services has already been conducted by all the CAPFs to educate its personnel and it has been made part of the training program of basic training of various ranks and all In-Service Courses. In order to have a trained pool of instructors for imparting training on Gender Sensitivity, Training of Trainers is also conducted.

(d) Separate toilets for women employees have already been set up by all the Forces at static locations/premises on need basis. In other areas, where appropriate locations are not available, toilet facilities are made available to them by pitching of small tents with commode for the use of women employees. Since it is within the financial powers of respective Directors General to modify the vehicles, sufficient number of vehicles can/may be accordingly modified on requirement basis so as to provide mobile toilets specially to meet the requirement of women personnel during movement from one place to another and picketing duties.

(e) 'Creches' and 'Day Care Centres' have been provided for by the CAPFs to women employees on need basis and separate budgetary allocation on a regular basis have been provided to CAPFs to cater to the establishment of crèche facilities.

(f) Considering the increased demand of women police in tackling law & order situations and also to raise the level of representation of women in the Force, the Government has approved the raising of 2 Mahila battalions instead of 2 male Battalions during 2015-16 and 2016-17 in CRPF.

(g) The present strength of Women in CAPFs as on 31.12.2020 is as under:

Force	Total Strength	Strength of Women	Percentage
CRPF	3,24,723	8,258	2.54
BSF	2,65,173	5,319	2.00
CISF	1,63,313	8,560	5.24
ITBP	88,439	2,091	2.36
SSB	97,792	2,051	2.09
AR	65,143	903	1.38
Total	**10,04,583**	**27,182**	**2.70**

Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces.

7.89 CAPFs are deployed to aid the State Government and UTs 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 and Bye-Elections in various States.

7.90 During the year, CAPFs were mobilized and deployed for Bye-Elections in various States (i.e. Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Manipur & Telangana). A large number of CAPFs/State Armed Police/India Reserve Battalion/Border Wing Home Guards have also been mobilized and deployed for Assembly Election-2020 in Delhi and Bihar.

7.91 During the year 2020-21 (up to 31.12.2020), the CAPFs also continued to assist the NE States, the LWE-affected States and UT of J&K in combating terrorism and militancy. Additional CAPFs were also provided to the Government of UT of J&K for maintaining law and order.

7.92 CAPFs were also deployed in several States for maintaining peace and communal harmony as well as for law & order duties especially in the States of Delhi, Telangana, Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, J&K, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Tripura, Mizoram, Ladakh and Maharashtra.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions in States

7.93 A scheme for raising of India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) 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 & order and internal security situations.

7.94 Till date, 185 IR Bns have been sanctioned, out of which 159 Bns have been raised so far. 1 IR Bn was converted into SIRB.

7.95 The present funding pattern for IR Battalions is:

(a) The standard cost of raising of one IR Bn is ₹ 34.92 crore, with 75% of the amount (₹26.19 crore) to be reimbursed to the States as Grant-in-Aid by GoI and 25% of the amount to be borne by the States as their share.

(b) In addition, GoI will reimburse 50% of the infrastructure cost of IR Bns, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 25.00 crore, based on actual. Land for the battalions is to be provided by the State Government free of cost.

(c) Thus, a total amount of ₹ 51.19 crore is to be reimbursed by GoI for one IR Bn.

7.96 In RE 2020-21 (tentative), ₹ 40.00 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-Aid and ₹ 1.00 crore under Loan and Advances for reimbursement of raising cost of IR Bns. As on 31.12.2020, an amount of ₹ 21.59 crore under Grants-in-Aid have been utilized/reimbursed to States. No payment under head Loan & Advances has been utilized/reimbursed to States till 31.12.2020.

7.97 A scheme of Specialized IR Battalion (SIRB) with engineering component was approved by the Government in 2011 with the aim that the SIRB will execute small development works like village road, schools, primary health centre, rural water supply etc. in LWE States. Initially, 10 SIRB were sanctioned and 01 IR Bn was converted to SIRB. In total, it was 11 SIRB.

Total cost to be reimbursed per SIRB is ₹ 161 crore. Only 3 SIRB have been raised so far. Rest 08 SIRB, 02 engineering components of SIRB have been converted into security components with stipulation that reimbursement of cost for SIRB will be as per IR Bns (i.e ₹ 51.19 per Bn), as per MHA letter dated 27.08.2018. In RE 2020-21 (tentative) ₹ 5.00 crore has been allocated under grant-in-aid for raising of SIRB. However, no claim has been received till 31.12.2020.

Plantation Drive - 2020 by Central Armed Police Forces

7.98 CAPFs are conscious of their responsibility towards 'Mother Earth and Environment'. They have been undertaking Plantation Drives in their campuses and neighborhood off and on. On the clarion call given by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, CAPFs have undertaken an organized mass scale plantation drive from 1st week of June 2020 till 31.12.2020 and planted 1.47 crore saplings in their 1,216 campuses and places of deployment across 28 States and 6 UTs. This achievement by CAPFs, ARs and NSG indicates not only their concern for the environment but also commitment to the social cause. The CAPFs will endeavor to carry out plantation of about one crore saplings per year over the next four years.

"SHAURYA VAN" dedicated to Brave Heart of CAPFs at CRPF Camp, Kadarpur, Gurugram

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OTHER POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) was set up on 28.08.1970 to identify the need and problems of Police in the country. It is mandated to promote excellence and best practices by undertaking research and developing policies and practices for police, correctional administration, identifying technology for enhanced performance, capacity building of prison and police officers through training, formulating strategic vision to meet future challenges in policing and prison, fostering cooperation and coordination among States, Central Police and prison organizations.

Charter of Duties

8.2 Study of various types of crime and problems of general nature affecting the police:

• Trends and causes of various types of crime.

• Crime preventive measures, their effectiveness and relationship with various forms of crime.

• Improvement in the methods of investigation, utility and results of introducing scientific aids.

• Assist research programmes in States/Union Territories (UTs), coordination of research projects.

• Sponsor research projects in the areas of professional interest.

• Organize All-India Police Science Congress and actively participate in and coordinate other national and international conferences and seminars.

• Identify, promote and disseminate best practices and standards to bring about police reforms uniformly in States/ UTs.

• Analyze and study police and prison statistics and problems of general administration.

• Assimilation and dissemination of information to the States/UTs in the field of police and correctional administration.

• Organize All India Prisons Duty Meet and All India Conference of Heads of Prisons.

• Coordinate research studies conducted by Regional Institutes of Correctional Administration (RCAs) and other academic/ research institutes for Correctional Administration.

8.3 The BPR&D has 6 Divisions at the Hqrs at New Delhi. These are Administration, Special Police Division, Research and Correctional Administration, Training, Modernization and National Police Mission. The Bureau also has under its control six Units for capacity building and training on various subjects. Apart from training on a variety of subjects, these Institutes specialize in the following:

a	Central Academy of Police Training, Bhopal (CAPT)	i) Basic training to directly recruited Dy. SPs
		ii) Center for Excellence on
		    • Prison Administration
		    • Traffic Technologies and Management
		    • Prosecution Officers training.
		iii) National Training Center on Drug Law Enforcement

b	Central Detective Training Institute, Chandigarh	Center for Excellence on investigation of Organized Crime.
c	Central Detective Training Institute, Hyderabad	Center for Excellence on Police Information Technology & Investigation of Cyber crime.
d	Central Detective Training Institute, Kolkata	Center for Excellence on Community Policing with emphasis on Investigation of Crime against Women, Children & Other vulnerable sections.
e	Central Detective Training Institute, Ghaziabad	Centre for Excellence on Counter Terrorism, Counter Insurgency and related issues.
f	CDTI, Jaipur	Center for Excellence on Investigation of New Age Crimes.

8.4   Modus Operandi Bureau: A Modus Operandi Bureau (MOB) has been set up in the BPR&D to study the modus operandi followed by habitual offenders and to study the causative factors that compel a person to violate law. The MOB would also provide need based guidance to the States/UTs regarding offenders as per Modus Operandi adopted by the offenders and guide the States/UTs to create, develop an integrated MOB at the district and State/UT level.

Research Studies

8.5   The BPR&D has completed 212 research studies, since 1970, and 81 doctoral theses under the Government of India (GoI) Fellowship Scheme in Criminology and Police Sciences, since 1986 till date. A synopsis of completed research studies and doctoral thesis was published by BPR&D in the National Police Research Repository Volume I & II. The National Police Research Repository, Golden Jubilee Edition - Volume II (2016 – 2020) was published on the 50th Foundation Day on 28.08.2020.

National Police Research Repository (NPRR) - Golden Jubilee Edition -Volume-II, was released
by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Home, on the occasion of the 50th Foundation Day of the BPR&D

(Source: BPR&D)

8.6 At present, 07 research studies and fellowship are ongoing, including the following research studies which commenced in August, 2020:

(a) "Critical Analysis of the Effectiveness of CCTV in Law Enforcement (Crime Prevention, Detection, Traffic Management, etc.)"

(b) "Comparative Analysis of Attrition and Suicide Cases in CAPFs and Corrective Measures"

(c) "Children's Homes under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2015: Status and Measures to Improve"

8.7 The BPR&D started its Internship Programme (unpaid) from 2017 for giving opportunities to students of various Universities/Research Institutes to learn about BPR&D programmes and activities. So far, 69 students have completed their Internship (unpaid). The Paid Internship Programme of the BPR&D has also been started from March, 2020 onwards. Under this programme, 12 interns have been registered.

Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC) Scheme

8.8 Approval of the Empowered Committee accorded to two R&D Projects under the Nirbhaya Fund:

(a) Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children

(b) Mobilizing India to Curb Online Child/ Woman Sex Abuse Using Indigenous Technologies

8.9 Distribution of 11,130 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits (SAECKs) was completed in June, 2020.

All India Citizens Survey of Police Services (AICSPS)

8.10 The first ever "All India Citizens Survey of Police Services (AICSPS)" which commenced in 2019, has been taken up by the BPR&D, through the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi, to supplement existing data on crime incidence and recording and to obtain data on safety perceptions and the extent of victimization. It is a pan-India survey which may provide useful inputs for formulating appropriate policy responses for crime prevention programmes, transformation in community policing, improvement in the access to justice and enhancement in/appropriate resource allocation for police in a systematic manner.

Activities under National Police Mission

8.11 The BPR&D has prepared the Student Police Cadet website and it was launched on 28.08.2020, by Hon'ble MoS (Home) Sh. G. Kishan Reddy, on the occasion of the 50th Foundation Day of the BPR&D.

8.12 The BPR&D, has prepared the project "Malkhana Management System" and circulated it to all States/UTs on 14.09.2020. The project envisages maintenance of a proper chain of custody, safe and secure storage of seized/gathered evidence and their timely disposal, in accordance with law.

8.13 The National Police Mission has prepared the project "National Road Safety Plan" and circulated it to all States/UTs. The project involves detailed analysis of road technology and recommends the methods and measures to prevent road users from being victims of road accidents.

Other Projects

8.14   The BPR&D formulated Qualitative Requirements and Trial Directives of Tactical Ballistic Shield and forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and other stakeholders. The standard prescribes the minimum performance requirements of ballistic shields for protection against small arms ammunition.

8.15   The BPR&D formulated the Qualitative Requirements/Specifications and Trial Directives of Static/Vehicle Mounted Anti Drone Equipment and Hand Man-Portable Anti Drone Equipment to handle rogue drones in October, 2019. The QRs/Specifications and Trial Directives have been circulated to all stakeholders.

8.16   The Bureau published the 3rd Edition of Compendium of Equipment covering the period from April, 2014 - March, 2019. The Compendium was released by Sh. Ajit Doval, National Security Advisor on 05.03.2020 in the 3rd National Young SPs Conference and Police Expo – 2020. The Compendium is an inventory of all types of equipment procured by States/UTs Police and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) during the above period which provides information about the equipment being used by the States/UTs Police and CAPFs at a glance. The Compendium has been circulated to the States/UTs Police and the CAPFs. Volume – II, III, IV of Compendium of Equipment (2014-19) were released on 28.01.2021 by DG, BPR&D.

Sh. Ajit Doval, National Security Advisor releasing the Compendium of Equipment
during 3rd National Young SPs Conference

(Source : BPR&D)

8.17 The Bureau has set up the National Cyber Crime Research & Innovation Centre (NCR&IC) under the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) Scheme of MHA at Central Detective Training Institute (CDTI), Hyderabad. The objective of the lab is to identify Cyber Crime related problems of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) that need research-based solutions, particularly relating to digital forensics. The Lab will help the police forces of the States/UTs in capacity building to improve cyber crime prevention and investigation effectively. The lab was inaugurated by Shri G. Kishan Reddy, Hon'ble Minister of State (Home).

Shri G. Kishan Reddy, Hon'ble Minister of State (Home) inaugurating the NCRI & CB Lab
established at CDTI, Hyderabad

(Source : BPR&D)

8.18 Conferences/Seminars/Workshops

(a) **National Conference on Women in Police and CAPFs** was organized on 07.03.2020 at BPR&D Hqrs, Mahipalpur, New Delhi. Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, the Hon'ble Minister for Women and Child Development was the chief guest. The Themes of the Conference were:

- Cyber Stalking and Bullying of Women: Steps for Protection

- Challenges Faced by CAPF Women in Operational Areas

(b) Meeting of Government Railway Police (GRP) Help App and Crime Free India, held through video conferencing (VC) on 29.10.2020. BPR&D and National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) would study the process of integration/ implementation of the GRP Help App and decide the modalities for nation-wide roll out.

(c) Sub-group meeting on Study on Convicted, Surrendered and Reformed Maoists organized on 15.10.2020 through VC. The study group, after getting Investigation Reports, has taken feedback from identified

Left Wing Extremists as per the questionnaire and the study has progressed to the stage of 'Theatre Analysis'. Feedback from Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Odisha and part of Bihar and Chhattisgarh has been collected.

(d) Space Technology Application Centre (STAC) was e-inaugurated by the Hon'ble MoS(G) on 10.06.2020 during the review meeting of BPR&D. It acts as e-Studio as well as training center on Space Technology based applications for police organisations in collaboration with the Advanced Data Processing Research Institute (ADRIN), Department of Space. Hon'ble MoS appreciated the initiatives of the BPR&D for conducting space application based training.

(e) During the same review on 10.06.2020, the book "Arthik Apradh Aur Police", written in Hindi, by Dr. Jalam Singh, Head Constable in Rajasthan Police was also released.

(f) The 50th Foundation Day (Golden Jubilee) of the BPR&D was celebrated on 28.08.2020 at MHA, North Block, New Delhi. Shri G. Krishan Reddy, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs was the Chief Guest. The function was organized through VC System and the entire programme was beamed live on YouTube. Nearly 750 viewers watched the live programme. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had sent a message on this occasion, making it all the more memorable. He acknowledged that the BPR&D has been unwavering in its commitment in the service of the Nation. He extended his congratulations and best wishes to the Bureau while hoping that it would continue to provide strength to the police forces with renewed energy. Other highlights of the function were:

(i) The new campus of CDTI, Jaipur was e-inaugurated by Hon'ble MoS (G), Home.

(ii) Golden Jubilee "My Stamp" and "Special Cover" of the BPR&D were released by the Department of Posts. Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme website was launched.

(iii) Publications released:

- Golden Jubilee Souvenir
- National Police Research Repository, Volume-II, (2016-2020) Golden Jubilee Edition
- Special Compendium on 'Indian Police Response to COVID-19 Crisis'.

(g) A two-day e-Workshop on August 10-11, 2020 under the broad head of 'Policing in Pandemic Times', for Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Countries, in which nearly 100 senior police and security professionals from 25 countries, across 05 continents participated.

(h) Five Webinars were held as part of the Lockdown Series, from 29.04.2020 to 09.06.2020, on the following topics:

(i) Soft Skills for Prolonged Lockdown;

(ii) Re-tooling Community Policing for Lockdown;

(iii) Role of Intelligence in the Time of Pandemic;

(iv) Keeping the Flag Flying: Motivating the Frontline Police Warriors

(v) Supporting Women and Children during Pandemic

(i) A conference of SHOs /Investigators / Public Prosecutors and Forensic Experts was organized at CDTI, Ghaziabad on January 6, 2020 to identify 'Top Intervention Areas to Strengthen Investigation Support System at the level of Police Stations'.

(j) The BPR&D in partnership with the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Ministry of Human Resource Development, organized the Smart India Hackathon (SIH) - 2020, software edition, world's biggest innovation model from August 01 to August 04, 2020. The Hon'ble Prime Minister addressed and interacted with the participants through VC on August 01, 2020. Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal, Hon'ble Minister of HRD delivered the inaugural address. The DG, BPR&D addressed the participants live during the inauguration.

(k) The Bureau organized the 7th All India Police Housing Conference on the 8th-9th December, 2020, at the BPR&D Hqrs., New Delhi in virtual mode.

Training

8.19 As a part of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the BRP&D, the Training Division curated a five day 'Golden Jubilee National Police Perspective Management Course' for senior police officers from across the country, including States, CPOs and CAPFs of the ranks of Addl. SP to IG. A niche course, which was organized online, is designed to equip senior police managers with skills to engage with emerging realities of the policing and security

matrix. A wide variety of topics such as Predictive Policing, De-radicalization, Dark net & Cyber crime, VIP security, Practical Policing, Leveraging Intelligence for Policing and Disaster Management and Finer aspects of investigation and prosecution were covered.

8.20 One month online training of Ladakh Police Officers on aspects relating to the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and the Indian Evidence Act (IEA), was held at CDTI, Ghaziabad in which 20 police officers were given intensive training online. A first ever course of this nature, the training of Ladakh Police Officers in laws and legal practices of the Indian mainland was a significant step in integrating Ladakh with the rest of the country.

8.21 Due to COVID-19 pandemic, online training courses were started in the CDTIs and the CAPT, Bhopal. During the year 2020-2021, a total of 353 courses were conducted in which 15,374 police personnel were trained. A total of 16 courses were organized for prison officers of various ranks in states in which 361 prison officers/officials were trained.

RASHTRIYA RAKSHA UNIVERSITY

8.22 Recognizing the increasing need for high quality trained manpower in various wings of policing, criminal justice and correctional administration, the Government has set up a National Police University by the name of Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU), by enacting the Rashtriya Raksha University Act, 2020. The University, which is an institution of National Importance has commenced its operations from 01.10.2020. RRU is a teaching, research and affiliating University, and may affiliate colleges and other institutions in States/UTs, as required.

This would meet the country's requirement for a pool of trained professionals with specialized knowledge and new skill sets in various wings of policing, criminal justice and correctional administration. The University will develop synergies with the private sector by leveraging knowledge and resources from the Industry and would set up Centres of Excellence in various fields relating to police and security.

NATIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCES UNIVERSITY

8.23 Recognising the increasing need for high quality manpower in the field of Forensic Sciences necessary for improving the criminal investigations, it was announced in the Budget speech 2020 that the Government would set up a National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU). Accordingly, the Government has set up the NFSU. The NFSU has been notified as an Institution of National Importance. This encompasses the upgrading of the Gujarat Forensic Sciences University in Gandhinagar, Gujarat and merger with the Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences (LNJN NICFS), New Delhi.

8.24 The NFSU would be a teaching, research and affiliating University, and may affiliate colleges and other institutions in States/UTs, as required. This mandate is necessary to ensure that every State has an educational set up for Forensic Sciences. Apart from imparting education, NFSU would also set up Centres of Excellence in the area of forensic sciences and provide modern facilities in these areas. The LNJN NICFS shall be a School of Criminology, the School of Forensic Sciences and the Centre for Advanced Training of Criminal Justice Functionaries in the NFSU.

8.25 NFSU would be open to students from all States/UTs. NFSU will specifically help to build a pool of trained forensic professionals with specialized knowledge and latest skill sets (technical and soft) in various wings of the criminal justice system. This will help in streamlining the investigations for higher convictions, which would be a stringent deterrence in prevention of crime.

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES (DFSS)

8.26 The Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) under MHA, GoI, is the nodal agency for promotion and development of forensic sciences in the country. It was set up on 31.12.2002 and is committed to deliver state-of-the-art scientific analysis and investigative services while maintaining the highest levels of integrity, impartiality and professionalism, while promoting excellence through Research and Development, introducing enhanced technologies, capacity building, and co-ordination among States/Central forensic laboratories, and enabling guidelines and standards in forensic sciences in the country.

Central Forensic Science Laboratories

8.27 MHA has set up 6 Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) under the aegis of Directorate of Forensic Science Services. These are situated at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Chandigarh, Kamrup (Assam), Hyderabad (Telangana), Pune (Maharashtra) and Kolkata (West Bengal).

8.28 Predominantly, CFSLs have an important role in undertaking R&D activities with a view to develop new forensic techniques, adopt the latest developments in basic sciences for forensic analysis and disseminate this

information to the other Forensic Science Laboratories. In addition, the CFSLs have also been mandated to carry out the forensic analysis of crime exhibits in following cases:

(a) All Central Government cases.

(b) Cases from the States which do not have any forensic set up.

(c) Cases referred by the courts of law.

(d) Highly sophisticated cases referred by the State laboratories for which expertise does not exist with the State.

(e) Cases referred by the neighbouring Countries.

8.29 Jurisdiction of the CFSLs: Vide gazette notification dated July 26, 2013, six CFSLs have been allocated the following States/UTs:

(a) CFSL Bhopal: Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh.

(b) CFSL Pune: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(c) CFSL Assam: Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura

(d) CFSL Kolkata: Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (A&NI)

(e) CFSL Hyderabad: Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Karnataka and Puducherry.

(f) CFSL Chandigarh: UT of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, UT of Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi and Haryana (UT of Ladakh cases are dealt with by CFSL, Chandigarh)

8.30 However, CFSLs may accept cases from any State/UT.

8.31 The brief charter of duties of DFSS is:

(a) To provide high quality and on time Forensic Services to Criminal Justice Delivery System

(b) To develop new technologies and create new scientific knowledge to assist the Criminal Justice System

(c) To encourage research & development

(d) To establish linkages with National and International Scientific, Technical and Forensic Institutions and Universities

(e) To promote Quality Assurance and Quality Control in Forensic Testing

(f) To disseminate and promote knowledge in the field of application of Science & Technology

(g) To formulate Plan and Policies to promote capacity building in Forensic Science

(h) To develop National database on various forensic indices

(i) To promote excellence in Forensic Services and R&D by instituting awards and incentive programmes

(j) To assist and advice the Central and State Governments in all Forensic Science matters

8.32 To ensure quality and standardization in forensic examination, MHA, through the DFSS has issued the following guidelines:

(a) Quality Manuals for accreditation of laboratories as per National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) standards (ISO 17025)

(b) Working Procedure Manuals in nine disciplines of Forensic Sciences

(c) Working Procedure Manuals for Biology and DNA Divisions

(d) Guidelines for collection, preservation & transportation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases for Investigation Officers and Medical Officers

(e) Standard list of Equipment for establishing / upgrading of Forensic Sciences Labs.

8.33 The CFSLs under DFSS are organized into 13 Divisions viz. Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Explosives, Toxicology, Documents, Ballistics, Digital Forensic (Forensic Electronics), Forensic Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), Forensic Engineering, Forensic Narcotics Drug, Forensic Intelligence, and Forensic Psychology. At present, 11 divisions have been operationalised in all the six CFSLs. Work is underway to establish Forensic Engineering and Forensic Intelligence divisions in the six CFSLs.

8.34 In addition to the above, new technologies have been acquired in the CFSLs in the area of DNA Analysis, Computer Forensics, Audio-Video Authentication, Speaker Identification, Shooter Identification using SEM-EDXA, Automatic Firearm/Ammunition Database Identification System, Facial Recognition/CCTV Footage Analysis, Bullet Proof Material Testing and Skull Superimposition.

8.35 **Research Work:** The six CFSLs undertook research to address the upcoming challenges and problems in the field of forensic science. The experts of six CFSLs have published/presented 54 research papers related with audio-video, speaker identification, Currency notes, Biology/DNA profiling, Toxicology, Chemistry, etc. in National/ international journals/ proceedings.

8.36 **Case Examination work:** From 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020; six CFSLs under DFSS, MHA have examined 3,528 crime cases with 2,01,290 exhibits. These laboratories examine cases which are of comparatively higher complexity that require expert professional opinion and enhanced standards of diligence.

8.37 **Court Evidence:** The experts/scientists of the six CFSLs tendered 51 Court evidences in various Courts of Law during the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020.

8.38 **Scene of Crime:** The experts/scientists of CFSLs attended 29 Crime Scenes during the period.

8.39 **Training Programmes attended and conducted:** During the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, scientists of six CFSLs attended 93 offline/online training programmes organized by various law enforcement and other agencies such as the NABL, LNJN NICFS, NFSU, Currency Note Press Nasik, ISTM, NCRB and Instrumental training for upgrading their technological knowledge and skills. Apart from the above, experts of the CFSLs imparted training/delivered lectures in 84 training programmes/workshops which were attended by various levels of officers, officials and scientists.

8.40 To cater the training needs of the experts of state and central FSLs, the three new CFSLs have been assigned to start the training courses for working scientists of the state and central FSLs as well as LEAs in the emerging areas of Forensic Science. Course calendars have been

finalised by the CFSLs and these courses are being commenced through online mode, keeping in view the current pandemic situations. CFSL, Bhopal successfully conducted an online course from February 22-26, 2021 in the field of 'Forensic Physical Sciences.' This course was attended by new interns of CFSLs. Eminent experts of the forensic fraternity gave presentations, technical lectures and Q&A sessions on the subject during the course.

8.41 **Modernisation of CFSLs:** Modernization of four CFSLs located at Bhopal, Assam, Kolkata and Pune had been approved by MHA. The modernised CFSLs at Bhopal and Assam have commenced operations from the new facilities. The modern Laboratory building complex at CFSL, Pune is now completed. The construction work in the modern Laboratory building complex in CFSL, Kolkata is close to completion.

State-of-the-Art DNA laboratory at CFSL, Chandigarh

8.42 The use of DNA analysis in India is at its emerging stage. The DNA Analysis is a technique in which individuals can be identified at molecular level. Forensic DNA analysis is a very sensitive and reproducible technique and becomes one of the most valuable tool in modern criminal investigation, such as, used for the identification of victim and suspect, human identification in mass disasters, paternity and maternity disputes, rape and murder case, child swapping in hospitals, identification of deceased, organ transplantation and immigration. With an increasing demand by the Courts for DNA analysis in criminal cases, there is an increasing need for capacity building in the forensic science laboratory in the country. As part of the capacity building programme, MHA has set-up a state-of-the-art DNA Analysis

facility in CFSL, Chandigarh. The state-of-the-art DNA Analysis facility had been inaugurated and operationalised on 23.12.2019. Major technology upgrade is included for installation of Digital Autoclaves, Bio-incubators, Tissue Lyzers, Auto-extraction equipment, Gel Documentation Systems, Real-Time Polymerised Chain Reaction, Thermal Cyclers, DNA Sequencers as well as a robust software for statistical analysis and data management. The facility has published 02 Research papers. The facility has also undertaken a research on the components of the Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) Kit available in the country for the purpose of indigenization and has recommended revised specifications based on indigenous material without compromising on quality. This has led to a cost saving of nearly 50% in the cost of the SAEC kits. The revised specifications have also been uploaded on Government eMarketplace (GeM).

Establishment of National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (E), Hyderabad

8.43 Under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children Scheme (CCPWC), a scheme viz. the setting up of National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (E) at Hyderabad has been approved by GoI with financial outlay of ₹ 37.66 crore. The modern laboratory facilities are close to completing its infrastructure and upgrading activities.

Modernization of State Forensic Science Laboratories

8.44 As per charter of duties of DFSS, it is continuously providing technical support to State Forensic Sciences Laboratories (SFSLs) in establishment/strengthening of various new and existing Divisions, accreditation, providing Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs),

technology transfer, etc. DFSS has evaluated and recommended proposals submitted by SFSLs under 'Nirbhaya Fund' for establishment /strengthening of Cyber and DNA Divisions. Accordingly, MHA has approved projects to the tune of ₹189.45 crores to 20 States/UTs under Nirbhaya Fund Scheme. DFSS is closely coordinating the physical and financial progress of these projects with the States/UTs.

International Technical Cooperation

8.45 Representation to the country was provided by senior scientists from CFSL Chandigarh in the series of Meetings of the Expert Working Group on Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) member states, held virtually during the month October, 2020.

CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CBI), New Delhi

8.46 The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, (CBI) New Delhi was established in the year 1968 as a scientific department to provide scientific support and services to the investigation of crime. The Laboratory is located at Block No. 4, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003. Besides this, the CFSL has a Scientific Aid Unit located at CBI Branch in Chennai and Mumbai.

Jurisdiction

8.47 CFSL, CBI, New Delhi is a scientific department under the administrative control of CBI and overall control of MHA, GoI. CFSL undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary and Vigilance Departments of Ministries & Undertakings & State/Central Government Departments. The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the Investigating Agencies and render expert opinions 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 Officers and to the new recruits of state and central forensic science laboratories. The laboratory also undertakes R&D work related to the skill developments in forensic science.

Court Attendance and Scene of Crime Visits

8.48   The Laboratory scientists rendered expert testimony in 123 cases in Courts in Delhi and other parts of India and examined 93 scenes of crimes at Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes.

CASE STATISTICS

8.49   **Case Statistics for the year 2020**

1.   Cases pending as on 01.01.2020 :1139

2.   Cases received from 01.01.2020
      to 31.12.2020   :1217

8.50   **Cases Reported during the year 2020**

1.   CBI   : 698

2.   Delhi Police   : 236

3.   Others   : 264

    Total   : 1198

CASES PENDING AS ON 31.12.2020   : 1158

Latest Important Equipment Procured

8.51   During the year 2020, latest instruments namely Gas Chromatograph/Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer (GC-MS/MS), Magnus Stereo Zoom Microscope, 'µ-FRED' Portable Forensic Workstation, Forensic Talon Imaging Device, 'Opentext' Forensic (Data Retrieving) Software V.20.3 have been procured and installed for various divisions of CFSL (CBI), New Delhi.

Working on Gas Chromatograph/Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer (Gc-Ms/Ms)

(Source: CFSL/CBI, New Delhi)

Initiative Towards Quality Assurance

8.52   CFSL, CBI, New Delhi is committed to quality work for all its functional disciplines. The CFSL (CBI), New Delhi has been accredited by NABL under Department of Science & Technology, GoI, New Delhi as per Quality System conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and NABL. 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 865 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. 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.

Existing Examination Facilities

8.53   CFSL (CBI), New Delhi has fully equipped Divisions which are providing forensic support services to the various Investigating Agencies in scientific analysis of exhibits and collection/detection of relevant physical clues from scenes of crime. These are Ballistics, Biology & DNA Profiling unit, Chemistry, Documents, Finger Print, Forensic Psychology, Photo, Physics, Serology, Computer Forensics and Scientific Aid Unit.

8.54   The scientists of the laboratory are put to rigorous trainings to upgrade their forensic skills and to induct innovative technologies in the field of Forensic Science.

VARIOUS DIVISIONS OF CFSL / CBI
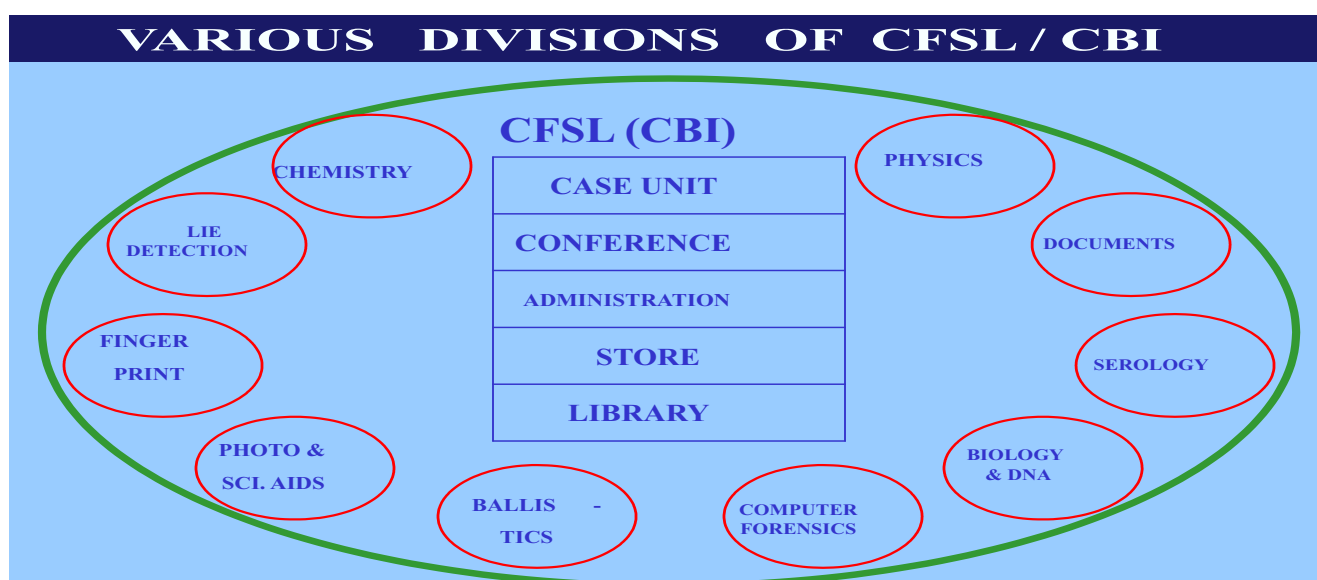
LOKNAYAK JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (LNJN NICFS)

8.55   The Institute was established in 1972 for training of senior officers of the criminal justice system. Since inception, 49,253 officers from Police and Civil Administration, Prosecution, Judiciary, Correctional Administration, Customs, Defence Forces, Banks and Forensic

Science Laboratories (FSLs) from India and around 23 foreign countries have attended various orientation and specialized courses at the Institute.

Teaching, Training and Research

8.56   Since its inception, LNJN NICFS is imparting in-service training, in the form of various Orientation/Induction/Short-term and

Long-term courses, to various functionaries, at all levels, of the Criminal Justice System in India, as per its Course Calendar for each year.

8.57   During 2020-21, despite the lockdown and prevailing COVID-19 situation, LNJN NICFS was able to organize 02 Offline and 43 Online Training Programmes so far, in which 1,346 Officers drawn from the Police, Judiciary, Prosecution, Correctional Administration, Defence Services, FSLs etc. participated.
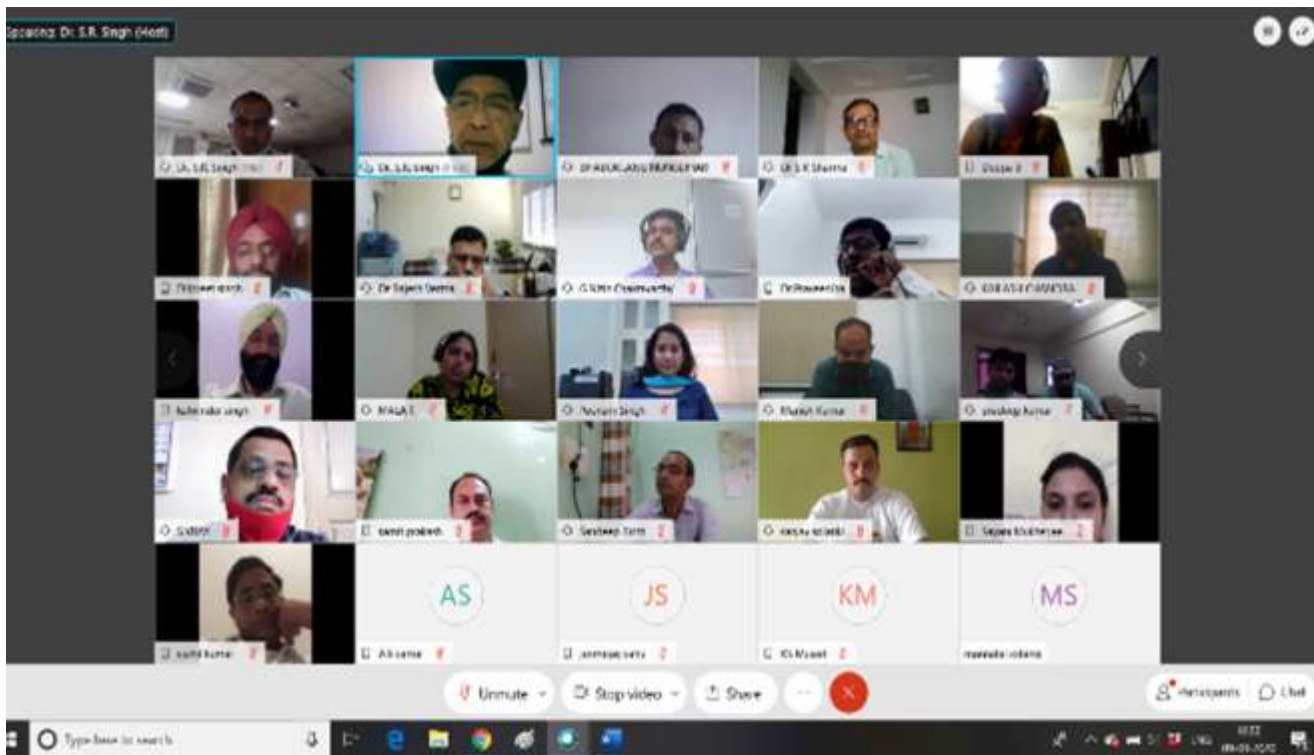
11th Course on "Speaker Identification and Tape Authentication" conducted from
7th to 9th September, 2020 by Forensic Physics Division in "Online Mode"

8.58   In addition to the scheduled programmes, 29 more Courses also have been planned for the period from January to March, 2021, over and above those included in the Course Calendar.   As a result, the number of courses to be organised in the training calendar year 2020-21 is proposed to be 93.

8.59   Details of various short and long-term training programmes conducted by LNJN NICFS in the last 4 years are given under:

Year	Number of training programmes	Number of trainees
2016-17	45	1326
2017-18	58	1493
2018-19	91	2518
2019-20	97	2323

8.60	LNJN NICFS regularly conducts 06 Post Graduate Diploma Courses of 9-month duration, in the disciplines of Forensic Ballistics, Forensic Document Examination, Forensic Chemistry & Toxicology, Forensic Biology, Serology & DNA, Cyber Crimes & Law, and Forensic Physics.

8.61	LNJN NICFS also imparts training to officers from South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and other developing countries regularly. Details of training programmes conducted for officers from SAARC countries in the last 04 years are as under:

Year	Number of trainees from SAARC Countries
2016-17	46
2017-18	101
2018-19	20
2019-20	06

8.62	Besides the regular training programmes, new courses on (i) 'Information Security & Cyber Forensics for Beginners' and (ii) Mobile Forensics were introduced from 2019 under the Digital Forensics Division, while a new Certificate Course in 'Forensic Audio, Forensic Photography & Video Technology' has been commenced by the Forensic Physics Division.

8.63	Workshops on 'Emerging Challenges in Forensic Ballistics' and 'Emerging Challenges in Forensic Document Examination' have also been commenced by the Ballistics and Documents Division, respectively.

(a) Post Graduate Courses

LNJN NICFS conducts MA/M.Sc. courses in Criminology and Forensic Science. Syllabi for both M.A. Criminology and M.Sc. Forensic

Science are revised periodically with emphasis on it being a unique blend of theoretical and practical inputs. A new component of research competency has also been added to the syllabi. LNJN NICFS is a 'Category A' Institute, and is National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accredited.

(b) PG Diploma Courses and other training programmes

3 new full-time PG Diploma Courses of One-year duration in (i) Cyber Crimes & Law, (ii) Security Management, and (iii) Victimology & Victim Assistance have commenced from the academic year 2019-20.

(c) Special Course on Forensic Examination in Sexual Assault Cases

As per the directions of MHA, Special Courses on "Forensic Examination in Sexual Assault Cases" for Police Officers/Judicial Officers/ Public Prosecutors/Forensic Scientists/ Medical Officers are now being conducted. 05 such training programmes have been conducted upto 31.12.2020 in which 275 officers participated. 09 more programmes are planned in the current training year.

(d) LNJN NICFS Scholarships

NICFS started the scheme for award of scholarships for the students of M.A. Criminology and M.Sc. Forensic Science from 2016-17, with the approval of MHA. In the year 2018-19, 08 students each in M.A. Criminology and M.Sc. Forensic Science were granted Merit/Merit-cum-Means Scholarships, while 07 students in M.A. Criminology and 12 students in M.Sc. Forensic Science were granted Book Grants.

(e) Forensic Aptitude and Calibre Test

As per the directions of MHA, LNJN NICFS has conducted All-India online Tests, Forensic Aptitude and Calibre Test (FACT and FACT

Plus) in 2018, and Forensic Psychology Aptitude & Calibre Test (F-PACT and F-PACT Plus 2019) in 2019 in association with National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT), with the objective of benchmarking Graduates and professionals in Forensic Science and Forensic Psychology, respectively.

(f) Research

LNJN NICFS regularly conducts various research studies and activities. Projects and studies such as: (i) Research projects titled "The assessment of Police Culture & Socialization: A Study based on Delhi Police", and "Psychological Assessment of Sexual Offenders: A Study based in New Delhi City" under the Criminology Faculty; (iii) a Joint Research Project by Forensic Chemistry Division with Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (IITR), Lucknow, (iv) Research project by Forensic Biology Division– "A Study on the Persistence of Seminal Constituents in Lower Genital Tract of Women during Post-coital Period", and (v) Research project by Digital Forensics Division – "Validation of Open Source Digital Forensic Tools for capacity building of crime investigations at Police Station level", under the Forensic Science Faculty, are currently in progress.

Collaboration between National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC), National Security Guard (NSG) and LNJN NICFS

8.64   Shri Anup Kumar Singh, IPS, DG-NSG and his team from NSG Training Centre and NBDC visited LNJN NICFS on 20.08.2020, in pursuance of MHA's directions for having close collaboration between NBDC (NSG) and LNJN NICFS. After detailed discussion between the officers of NSG and LNJN NICFS on the existing and future threat to national security because of use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), it was decided that adequate counter-measures are required to be taken through use/exchange of expertise and resources of both the Organisations, in the areas of (i) testing and identifying the collected bulk and trace samples from IED blast sites/recovered materials, (ii) post-blast investigation through scientific evidence collection, and (iii) to improve the existing Explosive Chemical Lab of NBDC.

Shri Anup Kumar Singh, DG, NSG, alongwith Maj Gen R. Ravi, IG (Trg Centre), NSG, presenting a memento to
Shri Nasir Kamal, Director-LNJN NICFS on their visit to LNJN NICFS in connection with use/exchange of expertise
between NBDC(NSG) and LNJN NICFS

Initiatives

8.65   As approved by MHA, construction of a new 06-storey Hostel Block with 80 rooms, for trainee officers/students, a new 06-storey Library Block, and new residential houses for officers/staff of the Institute is in the final stage. The NBCC, which is executing these projects, is expected to hand over the new premises to the Institute shortly.

LNJN NICFS becomes the Delhi campus of National Forensic Sciences University

8.66   The Government has set up a National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU), which commenced from 01.10.2020. The new University has been approved by the Parliament as an institution of national importance. The LNJN NICFS will continue as the School of Criminology, School of Forensic Sciences and the Centre for Advanced Training of Criminal Justice Functionaries in the new University, and will be the Delhi campus of the University.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

8.67   National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was established vide MHA Resolution dated 11.03.1986. NCRB was set up with the following objectives:

(a) 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 in linking crimes to their perpetrators;

(b) To store, coordinate and disseminate information on inter-state and international criminals from and to respective States, national investigating agencies, courts and

prosecution in India without having to refer to the Police Station records;

(c) To collect and process crime statistics at the National level;

(d) To receive from and supply data to penal and correctional agencies for their tasks of rehabilitation of criminals, their remand, parole, premature release etc.;

(e) To coordinate, guide and assist the functioning of the State Crime Records Bureaux

(f) To provide training facilities to personnel of the Crime Records Bureaux; and

(g) To evaluate, develop and modernize Crime Records Bureaux

8.68   The NCRB is headquartered at Mahipalpur, New Delhi and is designated as an 'Attached' Office of MHA. NCRB has a branch office at Kolkata [original Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) Headquarters]. Over the years, responsibility of the NCRB for providing an enabling environment and empowering the Indian Police with Information Technology has also become its core agenda. NCRB has taken proactive steps to assist the computerization process of the crime records by the States/UTs, through developing and deployment of suitable IT platforms in the country.

8.69   NCRB compiles statistics received from States and UTs, and publishes three important annual publications, inter-alia, Crime in India, Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India and Prison Statistics India. The data contained in the reports is extensively used by Parliamentarians, academicians, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and a wider research

community for effective policy making and research. The Bureau has published all the three

reports on their website for the year 2019.
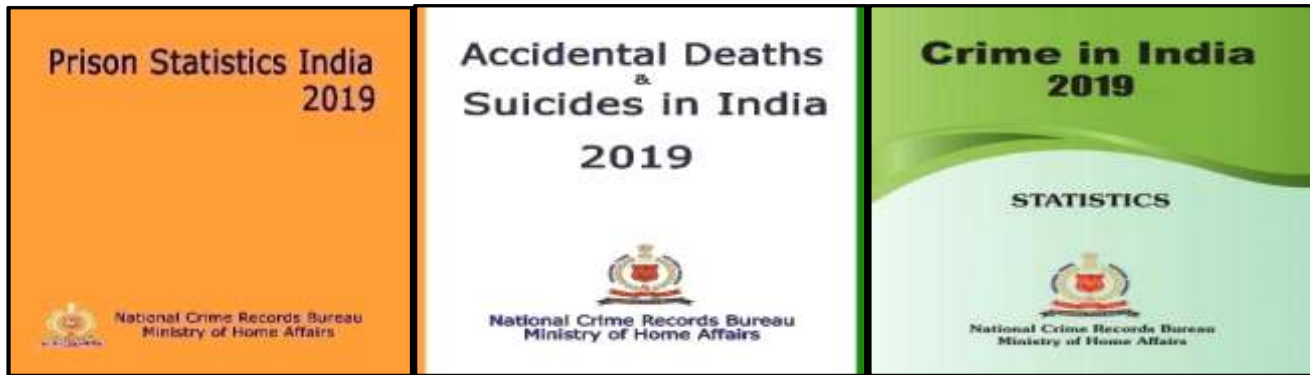
8.70   NCRB has also been appointed as Central Nodal Agency to manage technical and operational functioning of the online cyber-crime reporting portal and associated work of CCPWC scheme under the supervision and administrative control of the Cyber & Information Security (CIS) Division, MHA. NCRB is involved in administration of the National Cybercrime Training Centre (NCTC) and National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (NCRP).

8.71   One of the mandates of NCRB is to impart training in Information Technology and Finger Print Science to police personnel of States/UTs/CPOs. Each year, NCRB conducts, on an average, 40 training programs for Indian Police Officers. Trainings on various topics such as "Cyber Crime & Digital Forensics", "Crime Data Analytics", "Crime Criminal Tracking and Network System", "Fake Indian Currency Notes", "Refreshers Course on Fingerprint Science", "Basic Fingerprint Science", "Colored Portrait Building System", Crime in India and Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India", "Prison Statistics India", "Workshop on National

Automated Fingerprint Identification System" etc. are conducted regularly. NCRB also imparts Training of Trainers (TOT) courses for the capacity building of resource persons for further training of the field officials. Officers of all ranks including senior police officers   from States/UTs as well as from Central Police Organizations/CAPFs participate in the training programs organized by NCRB. NCRB also assists the four Regional Police Computer Training Centre (RPCTC) at Hyderabad, Gandhinagar, Lucknow and Kolkata in conducting training programmes to have a wider reach among police officers and fingerprint experts. Till December, 2020, NCRB has conducted 2,746 courses and trained 65,406 police officers from States/UTs.

8.72   Even during COVID-19 pandemic

21st All India Conference of Directors, Fingerprint Bureaux 2020

restrictions, NCRB undertook e-learning modules. A total of 08 webinars and 13 online training courses were undertaken and 645 officers from States/UTs were trained.

8.73 NCRB also conducted training programmes for police officers from foreign countries, in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and Special Commonwealth African Assistance Programme (SCAAP), MEA on 'Information Technology in Law Enforcement' and 'Advanced Finger-Print Science and Computers' every year. It has trained 1,549 Foreign Police Officers.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

8.74 As a nodal agency for coordinating various police communication services in the country, Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW) performs various activities as a Technical Adviser to MHA and State/Central Police Organizations in all police communication related matters. In addition to providing communication facilities for exchange of messages among States/Central Police Organizations and the MHA offices, the Directorate also holds the responsibility of the Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for cryptographic documents and devices being used by the States/UTs Police Radio Organisations.

Maintenance and Communication Wing

8.75 The Directorate is maintaining police communication network with its Headquarters in New Delhi and Inter State Police Wireless (ISPW) stations spread across the country at State/UT capitals for exchange of messages pertaining to law and order, VVIP/VIP movements, etc. The total traffic of about 7.87 lakh messages is cleared annually. The communication facilities of all ISPW stations Network are also utilised for handling emergency messages during natural calamities and other exigencies.

Satellite Based Communication Network

8.76 DCPW maintains a Satellite based Communication Network (POLNET) between the National Capital and ISPW at each State/UT Capital, State Police Organisations up to District level and locations of CAPFs.

8.77 The Satellite based Communication Network consists of Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) at remote sites and POLNET HUB at New Delhi. The network operates on indigenous GSAT series satellite. The Network has been functioning since 2004. The satellite based communication network has been upgraded by incorporating Digital Video Broadcasting- Satellite Version 2 (DVB-S2) technology for better efficiency and optimal use of spectrum. The tender for upgradation of this Satellite Based Communication Network was finalised, awarded and the installation of Hub and about 450 upgraded VSATs has been carried out at various locations of DCPW, States/UTs Police and CAPFs and further, the installation of around 209 VSATs is underway, for which regulatory clearance is already there. Further, addition of terminals of different police organisations is also under process. Commissioning of the network is expected to be accomplished in the current financial year (FY). This new network shall be able to provide enhanced services viz. high speed Data, Voice and Video to the remotest parts of the country like Ladakh, North Eastern (NE) regions and Islands of Andaman & Nicobar as well as Lakshadweep from any other part of the country.

Strengthening of High Frequency (HF)

Communication

8.78 DCPW has strengthened its national level HF communication network by adopting the latest technologies to provide services at the time of emergency/disasters as an alternate mode of communication from its ISPW Stations located at State/UTs capitals throughout the country. For this purpose, Directorate has procured forty 100 Watt Digital HF Radios & rugged laptop and has installed at DCPW HQrs and at ISPW Stations.

Monitoring of Radio Networks in the Country

8.79 MHA has assigned to DCPW the role of monitoring the terrestrial Police Radio Network i.e. High Frequency (HF), Very High Frequency (VHF) & Ultra High Frequency (UHF), to detect and minimise the Radio communication security breaches. The specification of the latest monitoring equipment for this purpose has been prepared. The Directorate is in process of floating an Expression of Interest (EOI) for which approval has been sought from MHA.

Coordination Wing

8.80 DCPW is a member of the Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation (SACFA) of the Ministry of Communications. The Directorate is actively involved in formulation/revision of the National Frequency Allocation Plan. The Directorate is coordinating with the Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of the Ministry of Communications to resolve the issues regarding the requirements of Radio Frequency Spectrum for the Radio Communication Networks of the States/UT police and CAPFs.

8.81 DCPW coordinated with MHA & Department of Telecommunications (DoT) for re-provisioning of 1,047 Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs) under BharatNet VSAT project free of cost to user CAPFs organizations through Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) of DoT after failure of earlier DSPT Services for the jawans deployed at the most critical locations to communicate with their families back home as a welfare measure, where no other modes of communication are available. Out of 1,047 critical locations, the DSPTs installation at 744 locations have been completed and installation at remaining locations is going on in full swing and will be completed during this FY.

8.82 The GSAT-06 Satellite has been launched to provide Mobile Satellite Services (MSS) through 05 spot beams covering the country. The remote Satcom terminals shall operate in S-Band whereas HUB shall communicate with satellite in C-Band. MHA has been allocated 25% of GSAT-06 Satellite resources for use of CAPFs, States/UTs Police and other Organizations of MHA.

8.83 Requirements from all users have been obtained and DCPW has plans to install the GSAT-06 Hub in future for the network having a total of 2,367 GSAT-06 satellite terminals in the first phase for the above Organizations.

Cipher Wing

8.84 Cipher Wing of DCPW provides clearance of Classified Messages and Maintaining Inter-State Secure communication. The role of Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for the purpose of receiving Cipher Documents/Devices and distributing it to State/UT Police Radio Organisations and ISPW Stations for facilitating secure communication using Cryptosystems. During the period, a total of 17,225 Crypto Documents/devices have been distributed to all States/UT Police Radio Organisations and Inter State Police Wireless Stations for facilitating secure communication using Cryptosystems. Training to Officers/personnel of CAPFs and State Police

Radio Organisations on all aspects of Cryptography could not be imparted by this Wing at Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI), Vande Mataram Marg, New Delhi due to COVID-19 pandemic situation.

Training and Human Resource Development

8.85 The Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI), New Delhi, is a premier institute of DCPW under MHA established in the year 1971 with a vision to train the Police fraternity of the country in the field of Police Communication. CPRTI conducts regular courses for senior level and middle level Police Officers in the field of Police Communication to acquaint the Officers with modern Police Communication Systems and Techniques. Proficiency level and Skill Development Courses are conducted for the working staff to promote their efficiency and skills. Training of Trainers and Special Courses are conducted for officers/staff of States/UTs Police and CPOs to train their staff at their respective places/institutions. Apart from this, courses are also conducted for DCPW officers and staff as per the needs. Apart from imparting training to the officers & staff of Indian Police Organisations, CPRTI also conducts special training programmes for the Police Organisations of the neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan as and when desired by MEA/MHA/BPR&D. Due to the global pandemic COVID-19, classroom training activities were shut down as per Government Instructions, and Training feasible in online mode has been started. Conventional classroom Training activities are expected to be resumed soon.

8.86 The basic and training infrastructure of CPRTI, New Delhi is under upgradation under the Umbrella scheme of Modernisation of Police Force (MPF).

8.87 The opening of Regional Police Wireless Training Institute (RPWTI) has been realised at Chandigarh. RPWTIs at Kolkata and Bengaluru are also being established. RPWTIs will impart training to Police Communication Personnel at regional level for nearby States/UTs/CAPFs.

Regional Police Wireless Training Institute (RPWTI), Chandigarh

(Source: DCPW, MHA)

8.88   CPRTI being National Training Institute have been entrusted to frame the curriculum for Police Communication Personnel. Considering the latest technological development, advancement in communication technologies and promotional aspects of Police Communication Personnel, syllabus of Training Programmes has been updated through Syllabus Committee Report-2019 (SCR-2019). SCR-2019 has been circulated among all the stakeholders i.e. State police/UT Police/CPOs for implementation with effect from 01.07.2020.

Construction of Office Building & Residential Quarters for ISPW

8.89   Considering the problem of DCPW related to security of installations and hindrance to antennas for proper function of communication equipment in rented buildings/State Government accommodation, it is required to construct the Office Building & Residential Quarters, including land acquisition for ISPW Stations at Raipur, Dehradun and Ranchi. Land measuring 1,446.94 sqm and 3,000 sqm has been acquired for ISPW Station Raipur for construction of Office Building and Residential Quarters respectively. The case for construction of office building and residential quarters at ISPW Raipur through CPWD is under process.

8.90   The proposal for land requirement of 1.25 acre for construction of Office Building and Residential Quarters for ISPW Station, Dehradun is being taken up with the State Government.

Workshop and Technical Evaluation

8.91   DCPW has been acting as a nodal Agency for testing and evaluation of Communication Equipment for the use of Police Forces in the country. This Directorate facilitated DGS&D for bringing Wireless Equipment on Rate Contract. This activity was carried on smoothly till 2009-10 for the last several years. The samples submitted by the vendors as per DGS&D tender document were tested and evaluated for electrical & radio parameters.

8.92   Now, MHA has designated DCPW as Inspection Agency for field trial/testing of highly technical communication equipment to be procured through GeM. DCPW has strengthened its Central Workshops Laboratory at Delhi and created a Digital test bench for the testing of Digital Communication equipment. Various testing/measuring equipment viz., Radio Communication Test Set (Analog/Digital), Signal Analyzer, Signal Generator, Digital Storage Oscilloscope, Digital Multimeter, Frequency Counter, Spectrum & Vector Network Analyzer, Battery Analyzer and Real Time Signal/Spectrum Analyzer test/measuring instruments have been procured. DCPW is further in the process of obtaining the accreditation of Central Workshop from NABL.

8.93   During this year, about 433 testing/repair jobs of wireless and other equipment and accessories aggregating approximately 25,470 items were undertaken in the Central Workshop of the Directorate. The Workshop also rendered suitable advisory services to CAPFs on Technical proposals.

Reserve Stock of Wireless Equipment and Accessories

8.94   One of the onerous responsibilities of the Directorate is to support Central and State/UT Police Organizations with wireless equipment and accessories on loan basis during operational exigencies like disasters, General Elections, etc. The Directorate issued 15,170 required radio sets

and accessories to 10 States/UTs & 01 CAPF during Lok Sabha, Assembly Elections, Panchayat Elections/Special Arrangement purpose.

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)

8.95   The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the National Nodal Agency created under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act) for preventing and combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. NCB is responsible for coordination with various Ministries, other offices and State/Central Enforcement Agencies. The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is also responsible for implementation of the international obligations under various United Nation (UN) Conventions of 1961, 1971 and 1988 (to which India is signatory) against illicit trafficking of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

8.96   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 and Patna, 12 Sub Zones at Cochin, Hyderabad, Goa, Mandsaur, Amritsar, Ajmer, Ranchi, Mandi, Madurai, Imphal, Dehradun & Bhubaneswar. Therefore, 05 cells at NCB Headquarter handle specific issues such as–International Coordination Cell, Precursor Cell, Strategic Study Cell, Training Cell & Legal Cell, besides one Enforcement Unit discharging various functions of the organization.

8.97   During the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.10.2020, NCB initiated action with respect to acquisition/creation of the following infrastructure with a view to strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the organization:

8.98   MHA has sanctioned (i) ₹ 43.48 crore for construction of Office-cum- Residential (OCR) at Guwahati, Assam (ii) ₹ 8.49 crore for Office Complex (OC) at Indore, Madhya Pradesh (iii) ₹ 13.31 crore for OC at Bangalore and (iv) ₹ 4.09 crore   for OC at Bhubaneswar, Odisha. These proposals are at different stages of processing. In a few cases, the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has furnished re-modified preliminary estimates and the same are being sent to MHA for approval. 65% work of construction of OC at Indore and 60% work of construction of OC at Bhubaneswar have already been completed. The work for construction of OC at Bangalore could not be started due to a pending litigation in connection with allotted land.

8.99   The OCR sanctioned at Ahmedabad and Chandigarh during the year 2016 for ₹ 18.99 crore and ₹ 19.34 crore respectively were completed in July, 2020.

8.100   Land has been acquired at Amritsar, Ranchi and Delhi for construction of OCs. Post-acquisition formalities have also been completed. CPWD has been approached for providing necessary drawings and preliminary estimates for construction of these projects. On receipt of drawing/sketches and preliminary estimates, proposals will be initiated for approval of MHA.

8.101   Another land for construction of OCR Complex has been allotted by Lucknow Development Authority in lieu of disputed land. Post-acquisition formalities have been completed and proposal and awarding of work

to the construction agency for construction of the project is under process.

8.102   MHA has sanctioned ₹ 1,44,700/- on 30.01.2020 for 01 acre of land, allotted by the Government of Manipur on lease basis for a period of 50 years for construction of OC at Imphal. Payment has been made to Manipur

Government and formalities regarding acquisition of land are in progress.

8.103   **Enforcement Efforts**

(a) Seizures of various drugs reported by various agencies in the country and the NCB during the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020 are mentioned in the table below:

(Qty. in KG)

S. No.	Drug name	Drug seized in India by all Drug law agencies	Drug seized by NCB
1	Heroin	1,497	273
2	Opium	2,407	849
3	Morphine	5	2
4	Ganja	3,51,302	30,126
5	Hashish	4,512	371
6	Cocaine	5	3.13
7	Methaqualone	5	5
8	Amphetamine/ Methamphetamine	362.5	261
9	Psychotropic Substances	Tablets = 1,94,24,143 Nos. + 18,134 kg	Tablets 92,08,918 Nos.
		CBCS Bottles in No. 5,30,635 + 4,650 Ltr.	Syrup Bottles= 78,627 Nos.
Precursor Chemicals			
10	Ephedrine/ Pseudoephedrine	41.13 kg	32.52 kg
Destructions of illicit cultivation (Area in acre)			
11	Cannabis	9,259	
12	Poppy Straw	1,293	

(b) **Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Poppy:** During the year 2020-21 (i.e., 01.04.2020 to 31.10.2020, NCB, with the help of various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, coordinated the efforts that eventually resulted in eradication of standing and fruiting illicit Opium cultivation spread over 334 acres of land in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Telangana.

(c) **Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis:** During the year 2020-21 (i.e., 01.04.2020 to 31.10.2020), NCB, with the help

of various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, coordinated the efforts that eventually resulted in destruction of standing and fruiting illicit Cannabis cultivation spread over 1,138 acre of land in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

(d) **Convictions:** On the basis of complaints filed before the designated courts by NCB, during the period 01.04.2020 to 31.10.2020, 34 cases have culminated in conviction and 54 persons have been convicted under NDPS Act.

(e) **Drug Disposal:** During the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020*, the following quantities of seized drugs were disposed of by various Zonal Units of NCB:

#	Zone	No. of Cases	Contraband	Quantity in kg		Date
				Pre Trial	Post Trial	
1	Lucknow	4	Morphine	0.300 kg	-	31.12.20
			Heroin	2.050 kg	-	31.12.20
			Charas	117 kg	-	31.12.20
2	Kolkata	35	Ganja	121.796 kg	144.661 kg	30.06.20
			Heroin	0.435 kg	1.145 kg	30.06.20
			Charas	3.128 kg	3.952 kg	30.06.20
			CBC	-	20 Bottles	30.06.20
			Pseudo Ephedrine	45.655 kg	-	30.06.20
			Methamphetamine	-	1.593 kg	30.06.20
			Methaqualone		20 Grams	30.06.20
			Non – NDDSP items	-	2.200 kg	30.06.20
			Ephedrine	-	12 kg	30.06.20
			Illegal cultivation of Opium Poppy Plant (Destruction only sample)	-	0.200 kg	30.06.20
		1	Phensedyl Cough Syrup	24,982 bottles	-	18.12.20
3	Patna	14	Ganja	346.6 kg	-	06.11.20
			Charas	34.02 kg	-	06.11.20
			Heroin	0.605 kg	-	06.11.20
			Pentazocine	643.14 gm (21,438 Nos.)	-	06.11.20
	Ranchi Sub Zone	4	Ganja	1265.34 kg	-	26.11.20
4	Jodhpur	Nil				
5	Chandigarh	38	Heroin	67.088 kg	-	28.12.20
			Charas	38.256 kg	-	28.12.20
			Opium	5.919 kg	-	

Provisional Data

Assistance to States and UTs

8.104 A Scheme "Assistance to States and Union Territories" to finance State Governments to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was initially launched by MHA on 24.10.2004 at an estimated fund of ₹ 10 crore. The scheme was valid for a period of 05 years i.e., till 31.03.2009. The scheme was further extended from 2009 to 2017 on a regular basis. Considering the need for continuation of the Central Assistance Scheme and its objectives, GoI had further decided to extend this Scheme "Assistance to States and Union Territories for Narcotics Control" for a period of three years i.e., 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an estimated budget of ₹ 21.00 crore. The scheme was further extended for 01 year up to 31.03.2021 with an estimated

budget of ₹ 7.00 crore which was later reduced to ₹ 3.25 crore for States to purchase equipment like (a) Surveillance equipment; (b) Laboratory equipment; (c) Vehicles for patrolling/surveillance; (d) Computers and their accessories; (e) Fax machine and photocopiers; (f) Training equipment and other aids; and (g) Other equipment useful for enforcement. During FY 2020- 21, the process of release of funds to the States to the tune of ₹ 3.25 crore is under way. During the year 2019-20 (2nd phase) a proposal of ₹ 3.23 crore to be provided to 05 states was recommended by the Empowered Committee and further forwarded to MHA. However, the funds were not sanctioned due to pending Utilization Certificates from states.

Training & Capacity Building

8.105   The NCB regularly coordinates with various training Academies and Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for organizing training courses on Drug Law Enforcement. 219 such courses were organized in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh UT, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during the period from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020, wherein approximately 6,184 personnel of NCB, State Police forces, Forest Department, Central/State Excise, Customs, CAPFs, Coast Guard and Courier Agencies were trained. Apart from this, 04 Computer Based Training (CBT) programmes were also organized for various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies/Police etc. in which a total of 30 personnel were trained.

Demand Reduction

8.106   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. To sensitize the masses, especially students, regarding the evils of drug abuse, NCB Hqrs and its Zonal Units, in association with various State Anti-Narcotics Task Forces, States & Central Agencies, NGOs has been organizing various awareness programmes.

8.107   This year, due to the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic, it was not practically possible to organize programmes involving mass gatherings on the occasion of 26th June. NCB has undertaken an online campaign against drug abuse and trafficking through social media and other online platforms to create awareness among youth and children against drug abuse and illicit trafficking. This year, for the first time, as a part of this online campaign, the following online competitions were conducted through mygov.in website under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY):

a) Online quiz competition,

b) Online Slogan writing competition

c) Making songs and videos competition

d) Online painting/drawing competition.

8.108   To create mass awareness, NCB has also conducted 112 awareness programmes in various States/UTs in the country and a total of 10,395 participants attended.

8.109 **Coordination meetings attended by NCB Officers with other international agencies:**

(a) 4th meeting of BRICS Anti Drug Working Group: The meeting was held in Moscow,

Russia on 12.08.2020. Shri Rakesh Ashthana, DG and Smt. B. Radhika, DDG (Ops) along with the team attended a meeting via VC.

(b) Enhancing the capacity to respond to the challenge of synthetic drugs: A virtual meeting was held under the aegis of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime - Regional Office for South Asia (UNODC-ROSA) on 28th-29th October, 2020. Shri Mutha Ashok Jain, Shri Gyaneshwar Singh, and Shri Sachin Jain, all Deputy Directors General along with the team attended the meeting.

(c) Meeting of senior officials of Anti Drug agencies of SCO member States: The DDG Smt. B. Radhika and Shri Sachin Jain attended the virtual meeting held at Moscow, Russia on 02.11.2020.

(d) Meeting of Council of Heads of the Competent Agencies of the SCO member States in charge of comeback of drug trafficking: The meeting was held in Moscow, Russia on 03.11.2020. Smt. B. Radhika, DDG (Ops) and Shri Sachin Jain, DDG attended the meeting virtually.

International Obligations/Coordination

8.110 The NCB has entered into Bilateral Agreements with 27 countries on security cooperation and prevention and combating illicit trafficking of Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic substances and chemical precursors, as well as related offences (Mauritius, United States of America (USA), Afghanistan, Myanmar, Zambia, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bulgaria, Romania, Egypt, China, Italy, Turkey, Croatia, Tajikistan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Poland, Israel, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Cyprus, Russia, Qatar, Sri Lanka, France, Uzbekistan and Saudi Arabia).

8.111 The NCB has also entered into Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with 16 countries on Security Cooperation and prevention and Combating Illicit trafficking of Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic substances and chemical precursors, as well as related offences (USA, Iran, Oman, Vietnam, Bhutan, Pakistan, Maldives, Indonesia, Australia, Myanmar, Germany, Mozambique, Thailand, Nepal, Singapore and South Korea).

* * * * *

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Chapter-9

OVERVIEW

9.1   India is the 7th largest country by area, the 2nd most populous country by population and the most populous democracy in the world. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian sea on the south-west and the Bay of Bengal on the south-east, it shares land borders with seven countries and a maritime border with four countries in the Asian region. With deep diversity of hills, plains and terrains coupled with varying agro-climatic and hydro-meteorological biosphere, India is naturally vulnerable to a large variety of disasters. The commonly experienced natural hazards include flood, cyclone, drought, earthquakes, cloud burst, heat wave, landslide, mudslide and avalanche, forest fire, coast line erosion and inundation, tsunami, lightning, etc. Besides, like any other country in the globe, India is also vulnerable to new and emerging disasters such as Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear emergencies. Terrorism and stampede also add new dimension to manmade disasters.

9.2   Disaster risks in India are further compounded by increasing vulnerabilities consequential to demographic transition and socio-economic conditions, rapid urbanization including human habitation within high-risk zones, environmental degradation, climate change, epidemics and pandemics caused by human migration and animal trade. Disasters always impact India's economy, its population and national endeavors for sustainable development.

Role of Central and State Governments

9.3   As per the National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009, the primary 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 logistic and financial support in case of severe natural calamities. The logistic support includes deployment of aircrafts, boats, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), special teams of Armed Forces, and Central Armed Police Forces, 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 and UTs to meet the situation effectively.

9.4   The Government has brought about a paradigm shift in the approach to disaster management from a relief-centric to a holistic and integrated approach, covering the entire gamut of disaster management, encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach is based on the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless

disaster mitigation is built in the development process.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

9.5 The Government of India had enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act, 2005) to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It lays down the institutional mechanism at National, State and District level for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of the Government for prevention and mitigation of the effects of disasters and for providing prompt response to any disaster situation. Based on feedback of various stakeholders about constraints/bottlenecks in the implementation of the Act, MHA had constituted a Task Force to study the existing Acts and the global best practices to review the DM Act, 2005. Few administrative actions on the recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented by the Ministry. However, it was decided that the DM Act, 2005 should be thoroughly reviewed by looking into various aspects for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response to health disasters such as COVID-19 pandemic, man-made disasters (like the one caused by the gas leak in LG Polymers India Pvt. Ltd, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh), fire disasters as well as natural disasters. Therefore, a Committee has been constituted to thoroughly review the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Report of the Committee is awaited.

Coordination of Rescue and Relief operation by the Ministry of Home Affairs

9.6 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for management of natural disasters (other than drought, hailstorm and pest attack, which are handled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare) on behalf of the Government of India. Disaster Management Division (DM Division) performs the function in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

9.7 DM Division of MHA closely monitors the disaster and disaster like situation to facilitate timely interventions in the form of logistic and financial support by the Government of India to augment the resources of the affected States and UTs to deal effectively with each disaster situation. For this purpose, close liaison is made with the affected States on the one side and the concerned Central line Ministries such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on the other.

9.8 India with its continuous efforts has significantly improved its preparedness to deal with natural calamities. Our Disaster Management Act 2005 articulates the need for mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning. The National Policy and National Plan on Disaster Management seek to build a safe and disaster resilient India. The measures taken by the Central and State Governments have significantly improved disaster management practices, preparedness, prevention and response mechanism resulting in significant reduction in casualties during natural calamities, including cyclones, in the country.

9.9 Considering the significance of timely response in wake of any emergency to deal effectively with emergency situations, MHA has created a Whatsapp group. Officers from concerned Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, States/UTs, Early Warning agencies, Response Forces are the members of

the group. This group proved to be very helpful in timely issuing of early warning/ alerts and coordinating the rescue and relief efforts to deal with any emergency situation.

9.10 During the period of 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, MHA has coordinated a number of rescue and relief operations. The major disasters/pandemic hit in different part of country and response provided by MHA from 01.04.2020 till 31.12.2020 are as under:

A. COVID-19 Pandemic

Brief about COVID-19 Pandemic

9.11 Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several corona viruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

9.12 The outbreak of Novel Coronavirus disease was initially noticed in a seafood market in Wuhan City in Hubei Province of China in mid December 2019. COVID-19 then became a pandemic which has affected almost all countries/ territories/areas globally. The World Health Organisation (WHO) [under International Health Regulations] declared this outbreak as a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern" (PHEIC) on 30.01.2020. WHO subsequently declared COVID-19 a pandemic on 11.03.2020.

9.13 The patients affected with COVID-19 have symptoms of fever, cough, breathing difficulty and other respiratory problems with wide variation from mild to severe (including development of severe acute respiratory illness or SARI).

Proactive steps taken by the Central Government to contain the spread of COVID-19 in the country

9.14 India adopted a proactive, pre-emptive and graded response to deal with the unprecedented global crisis which is declared as a "pandemic" by the World Health Organisation. Government has been proactive in regulating, restricting and even prohibiting incoming international passenger traffic through immigration checks to contain the spread of COVID-19 in India.

9.15 The Government of India also managed and controlled the visa issuance process and effective screening of passengers tested and traced for COVID-19.

9.16 The Government of India had taken quick and timely measures in anticipation of the potential crises reaching our country even before India had the first confirmed case and geared up all its Ministries much before WHO declared COVID-19 to be a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern".

9.17 On 17.01.2020, Union Health Secretary advised all State/UT Authorities to examine and take necessary actions for adequate hospital preparedness to meet with any potential emergency.

9.18 First Travel Advisory was issued on 17.01.2020 and additional advisories related to international travel were issued periodically.

9.19 Travel restrictions were imposed and existing visas were suspended periodically commensurating with the severity and spread of the disease from the countries which reported high numbers of cases and deaths. Progressively, flights in India were restricted.

9.20　On 18.01.2020, thermal screening was started for all passengers coming from China and Hong Kong at three international airports. From 04.03.2020 thermal screening was initiated for all international flights, and an advisory to follow standard health protocol for COVID-19 was issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).

9.21　Thermal screening was progressively extended to seaports and land borders. On 22.03.2020, all International flights coming to India were suspended.

9.22　With a view to contain the spread of COVID-19 in the community, on 22.03.2020, mass transportation services i.e. metro and rail traffic were suspended till 31.03.2020. On 24.03.2020 domestic air traffic was also suspended.

9.23　The Central Government took all steps required much ahead of what many other countries took subsequently with a view to protect the people of our country.

Additional Steps taken by Ministry of Home Affairs before imposing lockdown:

9.24　To enable Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) for taking effective measures for containment of COVID-19, on 11.03.2020, Union Home Secretary being the Chairperson of National Executive Committee (NEC) delegated power under Section 10(2) [(i) & (l)] of Disaster Management Act, 2005 to Secretary, MoHFW to enhance preparedness and containment of COVID-19 and other ancillary matters connected thereto. This enables MoHFW to issue advisories on COVID-19 management.

9.25　With a view to augment the availability of funds with the State Governments, COVID-19

was declared a notified disaster by Central Govt. on 14.03.2020 for the purpose of providing assistance under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) placed at the disposal of respective State Governments. This allowed SDRF to be used for setting up quarantine facilities; sample collection and screening; setting up additional testing laboratories within the Government; cost of consumables; purchase of personal protection equipment (PPE) for healthcare, municipal, police and fire authorities; purchase of thermal scanners; ventilators, air purifiers, and consumables for Government hospitals; to supplement the State resources for the above purposes.

9.26　On an appeal made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 19.03.2020 in his address to the Nation, a "*Janta curfew*" was observed whole-heartedly throughout the Country on 22.03.2020. MHA advised States and UTs to observe *Janta Curfew* across the country on 22.03.2020 to promote voluntary social distancing as a measure to control COVID-19. All the citizens of the country voluntarily observed the *Janta Curfew* and conveyed their strong determination to deal with this global crisis by rising to the occasion in a mature and determined manner.

Strengthening of MHA Control Room

9.27　From 21.03.2020 onwards, Control Room operations in MHA were expanded by making its functioning 24*7 under the supervision of senior officers of the level of Joint Secretaries/Additional Secretaries along with the representatives of key Central Ministries.

9.28　Number of helplines was increased from 7 to 66, out of which 15 were dedicated to the people of the North Eastern Region.

9.29　Control Room attended to the queries of

States/ UTs and other Ministries on lockdown measures, addressed inter-Ministries and inter-State coordination issues etc.

9.30   Between 25.03.2020 till 31.12.2020, MHA control room handled a total of 13,034 calls (excluding calls for movement of Shramik Special Trains) out of which 854 calls were related to essential goods and services, 11,377 calls were food and shelter, 129 calls were for North Eastern Regions and 742 calls were for other issues.

9.31   Apart from it, from 02.05.2020 to 31.12.2020, a total of 32,986 calls were received from stranded persons for movement by Shramik Special Trains for 2,95,327 stranded persons, out of which 2,71,219 were for labourers, 5,388 for students, 1,539 for tourists and 17,052 for others.

9.32   In addition to this, 296 calls were received from persons who wanted to travel to India from abroad and 265 from persons who wanted to travel abroad from India.

Ensuring smooth supplies of essential goods

9.33   To ensure smooth movement of all essential items throughout the country, Area officers of the level of Additional/Joint Secretaries were appointed by MHA. They interacted with the allocated State/UT Government officers to ensure that there was no disruption in transportation, manufacturing and distribution of all goods and services which were allowed to operate, especially ration, medicines, grocery, milk, vegetables and items of daily use.

9.34   For ensuring smooth supply of essential goods in all parts of the country, a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was issued by MHA on 26.03.2020 to all State/ UT Governments. In the SOP detailed procedure was laid down to ensure hassle free movement of essential goods and all facilities in their supply chain involved in manufacturing, wholesale or retail of such goods through local stores, e-Commerce companies etc. after ensuring social distancing.

9.35   The availability of such goods was monitored regularly through Area Officers and MHA Control Room.

Response of COVID-19 situation, its management and graded opening of economic activities in the country

i.   Imposition of Lockdown w.e.f. 25.03.20 for duration of 21 days

9.36   National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) vide order dated 24.03.2020 after assessing the threatening situation of spreading of COVID-19 in the country and in exercise of its powers under section 6(2)(i) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, directed the National Executive Committee (NEC) to issue necessary guidelines to the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, State Governments and State Authorities to take measures for ensuring social distancing.

9.37   In compliance of NDMA's Order, the Home Secretary in his capacity as Chairperson of the NEC issued an Order dated 24.03.2020 under Section 10 (2) (l) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 (hereinafter referred to as DM Act) along with the guidelines on the measures to be taken by the Ministries/Departments of Government of India, States/UTs Governments and States/UTs Authorities for containment of COVID-19 Epidemic in the country. Vide this Order lockdown measures were implemented in the country for a period of 21 days with effect from 25.03.2020.

9.38   Nationwide Lockdown was announced considering the global experience and the need for consistency in the approach and implementation of various measures across the country including enhancing capacities in terms of testing, quarantine, isolation and hospital beds, ICU beds etc.

9.39   Prior to the declaration of national lockdown w.e.f. 25.03.2020, most of the State Governments/UTs had already declared lockdown (fully and partially) in their respective State/ UT based upon their assessment of the situations.

9.40   For ensuring smooth supply of essential goods in all parts of the country, a detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was issued by MHA on 26.03.2020 to all State/ UT Governments. In the SOP detailed procedure was laid down to ensure hassle free movement of essential goods and all facilities in their supply chain involved in manufacturing, wholesale or retail of such goods through local stores, e-Commerce companies etc. after ensuring social distancing.

9.41   Based on the suggestions received from Central Ministries/ State Governments and keeping in view the difficulties faced by different sections of society, orders were issued to include following additional exemptions during the lockdown period:

(a) Farming operation by farmers and farm workers. Tea Industry including plantation with maximum 50% workers.

(b) Mandies operated by Agriculture Produce Market Committee or as notified by State Governments.

(c) Shops and manufacturing units of fertilizers, pesticides and seeds. Shops for agriculture

machinery and spare parts.

(d) Inter and Intra State movement of harvesting and sowing related machines.

(e) Operations of fishing (marine)/ aquaculture industry and workers for related activities.

(f) Operation of IT Vendors for banking operations; Banking correspondence and ATM operations and cash management agencies.

(g) Manufacturing units of essential goods including goods, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, their raw materials and intermediates.

(h) Inter-state movement of goods/ cargo for inland and export.

(i) Shops for truck repair on highways.

9.42   In addition, clarifications on queries received from various Ministries/ Departments/ States/ UTs were also issued by MHA.

9.43   MHA issued an Advisory dated 27.03.2020, on the issue of migrant agricultural labourers, industrial workers and other unorganized sector workers etc. who were trying to return to their domicile States/UTs. Considering the overall scenario including prevention of spread of COVID-19 and lack of transportation facilities, States and UT Governments were advised to:

(a) Ensure that such incidents are avoided, through strict measures by handling the situation urgently and sensitively to stem their exodus from their existing locations, as also to prevent any disruption to law and order.

(b) To immediately explore options for

providing shelters rigorously through existing infrastructure etc., keeping in mind the requirements for drinking water, sanitation, common kitchen, storage etc.

(c) Provision of food packets to the vulnerable groups can be explored through various means including spare capacities in prison kitchens, NGOs (including large scale meal providers such as mid-day meal scheme vendors), IRCTC facilities, religious organizations, CSR efforts etc. after examining their suitability.

(d) To take measures for including provision of free food grains and other essential items through the public distribution system and should be brought to their notice and its distribution should be streamlined.

(e) Take steps to ensure that other categories such as students, working women hostel inmates etc. are also allowed to continue in their existing facilities with all precautions. It is necessary that hotels, rented accommodation etc. continue to remain open and functional and delivery of essential services be streamlined.

9.44 MHA issued an Advisory dated 28.03.2020 reiterating the Advisory issued on 27.03.2020 on making adequate arrangements for migrants. It was conveyed that the information in this regard is to be disseminated effectively to these vulnerable groups so that they get a sense of security. It was advised that:

(a) Public address systems and all other means of communication, including through volunteers, NGOs and technology, should be extensively used to disseminate precise information on the location of the relief camps and the facilities being made available, in their language.

(b) They may also be made aware of the relief package under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) and measures being taken by the State Government/ UT Administration. This would stem their flow and encourage people to desist from moving.

(c) As some people were moving on highways, setting up of tented accommodation could also be considered along the highways, so that they could easily be moved into these shelters.

(d) While setting up temporary shelters, care must be taken to ensure that these persons would stay in the relief camps till the lockdown orders were in place.

(e) The shelters are to be organised, keeping in view various precautions including social distancing.

(f) Medical checkup drives should also be conducted in these camps in order to separate cases requiring quarantine or hospitalisation.

9.45 The Central Government was sensitive to the need for providing food and shelter to homeless people including migrant laborers, who were stranded due to lockdown measures. Accordingly, on 28.03.2020, the Central Government allowed the States Governments to use the State Disaster Response Fund for this purpose.

9.46 On 28.03.2020, NDMA also issued an Advisory detailing the role of State and District Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA/ DDMA) in handling COVID-19 pandemic. A number of measures were suggested such as functioning of State and District Emergency Operation Centers for flow of information; inter agency coordination; community awareness; proactive planning; coordination with NGOs;

coordination with industry; coordination with neighboring States; to deal with issues relating to migrant workers and stranded tourists and recommendations for police and administration to adopt humane approach in dealing with public particularly those who are left adrift by the lockdown, and to interpret the lockdown restrictions with compassion and a sense of duty of care for the citizens.

9.47 Taking note of the movement of labourers/ pilgrims, on 29.03.2020 another Advisory was issued by NDMA informing the State and UT Governments to ensure that the basic objective of the national social distancing is not defeated. They were advised to take a number of measures in respect of those migrant labourers/pilgrims who have already arrived from various parts of the country to their states, in order to reduce risk of virus transmission.

9.48 To deal with the situation and for effective implementation of the lockdown measures, and to mitigate the economic hardship of the migrant workers, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 10 (2) (I) of the Disaster Management Act 2005, Union Home Secretary, in the capacity as Chairperson, NEC issued an Order on 29.03.2020, with the directions to the State/Union Territory Governments and State/Union Territory Authorities to take necessary action and to issue necessary orders to their District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner and Senior Superintendent of Police/Superintendent of Police/Deputy Commissioner of Police, to ensure adequate arrangements of temporary shelters, and provision of food etc. for the poor and needy people, including migrant labourers, stranded due to lockdown measures in their respective areas.

9.49 On 29.03.2020, under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, 11 Empowered Groups were constituted on different aspects of COVID-19 management in the country to take informed decisions on issues ranging from:

(a) Medical Emergency Management Plan.

(b) Availability of hospitals, isolation and quarantine facility, disease surveillance & testing and critical care training.

(c) Ensuring availability of essential medical equipment such as PPE, Masks, Gloves & Ventilators; production, procurement, import and distribution.

(d) Augmenting human resource and capacity building.

(e) Facilitating supply chain and logistics management for availability of necessary items such as food & medicines.

(f) Coordination with private sector, NGOs & International Organizations for response related activities.

(g) Economic and welfare measures.

(h) Information, communications and public awareness.

(i) Technology and data management.

(j) Public grievance and suggestions.

(k) Strategic issues related to lockdown.

9.50 Later, after reviewing the situation, these eleven Empowered Groups were reconstituted into six Groups in view of the requirements of managing the COVID-19 pandemic.

9.51 With a view to make adequate fund available to the State Governments for effective response against COVID-19, as a special dispensation, the 1st installment of ₹ 11,092 crore

as Central Share of State Disaster Risk Mitigation Fund (SDRMF) for financial year 2020-21 was released in advance to all States on 03.04.2020.

9.52   The lockdown and Unlock guidelines were extended from time to time as per directions of NDMA in phased manner to contain the spread of COVID-19 in the country in large public interest and economic activities were opened up in the graded manner.

ii. 15.04.2020 to 03.05.2020

9.53   Additional exemptions: Based on the suggestions received from Central Ministries/ State Governments and keeping in view the difficulties faced by different sections of society, Government of India issued orders to include following additional exemptions during the lockdown period:

9.53.1 MHA, on 16.04.2020, issued order to allow exemption to:

(a) Collection, harvesting and processing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP)/ Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) by Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers in forest areas.

(b) Bamboo, coconut, Arecanut, Cocoa, Spices plantation and their harvesting, processing, packaging, sale and marketing

(c) Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFCs) including Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and Micro Financial Institutions (NBFC-MFIs) with bare minimum staff.

(d) Cooperative Credit Societies.

(e) Water supply and sanitation, laying/ erection of power transmission lines and laying of telecom optical fiber and cable along with related activities.

9.53.2   MHA, on 19.04.2020 issued a SOP for movement of stranded labour within States/

UTs to facilitate their engagement in industries, manufacturing units, constructions, farming and MNREGA works etc.

9.53.3   Based on the request received from various quarters regarding difficulties faced, MHA on 21.04.2020 allowed exemption to

• Facility for export/ import such as Pack houses, inspection and treatment facility for seeds and horticulture produce.

• Research establishment dealing with agriculture and horticulture activities.

• Inter and intra State movement of planting materials and honey bee colonies, honey and other beehive products.

• Sign-on and sign-off of India Seafarers at Indian ports and their movement for the aforesaid purpose as per SOP.

• Activities for forest plantation including Silviculture operations.

• Shops of educational books for students.

• Shops of electric fans.

9.53.4   MHA, vide Order dated 29.04.2020, keeping in view the problem faced by migrant workers, pilgrims, tourists, students and other persons stranded due to lockdown in various places, has allowed their movement after following safe social distancing norms, standard health protocol, screening, quarantine, periodical check-ups etc. The movement of Inter State buses for this purpose was also allowed.

9.53.5   The Central Government on 01.05.2020 has further allowed the movement of such persons by special trains to be operated by the Ministry of Railways (MoR).

iii.   04.05.2020- 17.05.2020

9.54   The guidelines have permitted considerable relaxations in the districts falling in the Green and Orange Zones.

9.55   Movement of persons by air, rail and road was allowed for select purposes, and for purposes as permitted by MHA.

9.56   The new guidelines also prescribed certain measures for wellbeing and safety of persons. Hence, movement of individuals, for all non-essential activities, remain strictly prohibited between 7 pm to 7 am. Certain other activities have been allowed in the Red Zones with restrictions. Movement of individuals and vehicles allowed only for permitted activities.

9.57   In the Orange Zones, all activities were permitted except the limited number of activities which were prohibited throughout the country in addition to inter-district and intra-district plying of buses. Taxis and cab aggregators will be permitted with 1 driver and 2 passengers only. Inter-district movement of individuals and vehicles will be allowed for permitted activities only.

9.58   In the Green Zones, all activities were permitted except the limited number of activities which were prohibited throughout the country, irrespective of the Zone. However, buses can operate with upto 50% seating capacity and bus depots can operate with upto 50% capacity.

9.59   All other activities were permitted activities, which were not specifically prohibited, or permitted with restrictions in the various Zones, under these guidelines. No separate/ fresh permissions required from authorities for activities already permitted to operate under the guidelines on Lockdown measures up to 03.05.2020. SOPs issued by MHA continued to operate such as transit arrangement for foreign national(s) in India; release of quarantine persons; movement of stranded labour within States/ UTs; sign-on and sign-off of Indian seafarers, movement of stranded migrant workers, pilgrims, tourists, students and other persons by road and rail.

iv   18.05.2020-30.05.2020

9.60   Under the guidelines only limited activities were prohibited outside the containment zone. Prohibited activity included travel by air, rail, metro; running of schools, colleges, and other educational and training/ coaching institutions; hospitality services, including hotels and restaurants; places of large public gatherings, such as cinema halls, malls, gymnasiums, sports complexes etc; social, political, cultural and other kinds of gatherings; and, religious places/ places of worship for public. Other activities outside the containment zone were allowed following National Directives and SOPs issued by MHA and MoHFW.

9.61   Subsequently, MHA vide order dated 20.05.2020 allowed domestic air travel of passengers with detailed guidelines for operation of the purpose were issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

9.62   MHA has also granted exemption for the conduct of board examinations for class X & XII considering the academic interest of a large number of students.

Unlock period

9.63   MHA vide order dated 30.05.2020, 29.06.2020, 29.07.2020, 29.08.2020, 30.09.2020 and 27.10.2020 issued guidelines for Phased Re-opening (Unlock-1), (Unlock-2), (Unlock-3),

(Unlock-4) and opening of more activities respectively.

9.64 Activities allowed under these phases are as under:

9.64.1 **From 08.06.2020** (Unlock-1), the following activities were allowed with SOP issued by MoHFW:

• Hotels Restaurants and other hospitality services

• Shopping malls.

• Religious places/ places of worships for public

9.64.2 **From 15.07.2020** (Unlock-2), the following activities were allowed:

• Training institutions of the Central and State Governments. SOP in this regard issued by the Department of Personnel and Training.

• Shops depending upon their area can have more than 5 persons at a time.

9.64.3 **From 05.08.2020** (Unlock-3), the following activities were allowed:

• Yoga institutes and gymnasiums. SOP issued by the MoHFW.

9.64.4 **From 29.08.2020** (Unlock-4), the following activities were allowed:

• Metro rail w.e.f. 07.09.2020. SOP issued by M/o Housing and Urban Affairs.

• Skill or Entrepreneurship training in National Skill Training Institutes, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Short term training centres registered with National Skill Development Corporation or State Skill Development Missions or other Ministries of Government of India or State Governments. National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) and their training providers. SOP issued by MoHFW.

• Students of classes 9 to 12 to visit their schools, on voluntary basis, for taking guidance from their teachers subject to written consent of their parents/ guardians. SOP issued by MoHFW.

• States/ UTs may permit upto 50% of teaching and non-teaching staff to be called to the schools at a time for online teaching/ tele counseling and related work with effect from 21.09.2020. SoP issued by MoHFW.

• Higher Education Instruction only for research scholars PhD and post-graduate students of technical and professional programmes requiring laboratory/ experimental works.

9.64.5 **From 15.10.2020** onwards (guidelines for re-opening), the following activities were allowed:

• Business to Business Exhibitions. SOP issued by D/o Commerce.

• Entertainment parks and similar places. SOP issued by MoHFW.

• Swimming pool for training of sportspersons. SOP issued by M/o Youth Affairs and Sports.

• Cinemas/theaters/multiplexes with up to 50% capacity. SOP issued by M/o Information and Broadcasting.

• Opening of State Universities, Private Universities for research Scholars (Ph.D.) and Post Graduate Students in science and technology stream requiring laboratory/ experimental works.

- State/UT Governments may take a decision in respect of re-opening of schools and coaching institutions in graded manner. SOP issued by M/o Education and Concerned State/ UT Government.

- Social/ academic/ sports/ entertainment/ cultural/ religious/ political functions and other congregations beyond the limit of 100 persons. SOP issued by the concerned State/UT Government.

9.65   Lockdown: Lockdown was limited to Containment Zones only.

9.66   The guidelines issued on 30.09.2020 were extended on 27.10.2020 till 30.11.2020.

v.   Guidelines for surveillance, Containment and Caution

9.67   With a view to consolidating the substantial gains that was achieved against the spreads of Covid-19, and to fully overcome the pandemic, MHA vide order dated 25.11.2020 issued guidelines for surveillance, Containment and Caution. Under these guidelines, the following measures will be taken from 01.12.2020:

(a) State/ UT shall take all necessary measures to promote COVID-19 Appropriate behaviour. States and UT may consider administrative actions, including imposing of appropriate fine on the persons not wearing face masks in public and work places.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will issue an SOP to regulate crowds in the market places and public transport, which shall be strictly enforced by States and UTs.

(c) States and UTs based on their assessment of the situation, may impose local restrictions, with a view to contain the spread of COVID-19 such as night curfew. However, States/UTs shall not impose any local lockdown (State/ District/ Sub-Division/city level), outside the containment zone, without prior consultation with Central Government.

(d) Containment Zones shall be carefully demarcated by the district authorities taking into consideration the guidelines prescribed by the MoHFW. The list of Containment Zones will be notified on the websites by the respective District Collectors and by the States/UTs. Within the demarcated containment zones, containment measures, as prescribed by MoHFW, shall be scrupulously followed, as under:

(i)   Allowing only essential activities.

(ii)   strict perimeter control.

(iii)   house-to-house surveillance

(iv) Listing of contacts in respect of all persons found positive, along with their tracking, identification, quarantine and follow up of contacts for 14 days.

(e) No restriction on inter-state and intra-State movements of persons and goods and no separate permission/ approval/e-permit will be required for such movement.

vi. Evacuation/ transportation Plans for migrant workers during lockdown period

9.68   Due to lockdown migrant workers and other persons were stranded in different parts of the country. States/ UTs were directed to make adequate arrangements for providing them shelters, food, water, health facilities and also proper counseling. States/ UTs were also allowed to use State Disaster Response Fund for this purpose and an amount of ₹ 11,092 crore was released in advance on 03.04.2020 to all States so

as to augment funds with them.

9.69   Under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) guidelines dated 15.04.2020, a number of economic activities were allowed to operate. MHA issued an Order on 19.04.2020 to allow the movement of stranded labour within the State/UT so that these workers could be engaged in industrial, manufacturing, construction, farming and MNREGA works.

Allowing movement of persons by train/ Bus

9.70   Due to sudden exodus of migrant workers at certain places in the country and a large number of them walking on road, MHA control room and Area Officers effectively handled the situation and coordinated with the respective State/ District administration for placing these persons in the nearest relief camps.

9.71   Based on the reports, the State Governments were also requested to set up shelter camps nearby places where these persons have either gathered or moving in large numbers. Around 41,000 relief camps and shelters were set up in the country. More than 14 lakh people were housed there.

9.72   Besides this, there were 30,000 food camps also. Apart from it, around 17 lakh workers stayed with their employers or in industry campuses where they were being provided shelter and food.

9.73   In addition, MHA issued an Order on 29.04.2020, to enable the movement stranded migrant workers and other persons to their native places by buses.

9.74   MHA also issued an Order dated 01.05.2020 to allow the movement of these stranded persons by train by observing the health safeguards. A detailed SOP was also issued by the Ministry of Railways for their movement by running special 'Shramik' trains.

9.75   Indian Railways based on the request from State Governments, operated "*Shramik*" special trains starting 01.05.2020.

9.76   These were *Shramik* Special trains operated as **"Trains on Demand"** and operated as per the sending states requests and approximately 63.07 lakh migrants have been facilitated to reach at various destinations. The State Government and railways provide food and water free of cost.

Evacuation/ transportation of Indian Nationals Stranded outside India

9.77   Indian Nationals who had travelled to different countries before the lockdown, on various purposes such as employment, studies/internships, tourism, business, etc., are stranded abroad due to lockdown. Due to their prolonged stay abroad, they were facing distress and were desirous of returning to India urgently. Apart from the above cases, there are other Indians who need to visit India in medical emergencies or death of a family member. Also, many persons were stranded in India who desirous to travel abroad urgently for various purposes.

9.78   In order to facilitate the movement of such persons, MHA issued SOP vide Order dated 05.05.2020 and amended on 24.05.2020 and further modified on 01.06.2020 and 22.08.2020, regarding movement of Indian stranded outside the country and of specified persons to travel abroad. For their travel, the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) operated non-scheduled commercial flights and the Indian Navy operated naval ships. The SOP facilitated movement of Indian Nationals stranded abroad by flight/ Ships following thermal screening and

all health protocol on departure and arrival, and allowing only asymptomatic person to travel.

'Vande Bharat' Mission

9.79   The Ministry of External Affairs undertook the operations under the *Vande Bharat* Mission'(VBM). Under this mission, priority was given to laid-off migrant workers, people facing deportation due to expiry of visa or work permits, persons with medical emergency, pregnant women, the elderly, family emergencies, stranded tourists and students. More than 5 lakh stranded Indians returned safely to India under the VBM. The VBM operations commenced on 07.05.2020 and in less than two months 5,03,990 stranded Indians from 137 countries, including from remote areas, returned to their homes.

'Samudra Setu' Mission

9.80   Indian Navy launched Operation "*Samudra Setu*", as a part of national effort to bring back Indian citizens from overseas. Indian Naval Ships *Jalashwa* and *Magar* commenced evacuation operations from 08.05.2020 as part of first Phase. The Indian Mission in Republic of Maldives, prepared a list of Indians to be evacuated by Naval ships and facilitated their embarkation after requisite medical screening and after making provision of basic amenities and medical facilities during the sea-passage.

9.81   Operation *Samudra Setu*, culminated after successfully bringing 3,992 Indian citizens back to their homeland by sea.

Inter-State Movement of Goods and Persons

9.82   Inter-State Movement of Goods:

9.82.1 MHA *vide* guidelines issued on 24.03.2020 for lockdown measures allowed transportation for following :

(a) Inter-state movement of goods/ cargo for inland and exports.

(b) Fire, law and order and emergency services.

(c) Operations of Railways, Airports and Seaports for cargo movement, relief and evacuation and their related operational organisations.

(d) Cross land border movement of essential goods including petroleum products and LPG, food products, medical supplies.

(e) Intra and inter-state movement of harvesting and sowing related machines like combined harvester and other agriculture/horticulture implements.

9.82.2   In this regard an SOP was also issued by MHA on 26.03.2020 to all State/ UT Governments. In the SOP detailed procedure was laid down to ensure hassle free movement of essential goods and functioning of all facilities in their supply chain involved in manufacturing, wholesale or retail of such goods through local stores, e-Commerce companies etc. after ensuring social distancing.

9.82.3   MHA in its guidelines issued on 15.04.2020 allowed the inter-State movement of goods/ cargo including empty trucks. In subsequent guidelines issued by MHA regarding lockdown measures on dated 01.05.2020 and 17.05.2020 and guidelines on phased re-opening issued on 30.05.2020, 29.06.2020, 29.07.2020, 29.08.2020, 30.09.2020; 27.10.2020 and 25.11.2020, there was no restriction on inter-State and intra-State movement of Goods.

9.82.4   The Control Room in MHA is functioning round the clock to resolve the problems in inter-State movement of goods, if

any.

Movement of Person(s)

9.83 Under guidelines issued on 24.03.2020, the movement of individuals was prohibited except those which were allowed under the guidelines. However, there was no restriction on movement of health personnel and those in supply of essential goods and services.

9.84 In subsequent guidelines, movement of persons was gradually opened up on assessment of the situation.

9.85 Under guidelines issued on 17.05.2020, the following activities were permitted with restrictions, except in the Containment Zones.

9.86 Inter-State movement of passenger vehicles and buses, with mutual consent of the State(s)/ UT(s) involved.

9.87 Intra-State movement of passenger vehicles and buses, as decided by the States and UTs.

9.88 Additional guideline/ SOP on movement of persons was issued by MHA on 19 April, 2020 regarding intra-state movement of stranded labours; 29 April, 2020 regarding movement of migrant workers, pilgrims, tourists, students and other persons stranded at different places; 01 May, 2020 regarding movement of migrant, pilgrims etc by special train amended on 19 May, 2020; 05 May, 2020 regarding movement of Indian nationals stranded outside the country and of specified persons to travel abroad; 11th May regarding movement of trains; 20 May, 2020 regarding allowing domestic air travel.

9.89 MHA vide Order 30.05.2020 issued guidelines for phased re-opening (Unlock-1) vide which inter-State/ intra-State movement of persons was allowed. However, States/ UTs based on reason of public health and its assessment of the situation may regulate movement of persons by giving wide publicity in advance regarding restriction placed on such movement and procedures to be followed.

9.90 MHA in guidelines issued on 29.06.2020 and subsequently on 29.07.2020, 29.08.2020, 30.09.2020, 27.10.2020 and 25.11.2020 allowed inter-State/ intra-State movement of persons and for such movement no separate permission / approval is made mandatory.

COVID-19 Appropriate Behaviour

9.91 Union Home Secretary took meetings with Directors General of Police & senior Officers of Home and Disaster Management Departments of State/UT Governments and DsG of CAPFs/CPOs on 06.10.2020 and discussed the ways for intensive and focused campaign for appropriate COVID-19 behavior (wearing of face masks, Hand Hygiene and Social Distancing) in the country and launched a campaign for people's participation for COVID-19 safe behaviour which was aimed to make it a *Jan Andolan*.

9.92 The campaign included tweets, placing hoarding/posters at conspicuous places, administering community pledges, using of social media platforms like youtube, facebook, Instagram, etc., sending SMSs, making public announcements, use of influencers, etc. with messages to the public for following COVID appropriate behaviour.

vii. Management of COVID-19 in Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD)

9.93 To check the COVID-19 spread in Delhi and keep the national capital safe, Union Home

Minister took a meeting on 14.06.2020 with Chief Minister and other senior officials of NCT of Delhi and emphasized on the following:

- To provide 500 converted rail coaches to Delhi Government so as to fulfil 8,000 beds requirement.

- To conduct house-to-house health surveys in Containment Zones in the capital to improve Contact Mapping.

- To double the testing capacity within 2 days and treble within next six days.

- To constitute a Committee under chairmanship of Member NITI Aayog to ensure the availability of 60% of their Corona beds by private hospitals at lower rates and fix the rate of Corona testing and treatment.

- To constitute a Committee of Senior doctors in AIIMS so that the Best Practices in the fight against Corona are communicated to the lowest level.

- To set a Helpline Number for telephonic guidance.

9.94   A series of review meetings had been taken by the Union Home Secretary from 08 July, 2020 to 13 November, 2020. The issues which were regularly emphasized to GNCTD, *inter-alia*, are following:

(a) Addition of more beds into oxygenated / ventilator supported beds

(b) Strict perimeter control of containment zones

(c) Tele-counselling of patients in isolation or persons in quarantine at home.

(d) Protocol based treatment of Covid patients.

(e) More testing, especially through the RT-PCR method, to ensure that Covid positive persons are detected early and medical response can be given.

(f) Strict enforcement of guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare regarding social distancing, wearing of masks, sanitization, etc.

(g) Proper articulation of management of Covid situation in media for preventing any unfounded panic amongst masses. Number of beds available, ambulances available etc., must be daily publicized.

(h) GNCTD must monitor requirement of ambulances and other infrastructure so that no patient remains untreated and responded to.

(i) In view of the approaching festival period, marriage season and winter climatic conditions, GNCTD shall act proactively and thoroughly act according to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

9.95   In addition, the Cabinet Secretary also reviewed the COVID-19 situation in 08 States/ UTs including NCT of Delhi through Video conference on 11.11.2020.

9.96   In the backdrop of rising number of cases and the increasing strain on the capacity of medical infrastructure in the hospitals of the Capital, Union Home Minister reviewed management of COVID-19 situation in NCT of Delhi on 15.11.2020 and emphasized on the following:

- To double the testing capacity for RT-PCR tests in Delhi through mobile testing labs;

- To ramp up the hospital capacity and

availability of other medical infrastructure;

- To increase number of beds with ICUs to the existing medical facility of DRDO at Dhaula Kuan;

- To provide additional doctors and paramedical staff from CAPFs to enhance medical staff in Delhi;

- To constitute multi-departmental teams for visiting all the private hospitals in Delhi, to physically check the availability of Covid-19 medical infrastructure vis-a-vis the admission status;

- To review regularly containment zones, contact tracing and quarantining, and screening, particularly of vulnerable sections of society;

- To keep track of Covid-19 patients, who are in home isolation, and to ensure that they are shifted to regular hospitals, as soon as urgent medical attention is deemed necessary;

- House-to-House survey in the entire Delhi.

9.97 Union Home Secretary also held a meeting on 16.11.2020 and reviewed the functioning of DRDO COVID-19 Hospital and increasing ICU bed facilities and action plan for doubling the testing capacity of both RT-PCR and RAT in NCT of Delhi.

9.98 The Ministry of Home Affairs also constituted 10 multi-disciplinary teams on 16.11.2020 for visiting various private hospitals of Delhi and to check for preparedness of these hospitals to treat COVID-19 patients.

9.99 The Home Secretary, on 27.11.2020, also reviewed the compliance of the directions given by Hon'ble Home Minister in a review meeting held on 15.11.2020 and management of COVID-19 situation in NCT of Delhi. It was observed that the officials concerned are working round the clock, with utmost diligence and promptitude, to implement the aforesaid directions.

9.100 The Central Government is constantly monitoring the COVID-19 and health care infrastructure situation in the country and making all efforts to provide support to obviate gaps in health care delivery, wherever required.

viii. Management of COVID-19 in National Capital Region

9.101 Due to sudden spurt in the COVID-19 cases in NCT of Delhi during June, 2020 resulting in non-availability of beds in Hospitals and to have a unified strategy in the Delhi-NCR region to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic, Hon'ble Home Minister took meetings on 18.06.2020 & 02.07.2020 and emphasized the need to work in a Mission Mode. He also emphasized to conduct COVID19 testing through the new Rapid Antigen methodology that has been approved by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). He suggested that Uttar Pradesh and Haryana can join AIIMS-Telemedicine COVID-19 consultation through which patients can get advice by expert doctors.

9.102 In addition, the Union Home Secretary also took meetings on 23.09.2020 and 13.11.2020 to review the management of COVID-19 situation in Delhi-NCR.

ix. Establishment of 1000 bedded temporary Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel COVID Hospital (SVBP Hospital) in Delhi Cantt:

9.103 Due to sudden spurt in the COVID-19 cases in NCT of Delhi during June, 2020 resulting in non-availability of beds in Hospitals, MHA coordinated with different stakeholders

for establishment of a 1000 beds hospital with 250 ICU/ventilator beds in Delhi Cantt. by DRDO within 15 days.

9.104   The coordination work for getting requisite clearance and providing health care professionals from the Ministry of Defense was coordinated by MHA.

9.105   As on 06.12.2020, a total of 3416 patients have been admitted in the Hospital, out of which, 3008 were discharged after treatment. On 06.12.2020, a total of 245 patients were being treated out of which, 63 patients were critical and 154 were on oxygen support and 28 were normal.

9.106   As on 23.11.2020, ICU bed capacity has been ramped up to 500 beds and remaining 500 non-ICU beds are equipped with oxygen.

x. Establishment of two 500 beds Hospitals in Patna and Muzaffarpur of Bihar and establishment of 16 RT-PCR labs in 9 States/UT from PM-CARES:

9.107   Due to sudden surge in the COVID-19 cases in the State of Bihar and inadequacy of medical facilities, MHA coordinated for establishment of two 500 beds with 125 ICU/Ventilator beds each at Patna and Muzaffarpur from PM-CARES.

9.108   These Hospitals were established by DRDO and doctors were provided by the Ministry of Defence and paramedical staff were provided by the State Government of Bihar.

9.109   Apart from it, MHA also coordinated for establishment of 16 RT-PCR labs in 9 States/UTs by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) from PM-CARES.

xi. Smooth supplies of medical Oxygen:

9.110   In the wake of sudden shortage of oxygen supplies during the month of September, 2020, MHA also coordinated with respective State Governments and Union Territory Administration for ensuring adequate and uninterrupted supplies of medical oxygen in the country.

B.   Preparedness for South-West Monsoon:

9.111   In spite of COVID-19 pandemic situation, there was no let up in our preparedness for the south west monsoon. Before the onset of the Monsoon, Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/UTs was held through video conference on 20.05.2020 to review the status of preparedness for South-west Monsoon, 2020 to discuss the preparedness measures undertaken by the States/ UTs like pre-positioning plan, operational preparedness to carry out effective response and to discuss other issues related to the strengthening of disaster management system in the country.

9.112   The representatives of various Central Ministries/Organizations rendering Emergency Support Functions also participated besides representatives of Central Armed Police Forces. 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 forecasting agencies viz; India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Geological Survey of India (GSI), NDRF, Armed Forces and concerned agencies of the State Government.

9.113   Various Ministries and the Department of Central Government were also activated to

provide necessary assistance to State Governments by undertaking restoration and relief work.

C. Flood situation during the year 2020

9.114 Due to heavy rains in different parts of the country during the South West monsoon the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Telangana, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh were affected by Heavy rainfall/ landslide and floods. Based on the deliberations with state authorities and as and when requested MHA had deployed 158 teams of NDRF when the flood situation was at its peak.

9.115 The flood situation was monitored at the highest level in MHA on a 24x7 basis. MHA coordinated the rescue and relief efforts and deployment/ mobilization of resources of NDRF, Army, Air Force, Navy and Indian Coast Guard for carrying out rescue and relief operations as and when requested by the States/UTs Government.

D. Cyclones

(i) Cyclone Amphan

9.116 The Super Cyclonic Storm struck the Indian coast affecting the State of West Bengal and Odisha on 20.05.2020. It crossed West Bengal and Bangladesh, with the speed of 155-165 km/hour gusting to 185 km/hrs across Sunderbans. Based on the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) bulletins the regular advisories were issued by MHA to State Government & Central Ministries/ Department concerned. Since the inception of the formation of low pressure areas, the situation was being monitored at the highest level on a 24x7 basis. MHA also provided all necessary financial and logistical support

including deployment of NDRF and Defence Forces. With the concerned efforts of the MHA, in close coordination with the State Governments, Ministry of Defence, NDRF and other Central Ministries /Department the loss of human lives were minimised substantially.

9.117 Hon'ble Prime Minister also took an aerial survey of the cyclone affected districts of West Bengal and Odisha on 22.05.2020 and announced a financial assistance of ₹ 1,000 crore for West Bengal and ₹ 500 Crores to Odisha, for immediate relief activities, which was released immediately on 23.05.2020. He also announced an ex-gratia of ₹ 2 lakh to the next of kin of the deceased and ₹ 50,000 to the seriously injured in the cyclone in the States.

9.118 Based on the damage assessment report, an amount of ₹ 1,250.28 crore was released in addition to already released financial assistance of ₹ 1,000 crore to the State of West Bengal, from National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF) for meeting the expenditure towards the relief operations.

(ii) Cyclone NISARGA

9.119 On 03.06.2020, the Severe Cyclonic Storm "NISARGA" crossed Maharashtra coast close to south of Alibag with a wind speed of 100-110 kmph gusting to 120 kmph. Based on the IMD bulletin, MHA issued timely advisories to State Government & Central Ministries/ Departments concerned. Since the beginning of the formation of low pressure areas, the situation was monitored at the highest level on a 24x7 basis. MHA also provided all logistical support and deployed manpower and resources of NDRF, Armed Forces in the States affected by Cyclone.

9.120 With advance and timely warning of IMD about movement of "NISARGA" and

concerted efforts of the MHA in close coordination with all other stakeholders, the loss of human lives were minimised substantially. Based on a damage assessment report, an amount of ₹ 268.59 crore was released to the State of Maharashtra from NDRF for meeting the expenditure towards the relief operations.

(iii)   Cyclone NIVAR

9.121   Cyclone NIVAR cross Tamil Nadu and Puducherry coasts between Karaikal and Mamallapuram around Puducherry during intervening night of 25th & 26th November, 2020 as a very severe Cyclonic storm with a wind speed of 120-130 kmph gusting to 145 kmph. The situation was monitored at the highest level on a 24x7 basis. MHA also provided all logistical support and deployed manpower and resources of NDRF, Armed Forces in the States/ UT affected by Cyclone.

9.122   Timely advance advisories were issued by MHA to State Governments/UT Administration & Central Ministries/ Department concerned. Concerted efforts of the MHA, in close coordination with all other stakeholders, the loss of human lives could be substantially minimised. The Central Government has constituted Inter Ministerial Central Teams (IMCT) to assess the damage caused due to the effect of this cyclone in the State Govt of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and UT of Puducherry.

Damages due to Disasters during this year

9.123   During the year 2020-21 (up to 02.12.2020), 27 States/ UTs have reported damages due to cyclonic storms/ flash flood/ floods/ landslides/ cloudburst etc. in varying degrees. These States/ UTs are; Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka,

Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Puducherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Extent of damage in the country (provisional) during the year 2020-21 (up to 27.01.2021) is as follows:

Financial Mechanism

No. of human lives lost	1782
No. of animals affected	45844
Houses damaged	11,50,677
Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	50.893 lakh ha

9.124   The Scheme of financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions (FC). The 14th FC has recommended that avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, Tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides, pest attacks and cold wave/frost are to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance from SDRF and NDRF. The Government of India had issued the guidelines on constitution and administration of the SDRF and NDRF on 30.07.2015. These guidelines and norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in.

9.125   Section 48(1) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for the constitution of the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) by the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the guidelines to the state 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 vulnerability of the State to natural disasters, economic status of the State and expenditure incurred by the State Government on relief operations during the last about 10 years. Currently, as per the interim recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission, the GoI has approved an allocation of ₹ 28,983 crore (comprising of ₹ 22,184 crore as Central share and ₹ 6799 crore as State share) in the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF)/ SDRF to all the States for the years 2020-21 against ₹ 13,465.00 crore recommended by 14th Finance Commission for the year 2019-20. The scheme of SDRMF/ SDRF provides for release of the Central share of SDRF in two equal installments in the months of June and December.

National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

9.126   Section 46(1) of DM Act 2005 provides for the constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for meeting any threatening disaster management situation or disaster. Accordingly, MHA issued notification for the constitution of NDRF on 28.09.2010. The ratio of contribution of Central and State Government of total yearly allocation of SDRF for each State is 75:25 for general category States and 90:10 for North East and hilly States.

9.127   15th Finance Commission in Chapter-6 'Disaster Risk Management' of the Report, *inter alia* recommended for setting up of mitigation fund, both at National and State level in the form of National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF). The 15th Finance Commission has also recommended that the detailed guidelines for the constitution and utilization of this fund shall

be issued by MHA in consultation with National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The 15th Finance Commission has allocated ₹ 2,478 crore for NDMF and ₹ 5,797 crore for SDMF during 2020-21. The Government of India has accepted the aforesaid recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission.

9.128   The guidelines for operationalization of NDMF and SDMF are being finalized in consultation with the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance/Controller General of Accounts, which are likely to be issued shortly.

9.129   Guidelines on Constitution & Administration of Preparedness & Capacity Building Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) was issued on 19.11.2020. These guidelines are available on www.ndmindia.mha.gov.in website.

Additional Financial Assistance

9.130   Over and above the provisions of the SDRF, funding is supplemented 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 representatives of the Central Ministries/Departments is constituted. The report of the team is examined by the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are placed before the High Level Committee for their consideration and approval of funds from NDRF.

9.131   For the year 2020-21, the allocation in SDRMF/SDRF is ₹ 28,983.00 crore out of which ₹ 22184.00 crore is Central share of GoI and ₹ 6799.00 crore is share of State Governments.

During the year 2020-21 (upto 31.12.2020), an amount of ₹ 11,170.425 crore of 1st installment has been released, as Central share of SDRF to 28 States. Besides, the 2nd installment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2020-21, amounting to ₹ 7866.00 crore has been released, to the 17 States. Besides, financial assistance of ₹ 4409.71 crore has been released from NDRF to the 10 States. A statement showing State-wise releases of funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2020-21 is at Annexure-XIII.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

(I) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

9.132 NDMA, established for the purposes of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, is chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. It has the provision of upto nine Members, one of whom may be designated as the Vice-Chairperson. At present, NDMA consists of the five Members i.e – (1) Shri G.V.V. Sarma, Member Secretary, (2) Lt Gen Syed Ata Hasnain, PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, SM, VSM & BAR (Retd), Member, (3) Shri Rajendra Singh, Member, (4) Shri Kamal Kishore, Member and (5) Shri Krishna Swaroop Vatsa, Member, NDMA.

9.133 At the National level, NDMA undertakes various tasks/initiatives including laying down policies on disaster management and issuing guidelines to be followed by different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for integrating Disaster Management in their plans and projects. It also lays down guidelines to be followed by the States while preparing their State Disaster Management plans as well as planning preparedness and mitigation measures as well as capacity building initiatives.

National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) 2009

9.134 National Policy on Disaster Management was approved by the Union Cabinet on 22nd October, 2009 and released on 18th January 2010. It portrays a paradigm shift from erstwhile 'Response-Centric' approach to the holistic management of disasters with emphasis on Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation.

National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)

9.135 NDMA had prepared the first National Disaster Management Plan in 2016. The same has been revised after extensive consultations in November, 2019. The revised plan includes new hazards (Thunderstorm, Lightning, Squall, Dust Storm, and Strong Wind/ Cloudburst and Hailstorms / Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) / Heat wave/ Biological and Public Health Emergencies (BPHE)/ Forest Fire), new chapters (Coherence and Mutual Reinforcement for DRR of the Post-2015 Global Frameworks/ Social Inclusion/ Mainstreaming DRR) and also includes Climate Change Risk Management as new thematic area for climate risk informed DRR. This NDMP has delineated time bound actions for all concerned Ministries/ Departments/ Agencies and other stakeholders in order to match it with timelines of Sendai Framework for DRR. Plan has been shared with Central Ministries/ Departments, all States/ UTs and other stakeholders so that they develop their plans and strategies accordingly to match the timelines of NDMP 2019 to achieve the Sendai targets.

National Disaster Management Guidelines

9.136 NDMA, since its inception, has issued 31 guidelines on various dimensions of disaster

management. The list of guidelines issued is at Annexure-XIV. The same are available on NDMA's website (www.ndma.gov.in) under the link "Governance => NDMA Guidelines".

Guidelines/Reports released during 2020-21

Report highlighting Global best practices in Forest Fire Management

9.137 A scientific review was undertaken and completed on global best practices for forest fire management. The document covers state-of-art practices across the world that have a practical implication for India. Further, the desktop review also includes some of the practiced community-based and traditional best practices being exercised across the world. The document will add to already existing efforts in forest fire management.

State Disaster Management Plan

9.138 33 out of 36 States/ Union Territories (UTs) have their approved State Disaster Management Plan. The erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir, which also had approved SDMP, has been bifurcated into two UTs (i.) Jammu & Kashmir and (ii.) Ladakh. Also, the erstwhile Union Territories (i) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and (ii) Daman and Diu, both of which had approved SDMP, have been merged as one Union Territory i.e. UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. These three (3) newly created UTs are in the process of preparation for a separate SDMP.

Disaster Management Plan of Ministries/ Departments of Government of India

9.139 Forty-five (45) Ministries/ Departments of Government of India have prepared their Disaster Management Plan. Of these, the Plans of nine Ministries/Departments have been approved by NDMA. These Ministries/

Departments include Department of Fisheries, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Department of Atomic Energy, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Steel, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Department of Agriculture, Research & Education and Ministry of Power.

Work done for COVID – 19

9.140 Prepared template for State level and district level plan for COVID-19 management.

9.141 Awareness materials including Audio Visuals, Dos & Don'ts and FAQs etc. for different stakeholders regarding prevention and preparedness of COVID – 19, steps to be taken regarding Corona Virus.

9.142 Reviewed various documents, SOPs and Advisories prepared by WHO, SPHERE, other organizations and provided comments.

Psychosocial Care Support for People Testing Positive for COVID-19

9.143 NDMA has initiated a helpline in April 2020 for people with Covid 19 whereby psychosocial support is being provided to the latter in the form of counseling from a remote place.

Labour Welfare

9.144 NDMA took constant feedback on a daily basis from all States / UTs related to migrant population, relief camps etc related to COVID-19. Further, collected and compiled the data regarding "Details of Support provided to stranded migrant population and other needy persons to mitigate the spread of COVID-19" and onward submitted the same to MHA and the Ministry of Labour & Employment by NDMA Control Room w.e.f. 02.04.2020 up to 10.08.2020.

9.145 NDMA conducted series of Video Conferencing with all States / UTs regarding Non-Medical and Non-Pharmaceutical measures for containment of COVID-19 under the Chairmanship of Member Secretary, NDMA on 08.05.2020, 11.05.2020, 09.10.2020, 15.10.2020 and 17.11.2020 on following issues:-

• Overview of COVID 19 Containment measures.

• Preparedness of Concurrent disasters.

• Social protection issues.

• Allocation and expenditure from SDRF.

(II) National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

9.146 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) constituted on 30.10.2006 under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 has been entrusted with the nodal responsibility for human resource development, capacity building including training and education, research, documentation and policy planning in the field of disaster management. Upgraded from the National Centre for Disaster Management of the Indian Institute of Public Administration on 16.10.2003, NIDM is steadily marching forward to fulfill its mission to make a disaster resilient India by developing and promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness at all levels, and emerge as a centre of Excellence. The Union Home Minister is the President of the Institute and, its Governing Body is chaired by the Vice-Chairman of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

9.147 (a) The National Institute of Disaster Management, Rohini Campus is being established at a cost of ₹ 52.81 crores. The construction work of the campus has been completed. NIDM is in the process of shifting the campus from NDCC building to Rohini Campus.

9.147 (b) The National Institute of Disaster Management, Southern Campus is being established at a cost of ₹ 43.01 crore at Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh. 84% of the construction of the Campus has been completed till November, 2020. It is scheduled to be completed by January, 2021.

Training Programme conducted

9.148 (a) During the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, NIDM, New Delhi and NIDM, Southern Campus have conducted 332 webinars through Cisco Webex mode which were attended by 106018 participants. NIDM also conducted 134 three-day training programmes through Cisco Webex mode which were attended by 60452 participants. Further, 31 (6 week and 4 week) online training programmes were also held wherein 2768 participants were trained.

9.148 (b) National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) since June 2008 is maintaining a national level portal named India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) which is being used for disaster response planning at national, State and district level by locating various equipment, skilled human resources, & critical supplies resources at the time of disasters. Recently the IDRN web portal has been renovated with the latest web technologies and features like platform independence, easy to understand, interactive and user friendliness, better security and performance even on slow internet connections. In order to mitigate the challenges, NIDM has initiated to train each district official on updating the information in the new IDRN portal. In this regard, NIDM has successfully completed the online training

programmes of IDRN for 36 States/ UTs of India during (29 July to 15 Dec, 2020) for the districts of various States/ UTs to enable them in updating the new IDRN portal timely and efficiently. NIDM has conducted multiple district online training programmes on the new IDRN portal with an objective to enhance the preparedness of the inventory resource network. The online training programme trained around 2880 officials of 36 States/ UTs of India.

(III) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

9.149 (a) In compliance with the provisions of DM Act, 2005 the Ministry of Home Affairs raised the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for the purpose of specialized response to disasters or disaster-like situations. NDRF was initially constituted in the year 2006 with 08 Battalions which were stationed in different parts of the country based on the vulnerability profile. Two more Battalions were raised in the year 2010 and subsequently 02 additional battalions have been raised in the year 2015. As of now, NDRF has a strength of 12 Bns consisting of 1149 personnel each. The force has emerged as a visible, vibrant, multi-skilled, hi-teach and standalone force capable of dealing with all types of natural and man-made disasters including Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies. The locations of 12 Bns are at:- Bhatinda (Punjab), Ghaziabad (UP), Patna (Bihar), Guwahati (Assam), Vadodara (Gujarat), Pune (Maharashtra), Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu), Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Mundali (Odisha), Haringhata (West Bengal), Varanasi (UP) and Doimukh (Arunachal Pradesh). In addition, teams of NDRF have also been stationed at 28 different strategic locations to reduce the response time in case of disasters. In August, 2018 the

Government has accorded approval for raising of four (04) additional battalions of NDRF.

9.149 (b) In August 2018, with a view to strengthen Disaster Response, the Government of India had accorded approval for raising of 04 additional battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). Further, on 15.10.2018, the Government approved the raising of these additional 04 battalions of NDRF at an estimated cost of ₹ 637 crore. These 04 battalions will be placed at Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and NCR of Delhi.

9.150 Out of these four Battalions, the first Battalion from Assam Rifle has been raised as 13th BN NDRF and temporarily accommodated at Ladhowal, Ludhiana (PB). For allotment of land for this Battalion, NDRF approached Lt. Governor of J&K and Principal Secretary. However, land has not been identified yet.

9.151 Second Battalion from ITBP as NDRF 14th Battalion has also started functioning at RRC, Nurpur, Distt Kangra (HP) w.e.f. 01.10.2020. Land proposed by Govt. of HP at tehsil- Balh (Behna), Distt. Mandi for this Battalion was found suitable but the allotment is still awaited.

9.152 Third Battalion from ITBP as NDRF 15th Battalion has started to concentrate at 8th BN NDRF location, Ghaziabad(UP). For this Battalion, two (02) lands have been identified, one at Haldwani (Reserve Forest land) and another at SIDCUL Kashipur. DG, NDRF requested the Chief Secretary, Uttarakhand for allotment of any one land out of the above two lands. Temporary accommodation is also requested. However, a reply is awaited from the State.

9.153 Fourth Battalion from BSF as NDRF

16th BN Unit to be raised by BSF in Delhi / NCR area by March-2020-21. For this Battalion, 242-14 Bigha, Gram Sabha land at village Ghumanhera, Nazafgarh has been identified by NDRF and a suitability report has also been submitted. Approval is still awaited.

Search & Rescue operations by NDRF

9.154   During the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, NDRF teams conducted rescue operations during various disasters/ emergency situations and saved 32,456 precious lives (rescued 2502 and evacuated 29,954 persons), 8204 live-stocks and retrieved 420 dead bodies. In addition, NDRF teams assisted the local administration of the State of West Bengal,

Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry & Odisha in mass evacuation of likely affected people during cyclone 'AMPHAN & NISARGA', NIVAR and BUREVI.

Work relation to COVID-19

9.155   To contain the nationwide spread of COVID-19 pandemic, NDRF conducted more than 1997 COVID-19 awareness programmes at airports, seaports, land ports and various other departments on symptoms of COVID-19, precautions, Dos and Don'ts. More than 2,29,462 personnel have been sensitized during these programmes. The details of these awareness programmes on COVID-19 are as under:

Sl. No.	Place	No. of Programmes	Beneficiaries
1	Airports	98	9753
2	Sea-ports	15	1490
3	Land-ports	08	875
4	For CISF Personnel other than Airports	23	2593
5	Supreme Court	04	535
6	Parliament House	03	345
7	Other Departments/ Location	1846	213871
Total		**1997**	**229462**

9.156   The Event wise summary of operational achievement of NDRF for the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020 is at Annexure-XV.

(IV)   Civil Defence

9.157   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.

9.158   Civil Defence is primarily organised on a voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of paid staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of Civil Defence volunteers is 14.11 lakh, out of which 5.38 lakh have already been raised.

9.159   The Central Government is responsible for formulating Civil Defence policy in the country. To help the State Governments, the Central Government reimburses 50% of the expenditure as per prescribed rates, incurred by the State Government in the form of grants-in-aid on the authorized items for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence Services for

North- Eastern States excluding Assam and 25% for other States including Assam. During the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, the Central Government has reimbursed 8.00 crore on account of expenditure incurred by the State Governments for raising, equipping and training of Civil Defence.

9.160 Directorate General of Civil Defence (DGCD) was established in 1962 with its headquarters at New Delhi in the Ministry of Home Affairs to handle all policy and planning matters related to Civil Defence, Home Guards and Fire Services including the functioning of National Civil Defence College and National Fire Service College, Nagpur. The post of Director General, Civil Defence has since been re-designated as Director General (Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards). The National Civil Defence College, Nagpur has been merged into the National Disaster Response Force Academy and is presently working under the control of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

9.161 At present, 263 districts have been notified by the Government of India and as per the inputs received from States/UTs, Civil Defence set up in 199 districts have been activated by the States. 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission in its 3rd Report titled 'Crisis Management' has recommended that Civil Defence should be constituted in all districts which are vulnerable to hostile attacks but also to natural calamities. Accordingly, States/UTs are encouraged to set up Civil Defence components in their States. Some of the States/UTs like Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Kerala etc have taken the lead and notified their entire geographical area as 'CD District'.

Contribution in COVID-19 Pandemic

9.162 During the COVID-19 pandemic, State / UT Governments have actively leveraged the services of Civil Defence volunteers and more than 1 lacs CD volunteers have been deployed at grass root level in various roles and capacities. These community based volunteers are aggressively contributing from running COVID-19 war room of State, swab collections, manning of quarantine centers, home delivery of food, ration & medicines etc to grass root level intervention across the country. They have emerged as true **'Corona Warriors'** and acted as real *'force multipliers'* to the local/state administration in the fight against COVID-19.

(V)   Home Guards

9.163 '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 State police in the maintenance of law and 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 socio-economic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defence duties.

9.164 Besides Rural and Urban Home Guards components, 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 estimated strength of Home Guards in the country is 5.74 lakhs against which the raised strength is 4.43 lakhs. The organization is spread over in all States and Union Territories except in Kerala.

(VI)   Fire Service

9.165   Fire prevention and firefighting services are organized by the States/Union Territories. The Ministry of Home Affairs renders technical advice to States/Union Territories and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Fire Legislation and Training.

9.166   Martyrs' day was observed throughout the country on 14th April, 2020 to pay homage to the valiant fire service personnel who laid down their lives for saving life and property of the nation. On 21st January, 2021 evacuation drill in school will be organized by the Fire and Emergency Services in the entire country in one school in every district in which more than 12,00,000 students, staff and state fire personnel will participate. 14th April to 20th April, 2020 was observed as Fire Service Week throughout the country. The Fire and Emergency Service department conducted fire safety drills,

awareness camps, lectures and demonstrations in college and schools.

9.167   The Bureau of Indian Standard has published the National Building Code (NBC) of India 2016 during the month of March, 2017. The National Building Code of India, Part – IV "Fire & Life Safety" has been circulated to all the States/UTs with the request to incorporate the same in their Fire Service Act.

National Fire Service College, Nagpur

9.168   The officers of Fire Service are trained in the National Fire Service College (NFSC), Nagpur. The college is housed at the Old Settlement Commissionerate Building located at Palm Road, Civil Line, Nagpur with sufficient space for conducting fire drills and demonstrations. The Fire Engineers of this college are placed in India and abroad for the job of Fire Prevention and Protection. The college also provides training in Fire Ground Operations, Paramedics, real life situations for Disaster Management etc. The College has a panel of guest faculties from the Senior Fire Officers of various public and private sector undertakings, State Government, Municipal Corporation, Fire Brigades, Port Trust, Air Port

Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah inaugurated the New Campus of National Fire Service College, Nagpur

Authority to impact comprehensive training on various aspects of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection.

9.169 Upgradation of National Fire Service College is in full swing and most parts of civil construction have been completed.

9.170 The Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah inaugurated the New Campus of National Fire Service College, Nagpur on 02.01.2020.

Training Activities

9.171 The following courses mentioned in the training calendar conducted during the period covered under this report.

(a) Divisional Officers Course at this College

(b) Station Officers' & Instructors Course at this College

(c) External Sub-Officers Course-RTCs– Guwahati, New Delhi, Goa, Bhubaneswar & Kolkata

(d) BE (Fire) course is running at this college since 2015

Medals on Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence

9.172 In order to encourage the outstanding contributions of Fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guards personnel, the Government of India awards Gallantry and Service medals twice every year, i.e. on the Republic day and Independence Day. On the Independence Day 2020, 113 medals were awarded to Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence Personnel.

NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE ACADEMY

9.173 (a) The Government of India merged the National Civil Defence College (NCDC) with National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Academy, Nagpur. Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Home Minister laid down foundation stone on 02.01.2020 of NDRF Academy to be built at Suradevi, Nagpur and subsequently construction of the New Campus has started.

9.173 (b) NDRF Academy aims to train the following:

- NDRF Personnel of different battalions
- SDRF Personnel
- Civil Defence Volunteers/Officials
- Home Guard Personnel
- State Police Personnel
- PSU's Personnel
- Railway Personnel
- Personnel of Fire Service
- NCC Cadets
- Armed Forces of Nations
- School/Educational Institutions
- Veterinary Doctors for Animal Disaster Management
- Nepal Armed Police
- State Administration and Officials
- Other Stakeholders responding in disasters

9.173 (c) The academy has trained 920 personnel (NDRF – 446, SDRF – 188, CAPF – 32 & Civil Defence – 254) during the year 2020.

9.173 (d) The academy is also working on capacity building of the vulnerable sections of the country to mitigate the effect of disasters. The Academy is also conducting various exercises/demonstrations with emergency management agencies of other countries for better coordination during International Disaster Response.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES

(A) National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

9.174 The Government of India has approved the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project

(NCRMP) with the overall objective of minimizing vulnerability to cyclones and making people and infrastructure disaster resilient in harmony with the conservation of the coastal eco-system in the cyclone hazard prone States/Union Territories of India. The project has four components namely: i) Component A: Early Warning Dissemination System ensuring last mile connectivity ii) Component B: Cyclone Risk Mitigation Infrastructure like Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelters (Evacuation/ approach Roads/ Bridges, Saline Embankment & Underground Cabling), iii) Component C: Technical Assistance for Multi-Hazard Risk Management and Capacity building and iv) Component D: Project Management and Implementation Support. Components A, C & D are fully financed by the Central Government and component B is financed by Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. The Central Government component is funded through World Bank assistance (loan). The National Disaster Management Authority is the implementing agency for the project. The project was approved in following two phases as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

9.175   The first phase of the NCRMP was approved in January 2011 for the States of Andhra Pradesh & Odisha at an outlay of ₹ 1496.71 crore, to be completed within 5 years. With the experience of Cyclone Phailin in 2013,

the cost estimate for NCRMP Phase-I was revised to ₹ 2331.71 crore in July 2015 with inclusion of additional infrastructure and the completion target was revised to 31.03.2018. After considering additional requests from the project States, the project cost has further been revised to ₹ 2541.60 crore in May 2017, with date of completion as 31.12.2018. The first phase of NCRMP has been completed.

9.176   The second phase of NCRMP was approved in July 2015 for the States of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal at a cost of ₹ 2361.35 crore with 15.03.2021 as project completion date. However, the project cost has further been revised to ₹ 2691.00 crore in January 2020, with date of completion remaining as 15 March 2021. The outlay has further been revised to ₹ 2059.83 crore with date of completion on 30.09.2022.

9.177   Under NCRMP Phase- II, ₹ 1148.08 crore of Central Share was released to the States till 31.12.2020 and during the year 2020-21, ₹ 49.94 crore has been released to the States.

9.178   In both phases, 719 Multi-purpose cyclone shelters, 1291.52 km of Roads, 89.12 km of Saline embankment, 578.74 km Underground Cabling (UGC) and 34 Bridges were constructed till 31.12.2020. During 2020-21, 06 Multi-purpose cyclone shelters, 1.00 km of Roads and 164.916 km UGC were constructed up to 31.12.2020.

S. No.	Name of Activity	Actual Up to 31.12.2020	Projected from 1st January 2021 to 31st March 2021	Total During 2020-2021
1	MPCS (No.)	719	3	9
2	Road (km)	1291.52	-	1
3	UGC (km)	578.74	50	215.74
4	Bridge (No.)	34	01	01
5	SE (km)	89.12	0	0

(B)   Other Disaster Management Programmes (ODMPs)

(i) Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

9.179   The Scheme, costing ₹ 2010.6 lakh, provides financial support, inter-alia, for hiring of one Disaster Management (DM) professional at the rate of ₹ one lakh per month for SDMA in 36 States/UTs. The DM professional will facilitate/ support the State Administration in taking measures for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Scheme has been approved for implementation for three years from the date of start in 2018-19. An amount of ₹ 715.74 lakh has been released under the Scheme.

(ii)   Strengthening of District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) of Hazard Prone Districts out of the 115 identified backward districts

9.180   The Scheme, costing ₹ 28.98 crore, provides financial support for hiring one Disaster Management (DM) professional at the rate of ₹ 70,000/- per month in each of the hazard prone districts in 27 States and UT of Jammu & Kashmir for the duration of the Scheme. The DM professional will facilitate/ support the District Administration in taking measures for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Scheme has been approved for implementation for three years from the date of start in 2018-19. An amount of ₹ 898.10 lakh has been released under the Scheme.

(iii)   Scheme for Training of Community Volunteers in Disaster Response in selected 30 most flood prone districts of 25 States of India–Aapda Mitra

9.181   NDMA implemented a scheme for Training of Community Volunteers in May, 2016 which is focused on training of 6000 community volunteers (200 volunteers per district) in disaster response with a focus on flood in selected 30 most flood prone districts of 25 States/ UTs of India. The scheme was closed on 31.12.2020.

9.182   The States/UTs covered under the scheme are Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

9.183   The scheme aimed to provide the community volunteers skills required to respond to their community's immediate needs in the aftermath of a disaster thereby enabling them to undertake basic relief and rescue tasks during emergency situations such as floods, flash-floods and urban flooding.

9.184   So far, 5386 volunteers have been trained. The trained volunteers have been engaged under the guidance of District Administration/ State Govt in search and rescue activities in 2018, 2019 and 2020.

9.185   The roles played/ are being played by trained volunteers are remarkable, which is reportedly appreciated by concerned States/ Districts.

(iv)   Up-scaling of Aapda Mitra Scheme in 350 districts of India

9.186   Based on positive feedback and strong recommendations of States/ UTs and in order to generate local capacity building across the

country, NDMA is planning to upscale the Aapda Mitra scheme in all States/UTs with a view to train and create a pool of 100,000 volunteers in 350 selected highly vulnerable districts prone to flood, cyclone, landslide and earthquake across the country to provide lifesaving skills of disaster response, coordination, assistance. The scheme is expected to be launched soon after approval of the Government.

(v) Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Pilot Project

9.187 The project would facilitate dissemination of alerts/warnings through SMS to the population in a geographical area in regional language. Dissemination of Alerts through SMS over all TSPs and Proof of Concept for Cell Broadcast has been implemented in the state of Tamil Nadu. The cost of the Project is ₹ 15 crore. An MoU between NDMA & CDoT was signed on 16.01.2020. Analysis of SMS testing and Cell Broadcast and closing of Project activities are under progress. Project is likely to be completed by 20.03.2021.

Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) PAN India Project

9.188 Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) is and ITU – standard platform to disseminate warnings/alert to geographically referenced audience, in vernacular language, about multi hazards and over various communication media viz telephone, mobile, radio, TV, Internet, social media, signages, sirens etc. by the alert generating agencies viz IMD, CWC, SASE, INCOIS, etc through SDMA. SDMA would moderate the alert received from Alert Generating Agencies and disseminate it to the targeted audience through CAP Platform. The audience would get to know about the alert through any of the media available to him/her and take timely preventive measures. This would benefit the society in a big way and make the life of citizens easy, by bringing down the casualty rate. NDMA has been working to conceptualize and implement this system on pan India basis with the help of Department of Telecommunication (DoT) and Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT). A steering Committee and a Technical Sub-committee for evaluation of the Project Proposal were constituted with members from all stakeholder organisations, i.e. NDMA, Railway, DoT, CDOT, IMD, CWC, NIC, INCOIS, I&B Ministry, Doordarshan, AIR, SASE and NHAI. The project will be funded from the Preparedness and Capacity Building window of the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

(vi) Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskaar

9.189 The award "Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskaar" was conceived by NDMA in the year 2018-19. This award is given to 'Individual/Institution' to recognize the excellent work done by individuals and Institutions in India in the field of Disaster Management like Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Rescue, Response, Relief, Rehabilitation, Research/ Innovations or Early Warning every year. The process for receiving online nomination for the current year 2020-21 has been closed on 30.09.2020. After necessary screening, the Jury meeting to shortlist the names of the prospective awardees of Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabhandan Puraskar was held on 26.12.2020. The award was declared on 23.01.2021, the birth anniversary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. For the year 2021, (i) Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society (in the institutional

category) and (ii) Dr. Rajendra Kumar Bhandari (in the individual category) have been selected for the Award for their excellent work in Disaster Management.

(vii) Project on Capacity Building on Disaster Management for IAS and Central Services Officers at LBSNAA, Mussoorie

9.190 NDMA has been implementing the project since the financial year 2017-18 with the aim to impart training to 950 IAS / Central Services Officers per year on Disaster Management and Disaster Risk Reduction at Centre for Disaster Management (CDM), Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie and undertake case study of disaster management related issues. The activities undertaken under the project are:

(a) Trained 3268 Officers (1099 in FY 2017-18; 1077 in FY 2018-19; and 1092 in FY 2019-20) against the total target of 2850 Officers in three years through various training programmes.

(b) Conducted case studies on 1st — Kerala Flood 2018: Enquiry into causes and Risk Mitigation Strategy and 2nd — Heat Wave in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana: Efficacy of Heat Wave Guidelines and Action Plan.

(c) Developed course specific reading materials and training materials for various training programmes.

(d) Published case study books on Disaster Governance in India — Series 4, 5 and 6; and Disaster Response and Management Vol-5, 6, and 7.

(viii) Earthquake Disaster Risk Index (EDRI-II) for 60 Towns

9.191 In continuation of the study conducted earlier by NDMA for earthquake disaster risk indexing, the next phase of the project is planned to evaluate disaster risk index for 60 new cities apart from the previous one. The Phase-II of work has been awarded to Malviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Jaipur, at a cost of ₹ 116.2 lakh with completion period of 24 months. These 60 towns are to be selected from Zone IV & V and selection of these towns will be based on high population density and housing threat factor etc. The risk index obtained from the study will be mainly the combination of hazard, vulnerability, and exposure to the city. It will provide information to each city of their impending risk and give an Inter-comparison of the risk among the cities and will persuade them to take appropriate action for disaster preparedness and response measures to avert the impending risk.

(ix) Primer on Rapid Visual Screening (RVS)

9.192 The RVS Primer was approved at a cost of ₹ 2,36,470. The Primer on Rapid Visual screening was prepared by the NDMA thorough IIIT Hyderabad which consists of the Pre-Earthquake and Post-Earthquake Level 1 Assessments for 7 building typologies. These seven RVS forms for pre-earthquake level 1 assessment are developed in line with the Post-earthquake forms. The forms are developed to tag the various building attributes in terms of Red, Yellow and Green. It can be eventually referred as a base document by the various stakeholders to visually examine a building and to identify features such as the building type, seismic zone, soil conditions, horizontal and vertical irregularities, apparent quality in buildings and short columns etc. that affect the seismic performance of the building. Apart from these it also gathers information about the occupancy of the building and the presence of

nonstructural falling hazards which can also cause destruction during an earthquake. The document was released on 13th October on International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction.
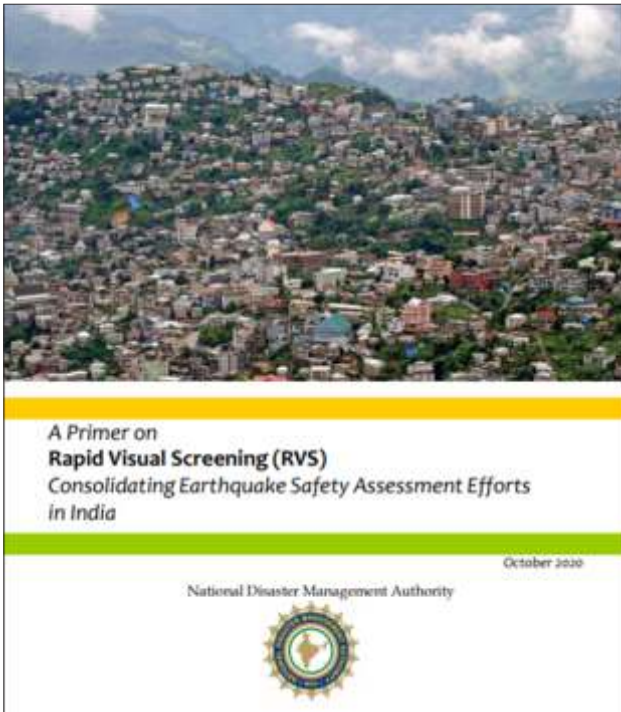
(Source: NDMA)

(x) Generation of Meso Level 1:10,000 Scale User Friendly LHZ Maps and landslide Inventory for Tapovan-Vyasi Corridor of Haridwar-Badrinath National Highway, Uttarakhand

9.193   NDMA has approved the pilot project on "Generation of Meso Level 1:10,000 Scale User Friendly LHZ Maps and Landslide Inventory for Tapovan-Vyasi Corridor of Haridwar - Badrinath National Highway, Uttarakhand"on 21.05.2018 in collaboration with Remote Sensing Application Centre (RSAC)–Uttar Pradesh in which Survey of India (SoI) and Geological Survey of India (GSI), IIT-Roorkee and Uttarakhand Government are providing their inputs. Creation of Landslide Hazard Zonation (LHZ) maps of 1:10,000 Scale and landslide inventory is in progress through high resolution satellite data.

9.194   The total estimated cost of the project is ₹ 35.13 lakh; out of which ₹ 25.52 lakh were released to RSAC-UP and IIT-Roorkee. The present status of the project is as under:

9.195   Survey of India (SoI) provided the base data of 1:10,000 scale and 5m contour interval of 27.3km road stretch with 0.5km buffer along Tapovan to Vyasi route corridor.

(Source: RSAC- UP)

9.196   Thematic layers of road, settlements, drainage, active slides etc. from high resolution satellite data is completed.

9.197   Team of RSAC-UP & GSI (Uttarakhand State Unit) visited the site in the months of December, 2018 and October, 2019. GSI along with researchers of IIT-Roorkee completed the site visit in February 2020 and June, 2020.

9.198   Integration of GIS thematic layers by RSAC-UP and testing of samples by IIT-Roorkee is in progress.

(xi)   Development and Evaluation of Low-Cost Landslide Monitoring Solutions

9.199   A pilot project on "Development and Evaluation of Low-cost Landslide Monitoring Solutions" in collaboration with IIT Mandi for the development of low cost sensors and other instruments for landslide monitoring through Micro Electro Mechanical Systems (MEMS) based sensors technology was approved by NDMA on 04.12.2017, and project was completed in December 2020.

(Source: IIT-Mandi)

9.200   The total estimated cost of the project is ₹ 27.85 lakh; out of which ₹ 25.99 lakh was released to IIT Mandi.

(xii)   Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS)

9.201   NDMA has approved "Landslide Risk Mitigation Scheme (LRMS)" under Improving Disaster Risk Governance of SDMAs / DDMAs in July, 2019 to provide financial and technical support to landslide prone States for site specific landslide mitigation. LRMS is a pilot scheme to demonstrate benefits of landslide mitigation

measures along with landslide monitoring, awareness generation, capacity building / training etc.

9.202   MoU were signed with State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA's) of Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttarakhand for implementation of the scheme.

9.203   The total cost of the scheme is ₹ 43.92 crore; out of which ₹ 19.74 crore were released to Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttarakhand for execution of landslide mitigation work at site till date.

(xiii) CBRN Trainings for Airports and Seaports

9.204 Training programmes on CBRN emergency management had been conducted by NDMA for Airport and Seaport Emergency Handlers. Total of 25 such training had been conducted so far. Further, SFC for conducting training on CBRN EM for entry level staff of additional 40 Airports/Sea port has been approved by competent authority. During one day faculty meet on basic training for CBRN emergency which was held in Jan-2020, feedback from the meeting and from other stakeholders emerged that there is need to change the pattern of training programmes, accordingly trainings were proposed in the following pattern:

• 1 day CBRN EM training programme for Senior executives - 6 batches

• 5 days ToT - 9 Batches

• Basic training - 25 Batches

9.205 First basic training on CBRN emergency management was conducted during 4-6 November 2020 at Bangalore Airport, Karnataka. Total 34 participants from various departments of BIAL participated in the training. The NDRF team also gave a presentation, demonstration of equipment for emergency management and subsequently conducted a mock exercise.

S. No	Name of Item/ Project/Scheme	Total Project Cost (₹ in lakh)	Expenditure till Now 11.11.2020 (₹ in lakh)	Projection from 01.01.2021 to 31.03 .2021 (₹ in lakh)
1	CBRN Trainings for Airports and Seaports	250	19.41	100

(xiv) Capacity Building - Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs)

9.206 The project aims to improve Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) of the States by providing one time financial assistance for procurement of equipment and imparting training related to EOC. The project cost is ₹ 5 crore. Funds have been transferred to 22 States on 28.11.2019 based on their requisition for implementation of Project. Project is under progress and likely to be completed by 31.03.2021.

(xv) Emergency Response Mobile Vehicle (ERMV)

9.207 The project envisages design and development of response vehicles equipped with communication equipment. These vehicles can be deployed quickly at the disaster sites to facilitate backward communication to the stakeholders/ first responders from the disaster sites. The project cost is ₹ 5 Crore. It is being implemented by NDRF. MoU between NDMA & NDRF has been signed in the month of December 2019. The Project is likely to be completed by 31.03.2021.

(xvi) Extension of Emergency Response Support System (112 ERSS)

9.208 It is the vision of Govt. of India to launch an integrated emergency response system with a single emergency number 112 and web portal, to address different emergencies of citizens. Presently Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) is designed to address all emergency signals received from citizens through voice call,

SMS, e-mail, panic SOS signal, ERSS web portal etc. Presently, ERSS caters for emergencies of woman safety, child protection, police, fire and medical. NDMA has conceived a new Project called "Extension of ERSS (112ERSS) to cater the Disaster Emergencies". The disaster related emergencies would be addressed by state emergency operation centers (SEOCs). In this Project, the incoming disaster emergency related calls will be transferred to SEOCs for further handling along with associated metadata using existing infrastructure of the ERSS. Proposal for the project is being placed for examination of the Appraisal Committee to meet it from preparedness and Capacity Building Window of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

C.   Mock Exercises (ME)/Online IRS Training & Table Top Exercise:

9.209   Due to outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic, NDMA has designed online IRS Training and Table Top Exercise (TTEx) module for specific hazards to which they are vulnerable as it was neither feasible nor advisable to conduct physical Mock Exercises (MEs). Therefore, all the State/UTs were requested to forward a preferred date for conducting online IRS Training and Table Top Exercise (TTEx) for specific hazards to which they are vulnerable. As per the requests received from States/ UTs from time to time, a calendar has been worked out for 2020-2021. 24 Online IRS Training & TTEx in different States/ UTs has been conducted.

District Level Mock Exercises by NDRF

9.210   A meeting was conducted with DG and other officers of NDRF under the Chairmanship of Member Secretary, NDMA on 10th September 2020 to discuss and finalize the content and modalities for conduct of Mock Exercises (MEs) in every district of the country by NDRF. NDRF was facilitated to revise the proposal regarding modalities and calendar of ME to be conducted in all districts of the country in the next 3 years in a phased manner. Accordingly, proposal for conduct of MEs and Annual ME calendar for the year 2020-21 (phase-I) covering 154 districts was finalized and forwarded to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all States/UTs for active participation by District Authorities and all concerned stakeholders.

D.   Development of in-house capabilities by CAPFs

9.211   A meeting was held with DGs of all CAPFs & NDRF, P-II Division and DM Division of MHA on 18.08.2020 under the Chairmanship of Lt. Gen Syed Ata Hasnain, PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, SM, VSM & BAR (Retd), Member, NDMA for development of in-house capabilities regarding Disaster Management by all CAPFs through training and joint exercises. Accordingly, following 03 courses have been designed keeping in view of CAPFs anticipated role in Disaster Management:

- Basic Disaster Management & Response course (8 Weeks)
- ToT in Medical First Responder (02 Weeks)
- Master Trainer Course (1 Week)

9.212   The Block and Detailed Syllabus for the above training modules on 3 courses has been examined and recommended suggesting few modifications / additions with the direction to NDRF to seek demand from CAPFs and to commence the courses.

E. **Uniform dress code / Jacket for response forces for International Operation**:

9.213 For International Operations, design of the uniform jacket has been finalised after due consultations with all stakeholders. The design has been shared with all Stakeholders. Prototypes samples have been shared with the DMA vide DO letter from Lt. Gen Syed Ata Hasnain, PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, SM, VSM & BAR (Retd), Member, NDMA dated 08th September 2020 for implementation by the Armed Forces. Confirmation has been received from the Chief of Defence Staff on the same. DG NDRF has also confirmed the requisite directions have been passed to all NDRF Field Units for compliance, vide letter dated 05.08.2020.

F. **Constitution/Up-gradation of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) in States/UTs**

9.214 Broad guidelines for raising and operationalisation of State Disaster Response Force by States/UTs were formulated and forwarded to Chief Secretaries / Administrators of all States/UTs through DO letter from Lt. Gen Syed Ata Hasnain, PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, SM, VSM & BAR (Retd), Member, NDMA urging to revitalize and strengthen their disaster response mechanism through constitution/ up-gradation of SDRF in the States/UTs.

G. **Preparation of Action Plan – Prevention and Management of Thunderstorm & Lightning**

9.215 NDMA vide letter dated 15.06.2020 requested States/UTs to prepare their action plan on thunderstorm and lightning and upload the action plan on their website of State/UT Disaster Management Authority.

9.216 NDMA organized a meeting through Video Conference (VC) on 29.06.2020 with the States most affected by thunderstorm and lightning and reviewed their preparedness measures. Representatives of concerned State Governments participated through VC.

9.217 A review meeting was held on 03.07.2020 through VC with the States most affected by thunderstorm and lightning to deliberate on the preparedness measures for thunderstorm and lightning. A meeting was held on 07.07.2020 with IMD to discuss the issues relating to early warning on thunderstorm and lightning and way forward for better forecasting.

9.218 NDMA constituted an Expert Group to implement the action plan envisaged in NDMA Guidelines on Thunderstorm & Lightning. First Meeting of the Expert Group held through video conference on 20.07.2020 to discuss implementation of the Action Plan identified in NDMA Guidelines on Thunderstorm & Lightning.

H. **NDMA-IRCS Project "First Aid for Students and Teachers (FAST)"**

9.219 NDMA in collaboration with IRCS had developed First Aid Manuals and Mobile App for imparting first aid training to teachers and school children. A set of three modules for classes 8th to 10th, for classes 11th to 12th and teachers have been developed under the project 'First Aid for Students and Teachers (FAST)'. In addition, mobile App for both Android and iOS were also prepared. This initiative aims to ensure that emergency situations in school premises are swiftly dealt with until the arrival of professional medical help. A set of three modules for classes 8th to 10th, for classes 11th to 12th and teachers have been forwarded to the

Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL) for further necessary action.

9.220   A D. O. letter dated 06.08.2020 has been sent to the Secretary, DoSEL with a request to implement the project in the schools on pan India basis to train the teachers and school children with the assistance of IRCS.

9.221   The DoSEL vide O.M. dated 14.09.2020 has, inter-alia, informed that FAST modules have been forwarded to NCERT so that these may be incorporated as a mandatory module for elementary and secondary senior secondary levels under NISHTHA i.e. a massive integrated Teacher Training Programme under Samagra Shiksha.

9.222   NDMA has launched the Android mobile application in Google Play Store and iOS mobile application in Apple Store.

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Chapter-10

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

10.1 With the advancement of technology, international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs have assumed transnational and global dimensions with wide ranging ramifications on the peace, security and stability of the country. The scale and complexity of these emerging threats makes partnerships vital. In this context, several proactive steps are being taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to continuously engage with various countries for taking up and pursuing a variety of multilateral and bilateral initiatives in security related areas through various instruments. MHA, being the nodal Ministry for disaster management, is also actively involved in multilateral and bilateral international initiatives to mitigate and manage natural disasters.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

10.2 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 SAARC Secretariat is based in Kathmandu (Nepal).

10.3 Eighth meeting of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers was held at Colombo on 11.07.2017. The Second Meeting of the Core Group of SAARC Immigration and Visa Experts was held on 10.10.2017 at SAARC Secretariat, Kathmandu. Officers from MHA and CBI were nominated to participate in this meeting. The Third Meeting of the Core Group of SAARC Immigration and Visa Experts was held at Kathmandu on 18.04.2019. Officers from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and Bureau of Immigration (BoI) attended the meeting.

Bilateral Cooperation

10.4 The legal/bilateral framework for combating transnational crimes and international terrorism includes Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) in Criminal Matters, Memoranda of Understanding /Agreements on Security Cooperation, Bilateral Instruments of Cooperation on Prevention and Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors, and related Offences Human Trafficking and Agreements on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, which are signed between India and other countries. Such treaties/agreements are signed with a view to securing cooperation and assistance to enable India to counter terrorism, organised crimes, drug trafficking, Human Trafficking, money laundering, counterfeiting of Indian currency notes, etc.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties/ Agreements in Criminal Matters

10.5 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty /Agreement in Criminal Matters is one of the significant instruments to improve and facilitate effectiveness of contracting countries in the investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes related to terrorism by providing necessary legal framework for rendering/ receiving legal assistance in criminal matters.

10.6 As on 31.12.2020, Treaty/Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters is in force with 40 countries, namely, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Egypt, France, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kuwait, Maldives, Mauritius, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Mongolia, Oman, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates (UAE), United Kingdom (UK), United States of America (USA), Uzbekistan and Vietnam. MLATs with Cambodia, Morocco and Brazil have been signed but have not been ratified by these countries. With the assistance rendered under the MLAT, the law enforcement agencies have been executing requests with many of the contracting countries. Similarly requests from the contracting parties for such assistance are also being executed under the provisions of MLAT.

10.7 India, along with other SAARC countries, had also signed a Convention on 'Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters' in 2008. India has since ratified the Convention. The Convention will come into force after its ratification by all the member States.

Bilateral Agreements/ Memorandum of Understanding on Security Cooperation and Prevention of and Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors, as well as related Offences

10.8 India has signed 42 bilateral Agreements/Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on security cooperation, narcotic drugs and other related fields with Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Israel, Italy, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, UK, USA, Uzbekistan and Zambia.

10.9 These Agreements/MoUs are operationally useful in enhancing the mutual cooperation between the countries in addressing transnational organized crime, regulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and in combating drug trafficking. These bilateral instruments improve the effectiveness of both countries in prevention, investigation, prosecution and suppression of crimes and to continue cooperation between the intelligence and law-enforcement agencies of the participants. Further, such Agreements/MoUs are also helpful in appraising the participating countries about the contact details of the nodal officers who can be approached for sharing real time intelligence relating to crime, drug

trafficking and also facilitate cooperation in training, capacity building and agency level interaction between the Heads of the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) of the two countries.

Bilateral and Multilateral Mechanism on Transfer of Sentenced Person

10.10 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for enabling convicted foreign prisoners in India and Indian Prisoners convicted in foreign countries to be transferred to their native country to serve the remainder of their sentence. The Act came into force on 01.01.2004. This Act has been enacted to take care of the human aspect in as much as that the convicts can be near their families in their native countries and have a better chance of social rehabilitation. Bilateral Agreements are signed with interested countries for transfer of sentenced persons. The Government of India has signed Agreements with 31 countries namely Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, Estonia, France, Hong Kong, Iran, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, UAE, United Kingdom and Vietnam.

10.11 India has also signed two multilateral conventions on transfer of sentenced persons, namely Inter-American Convention on Serving Criminal Sentences Abroad and Council of Europe Convention on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, by virtue of which sentenced persons of member States and other countries which have acceded to these conventions can seek transfer to their native countries to serve the remainder of their sentence.

Bilateral and Multilateral Mechanism on Human Trafficking

10.12 India has signed bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates, Cambodia and Myanmar on human trafficking for increasing cooperation with these countries on countering human trafficking.

10.13 India is signatory to the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. India has also signed the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) and its Protocols namely (i) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children and (ii) Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea, supplementing the UNCTOC.

10.14 The Indian delegation participated in the Seventh Session of the Working Group on Smuggling of Migrants held at Vienna on 8-9 September 2020 through virtual mode and in the Tenth Session of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons held at Vienna from 10.09.2020 to 11.09.2020.

10.15 The 10th Session of the Conference of Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC COP) was held at Vienna, Austria from 12-16th October, 2020. Indian Delegation comprising the officers from Permanent Mission of India (PMI), Vienna and the Ministry of Home Affairs attended the meeting through on site and virtual mode respectively.

Indo-Bangladesh Relations

10.16 A three-tier bilateral institutional mechanism was set up between India and Bangladesh in 1994 to resolve security and border management issues. The first level talks is at Director General (DG), Border Security Force (BSF) and DG, Border Guards, Bangladesh (BGB) level, the second is a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretaries of both the countries and the third is at Home Secretary level. In addition to the three-tier mechanism, Home Minister level talks between India and Bangladesh are also held to address the security concerns of both the countries.

Indo-Myanmar Relations

10.17 The Government of India and Myanmar had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for maintenance and tranquillity in border areas in January, 1994. Pursuant to this MoU, Joint Secretary and Home Secretary level talks between the two countries are held every year alternately in India and Myanmar.

Commerce Secretary level meeting between India and Bangladesh held at New Delhi from 15.01.2020 to 16.01.2020

10.18 The Commerce Secretary level meeting was held at New Delhi from 15.01.2020 to 16.01.2020. Indian Delegation was led by Shri Anup Wadhawan, Commerce Secretary, Government of India. The Bangladesh delegation was led by Dr. Mohammad Zafar Uddin, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh. The issues regarding passenger terminal facilities at Petrapole and conditions at Benapole/ Petrapole land port were discussed.

High Level Bilateral Visits and Meetings

10.19 A Virtual Meeting between Home Secretary and Australian Home Secretary was held on 19.11.2020 at New Delhi.

10.20 **Capacity Building**

(a) The Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes capacity building not just for its own Police forces but also foreign police personnel. During the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, 117 Foreign Police Officials from friendly countries i.e. Bhutan, Nepal, Mauritius, Maldives, Bangladesh, Myanmar and other countries have undergone various Training programmes in various training Institutions under bilateral cooperation.

(b) Training conducted under Capacity Building- A two days e-ITEC programme on "Policing during Pandemic Times" was hosted by Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) on virtual platform from 10.08.2020 to 11.08.2020, in which 97 participants from 25 countries from all over the world participated.

(c) Support in up-grading the Women's Police Training Centre, Yamethin, Myanmar.

(d) A Memorandum of Understanding between SVPNPA, Hyderabad and Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been signed on 09.12.2020 on bilateral cooperation.

(e) Virtual meeting between SVPNPA, Hyderabad (India) & Bangladesh Police Academy, Sardah (Bangladesh) is planned between January 18th to 22nd, 2021.

Global Peacekeeping

10.21 The Ministry of Home Affairs also contributes to the UN efforts for global peacekeeping. The Officers at various levels are sent on secondment, whenever asked by the United Nations (UN) and regular deployments

of Formed Police Units (FPU), too are made on request. During the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, a total 32 AMS qualified officers have served with UN Peacekeeping Missions in South Sudan and Cyprus.

10.22 Moreover, One Lady Police Officer form AGMUT Cadre and a Male IPS officer from Rajasthan Police are on secondment post at P-V level and P-IV level at Police Division, UN Head Quarters (HQ), New York for contributing in UN Peace Operations.

10.23 The following Formed Police Units (FPUs) are also deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions:

(a) One Formed Police Unit from Border Security Force (BSF) at DR Congo.

(b) A Female Engagement Team (FET) from SSB at DR Congo (MOUNSCO)

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

A.   4th South Asia Forum on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

10.24   In the backdrop of the 4th South Asian Forum of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), UNESCAP South Asia and Pacific virtually organised a special dialogue on disaster and climate resilience in South Asia on 4th December, 2020. Shri Nityanand Rai, Hon'ble Minister of State (Home) participated and addressed the High Level Meeting. The other panellists were Mr. Qasim Haidari, Deputy Minister, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan; Md. Enamur Rahman, State Minister, Bangladesh; Ms. Khadeeja Naseem, Deputy Minister, Maldives; Mr. Malik Amin Aslam Khan, Adviser to the Prime Minister on Climate Change, Government of Pakistan. Opening remarks were given by Ms. Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, United Nations Under Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ESCAP.

10.25   The key objectives of the High Level meeting were to identify the opportunities and imperatives to overcome the challenges in implementing the systemic approach to disaster and public health risk management. In addition, other objectives were to formulate the strategies for capitalizing on existing regional and sub-regional cooperation mechanisms including the South Asian Forum on SDG to scale up multi-hazard and multi-sectoral preparedness systems for future cascading disasters.

10.26   Hon'ble Minister of State (Home) highlighted that South Asian nations are facing challenges of extreme weather events like floods, cyclone, heat waves, cold waves, landslides and drought as well as COVID-19 pandemic and its recovery. Public health issues are posing an additional challenge to all countries of South Asia. For such situations, there is a need to have a strong collaborative framework for cooperation. He also conveyed that our Prime Minister's vision for eliminating single-use plastics; expansion of forest cover, improvement and restoration of 26 million hectares of degraded land by 2030 has already started yielding positive results and India is encouraging a circular economy.

10.27   Hon'ble Minister of State (Home) affirmed India's commitment for regional cooperation in making South Asia a resilient region and peaceful place to live.

B. BRICS

10.28   Meeting of BRICS joint Task Force ETF on Disaster Management hosted by Russian Federation held on 31.07.2020 via virtual platform on the following issues:

(a) Issue of using modern technologies as a main a tool for preventing and forecasting evolution of emergencies;

(b) Issue of organization of communication at interaction of fire and rescue units.

10.29 During the Presidency period with India in 2021, India proposes to organize a Meeting of the BRICS Ministers for Disaster Management and a BRICS Expert Level Workshop on Disaster Management in the 3rd quarter of 202l.

C. First Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Expert Group Meeting on Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

10.30 The First IORA Expert Group Meeting on DRM was held on 19.01.2021 to discuss the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the working group and upcoming work plan on DRM. This meeting was hosted by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

10.31 IORA is an Inter-Governmental organization having 23 Member States and 9 Dialogue Partners. DRM is one of its six priority areas and the IORA Action Plan (2017-2021) has set specific goals to improve Disaster resilience within the region. The ToR for working group on DRM and draft Work Plan for DRM in IORA was discussed during this meeting and it was decided that the same will be shared with all the Member States for their consideration.

10.32 During the meeting, the draft guidelines on Humanitarian Assistance in Disaster Relief (HADR) were also deliberated. Representatives from 18 IORA Member States and the IORA Secretariat participated in this Meeting. Senior Officials of NDMA, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of External Affairs and National Disaster Response Force also participated in the meeting.

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Chapter-11

MAJOR INITIATIVES AND SCHEMES

Umbrella Scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)

11.1 The Sub-Group of Chief Ministers on rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, recommended in the year 2015 that the schemes of "law and order" and "justice delivery system" be treated as part of the core National Development Agenda. In pursuant to this recommendation, the Government of India (NITI Aayog), vide O.M. dated 17.08.2016, has included the umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)" as a 'core' scheme, while finalizing 6 'Core of the Core' schemes, 20 'Core' Schemes and 2 'optional' schemes by rationalising existing 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

11.2 In order to achieve programmatic outcomes by harnessing the inter-linkages and complementarities of these schemes, the Ministry of Home Affairs has consolidated the schemes and projects under an umbrella scheme. The objective is to bring all the relevant schemes that contribute to modernising the police forces and improve their functioning, at one place in the Union budget.

11.3 The umbrella scheme of MPF has been approved by the Government on 27.09.2017 for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20, with total outlay of ₹25,061 crore. Out of this total outlay, the Central outlay approved is ₹18,636 crore and the States' share is ₹6,425 crore. Under this 'core' scheme, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 8 North-East States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura are eligible to receive 90% of Central assistance and the States need to provide 10% funds. In case of rest of the States, Central share is 60% and States have to contribute 40% share.The sub-schemes under the umbrella scheme of MPF, except some sub-schemes have been further extended till 31.03.2021 or recommendations of 14th Finance Commission comes into effect, whichever is earlier

11.4 Broadly, this umbrella scheme comprises two schemes, namely, scheme for Modernisation of Police Forces of States and Union Territories and scheme of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for Jammu & Kashmir, North-Eastern States and Left Wing Extremism affected Areas. Under these two verticals, there are 16 sub-schemes structured as below:

- **Vertical I: Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) of States & Union Territories**
  - **Three Central Sector Sub-schemes**
    - (a) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS).
    - (b) Projects under Inter-State Police Wireless.

(c) Implementation of ePrisons

o **One State Sector Sub-scheme**

Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police.

- **Vertical II: Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for J&K/NE/LWE**

    o **Seven Central Sector Sub-schemes**

    (a) Assistance to Central Agencies & others for LWE Management

    (b) Civic Action Plan (CAP)(LWE)

    (c) Media plan (Advertising & Publicity) (LWE)

    (d) Special Central Assistance to 35 worst LWE affected districts

    (e) SRE (LWE) (central sector)

    (f) SRE (J&K)-Relief & Rehabilitation

    (g) SRE (J&K)-Security Environment

    o **Five State Sector Sub-schemes**

    (a) SRE (J&K)- Police

    (b) SRE (NE)

    (c) SRE(LWE)

    (d) Special Infra structure Scheme along with construction of 250 fortified Police Stations in LWE affected States

    (e) Reimbursement to States for administration of Central Acts

Scheme of "Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police" (erstwhile Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces)

Objectives

11.5 Although 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects, as due to financial constraints, the States have not been able to modernise and equip their police forces up to the desired level, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States by implementing the scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces since 1969-70. This scheme has been continued with the new name 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police'. The main objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and Central Armed Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situation, by way of equipping the State Police Forces adequately.

Extension of the Modernisation of State Police Forces Scheme beyond 2016-17

11.6 As per the approved scheme for the period during 2012-13 and 2016-17, funds were to be allocated and released for construction activities and acquisitions of weaponry, various equipment, etc. Funds for construction activities were released during 2013-14 and 2014-15. Thereafter, funding for construction activities was discontinued, since as per recommendations of 14th Finance Commission devolution to States from central taxes increased from 32% to 42% and States were required to allocate more funds for construction activities. This Scheme has been extended for a further period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20, with the new name "Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police". This is a sub-scheme under the umbrella scheme of "Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF)". The items required by the State Police such as weapons, equipment, etc. are funded under the sub scheme. Also, to facilitate targeted interventions, utilisation of funds has been allowed for 'mobility' and 'construction of police infrastructure, including housing' only in specific theatres viz. Jammu & Kashmir, insurgency affected areas of North East Region and Left Wing Extremism affected areas. Further, the items under 'mobility' head would

be used only for strengthening field level police offices and not State level police offices. An overall outlay of ₹7380 crore under the scheme has been approved for three years during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The annual allocation of funds to States under the Scheme, however, will depend upon the actual budgetary resources made available by the Ministry of Finance in a given financial year.

Funds Released under the Scheme

11.7   The States are grouped into two categories, namely Category 'A' and Category 'B' for the purpose of funding. Category 'A' States, namely Jammu & Kashmir (till 30.10.2019), Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 8 North-East States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura are eligible to receive 90% of central assistance and the States need to provide 10% funds. The State-wise statement of funds released to Category 'A' States under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces from 2015-16 onwards is indicated at Annexure-XVI. The remaining States are in Category 'B' and these States are provided 60% Central assistance and the States need to provide 40% funds. Annexure-XVII gives State-wise statements of funds released to Category 'B' States since 2015-16.

Approval Mechanism

11.8   The allocation made for this scheme in the Union Budget is further distributed/ allocated among all the States, as Central share, based on pre-decided inter-State distribution ratio. Each State Government has to add commensurate State share (40% or 10%) and the States have to formulate their State Action Plans (SAPs) based on their strategic priorities and requirements. These SAPs are approved by State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) at State level and by High Powered Committee (HPC), headed by Joint Secretary looking after the scheme at Central Government level. Approval Cycle of State Action Plans has been preponed and as per the modified approval cycle, the SAPs are to be approved by February, i.e. a month prior to commencement of the Financial Year and State could avail release of funds from 1st April. This has been done to facilitate timely release of funds to the States.

Meeting of High Powered Committee at Hyderabad on 10.01.2020

(Source: O/o. DGP, Telangana / PM Division, MHA)

Meeting of High Powered Committee at Raipur on 24.01.2020

(Source: O/o. DGP, Chhattisgarh/PM Division, MHA)

Review of Implementation of the Scheme

11.9   The progress of implementation of the scheme is regularly reviewed by the Union Home Secretary and the Hon'ble Union Home Minister. Various issues and suggestions of the States are duly considered and progress of utilisation of funds released to the individual States is monitored in the meetings of the Zonal Councils chaired by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister.

11.10   Under the scheme, funds are released to the States where Utilisation Certificates (UCs) in respect of funds released up to the year previous to the last year are furnished by the State Governments. Presently allocation under the scheme during the last few years has been around ₹ 700 crore to ₹ 800 crore. This amount may appear insufficient. But, the pace of utilisation of funds by States has been uneven. State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa and Sikkim could not claim funds during 2018-19 and 2019-20 as they could not spend earlier Central releases. Even States like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have defaulted on furnishing of UCs in last 3-4 years and resultantly lost substantial funds.

11.11   On the other hand, there are States which utilise their funds timely. In the case of such States, the need for greater allocation seems justified. Despite constrained financial resources under the scheme, to cater to this need, a unique mechanism to provide more funds to such States based on their performance and efficiency has been developed. Such States are rewarded as below:

(a) Better performance incentives: The States utilising the entire funds released till the assigned year, are released 'better performance incentives' out of pooled amount of the funds unreleased due to non-furnishing of UCs by other States.

(b) Incentives for police reforms: To incentivise the implementation of police reforms as recommended by various committees, 20% of the allocation under the scheme is kept aside. The States utilising the entire funds released till the assigned year are also

considered as eligible for competing for incentives based on their performance in selected reform areas.

11.12   As a result of this mechanism, the States can claim multiple times of their allocations on the basis of their performance. Therefore, in view of the importance of prudent use of financial

resources, present allocation for modernisation of State police is sufficient. Demands of the States are being taken care of by way of a performance based method of granting funds, while incentivising the efforts of States in police reforms at the same time.

11.13   The following States were major beneficiaries of these features of the scheme during last two years:

Financial Year 2018-19

Sl.	State	Allocation (₹ in crore)	Released	
			(₹ in crore)	% of Allocation
1.	Uttarakhand	3.64	13.60	374
2.	Telangana	18.93	64.17	339
3.	Odisha	16.89	35.10	208
4.	Punjab	17.77	36.52	205
5.	Andhra Pradesh	26.48	50.81	192
6.	Gujarat	27.69	52.62	190
7.	Rajasthan	33.83	62.59	185
8.	Tamil Nadu	37.70	68.87	183
9.	Uttar Pradesh	68.39	118.67	173
10.	Mizoram	5.16	8.38	162
11.	Nagaland	11.63	18.88	162
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29.34	37.97	129

Financial Year 2019-20

Sl.	State	Allocation (₹ in crore)	Released	
			(₹ in crore)	% of Allocation
1.	Himachal Pradesh	3.50	27.49	785
2.	Mizoram	4.77	34.63	726
3.	Kerala	16.11	54.01	335
4.	Telangana	17.48	57.58	329
5.	Andhra Pradesh	24.46	75.36	308
6.	Odisha	15.60	42.45	272
7.	Tamil Nadu	34.84	56.62	163
8.	Gujarat	25.58	41.19	161
9.	Haryana	11.48	18.48	161
10.	Nagaland	10.74	17.29	161
11.	West Bengal	28.90	46.53	161
12.	Uttarakhand	3.37	5.43	161

Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme

11.14 The MHA is implementing the Cyber Crime Prevention for Women and Children (CCPWC) Scheme at an estimated cost of ₹ 223.19 crore to deal with cybercrime against women and children. The key components of the scheme are:

(a) Online Cybercrime Reporting Portal

(b) Cyber Forensic Laboratory for evidence purpose

(c) Capacity Building

(d) Research & Development

Activities under the CCPWC Scheme

Launch of Cybercrime Reporting Portal

11.15 As part of the CCPWC scheme, a "Cybercrime Reporting Portal *(www.cybercrime.gov.in)*" was launched. The Portal provides a Centralized platform to enable the citizens to report online content pertaining to Child Pornography (CP), Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) or sexually explicit content such as Rape/Gang Rape (CP/RGR). Complaints reported are dealt by respective police authorities of States/UTs, based on the information furnished by the complainants and after collecting connected evidence. In consultation with the stakeholder, a revamped portal was launched to enable citizens to report all types of cyber crimes with special focus on cybercrimes against women and children.

Capacity Building

11.16 The MHA has prepared a 10-day training programme, in consultation with the stakeholders, on advanced cyber crime investigation for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), in addition to 3-day and 5-day training programmes developed last year for LEAs, public prosecutors and judges. This curriculum covers basic to advanced concepts in cybercrime investigations and forensics which will help participants develop knowledge and skills required to understand the nature of cybercrimes and computer forensics. So far, more than 12,600 police personnel, judicial officers and public prosecutors have been trained.

Establishment of Cyber Forensic Laboratories in States/UTs

11.17 MHA has provided grants of ₹ 95.77 crore to all the States and UTs under CCPWC Scheme to set up cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, training and hiring of junior cyber consultants so as to provide hands-on training to LEAs and the judiciary. Cyber forensic training laboratories have been commissioned in 16 States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Sikkim, Telangana, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

Awareness

11.18 Initiatives under CCPWC Scheme for generating awareness are as under:

(a) A 'Handbook on Cyber Safety for Adolescents/ Students' has been released. The soft copy of this booklet has been made available at www.cybercrime.gov.in and https://mha.gov.in/documents/downloads

(b) This booklet has also been circulated to all ministries/ departments and States/ UTs.

(c) Awareness campaign through Radio was done by MHA for spreading a message on prevention of cybercrimes among the masses.

(d) States/ UTs have been requested to spread awareness about cybercrimes.

Research and Development

11.19   In order to develop effective tools to detect obscene and objectionable content in cyberspace and to continuously refine such tools, there is a need to take up research and development activities in partnership with research and academic institutions in the country. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has been designated as the Nodal agency for supervision and monitoring of the R&D projects.

Appointment of National Crime Records Bureau(NCRB) as a Nodal Agency

11.20   NCRB has been entrusted with the task of operations and maintenance of the Cybercrime Reporting Portal and notified as an agency of Government of India to issue notices to intermediaries under Section 79(3) (b) of the Information Technology (IT) Act for removal of CP and RGR identified content.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), USA

11.21   MoU has been signed between NCRB, India and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), USA on 26.04.2019, subsequent to the approval of Union Cabinet, regarding receiving of Tipline report on online child pornography and child sexual exploitation contents from NCMEC. CyberTipline Reports received from NCMEC are shared with the concerned States/ UTs.

Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) Scheme

11.22   Under this scheme, Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) has been established at New Delhi to deal with cyber crimes in a coordinated and comprehensive manner. The I4C aims to strengthen the capability of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and improve coordination between various agencies and LEAs. The vision of the scheme is to create an effective framework and ecosystem for prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of cybercrimes. Key components of I4C are the following:

(a) National Cybercrime Threat Analytics Unit

(b) National Cybercrime Reporting Portal

(c) National Cybercrime Ecosystem Management

(d) National Cybercrime Forensic Laboratory Ecosystem

(e) National Cybercrime Training Centre

(f) National Cyber Crime Research and Innovation Centre

(g) Platform for Joint Cybercrime Investigation Teams

Activities under the I4C Scheme

National Cybercrime Reporting Portal

11.23   The revamped National Cybercrime Reporting Portal under I4C was launched on 30.08.2019. The older version of cybercrime reporting portal, under CCPWC scheme, enabled filing of cybercrime complaints pertaining to CP/RGR only. The revamped portal allows reporting of all types of cybercrimes and gives special focus on cybercrimes against women and children.

Home Page of National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal

Awareness

11.24 Initiatives under I4C scheme for promoting cybercrime awareness are as under:

(a) MHA launched *'#CyberDost'* twitter handle to spread awareness on cybercrime prevention. Over 679 tips have been tweeted and it has more than 2.5 lakh followers.

(b) Over 100 crore SMSs on cybercrime awareness delivered to the general public.

Develop ecosystem for cybercrime management

11.25 Regular consultations are held among ministries, industries, academia & other stakeholders to identify the areas of cooperation and develop holistic approaches to deal with cyber crimes.

National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (Investigation) Ecosystem

11.26 National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (NCFL) operationalized at New Delhi by Delhi Police to assist State/ UT Investigation Officers.

NCFL is being developed as a 'State of the Art' facility with Hands on training in forensics. NCFL facilities will be extended to States/ UTs.

Capacity building through National Cybercrime Training Centre

11.27 NCRB has developed a Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) platform under I4C called 'CyTrain' portal. CyTrain portal helps in the capacity building of police officers/ judiciary officers through online courses on critical aspects of cybercrime investigation, forensics, prosecution etc. along with certification. More than 2,600 Police Officers from States/UTs are registered and more than 600 Certificates issued through the portal.

11.28 e-CyberLab for online practical training has been integrated with CyTrain Portal. eCyberLab tools can be broadly categorized into Disk Forensic, Network Forensic, Mobile Forensic, Live Forensic, CDR Analysis Forensic, Workstation, Forensic field kits and Video Forensics etc.

Homepage of CyTrain portal

National Cybercrime Research & Innovation Centre

11.29 National Cybercrime Research & Innovation Centre established at BPR&D HQ, New Delhi and Cyber Research Innovation & Capacity Building Centre established at Central Detective Training Institute, Hyderabad to examine the problem statements of LEAs pertaining to cybercrimes and develop appropriate solutions.

11.30 National Cyber Crime Research and Innovation Centre has prepared detailed syllabus with lecture plan for imparting training on Cyber Investigation & Digital Forensics in four modules i.e. Basic, Intermediate, Advanced and Special Advanced.

11.31 Information Security Initiatives

(a) National Information Security Policy and Guidelines (NISPG) has been approved and States/UTs have been requested in May, 2019 to examine the information security posture in all government departments to identify the security gaps, if any; and take prompt corrective steps to strengthen the information security controls to prevent exploitation of any vulnerability in the ICT network.

(b) Vulnerability assessment of IT infrastructure of Central Government Ministries/ Departments is done periodically.

(c) A booklet on Information Security best practices has been prepared and hosted on MHA Website.

(d) Regular meetings are held with CISOs of all attached and subordinate offices of MHA.

(e) Cyber Security awareness activities have been undertaken to sensitize the public about precautions to be undertaken.

(f) A Cyber Crisis Management Plan for securing the IT infrastructure of MHA has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN).

(g) State Governments/Union Territories were asked to observe National Cyber Security Awareness Month during October, 2020 by undertaking several awareness activities like spread messages through social media/mobiles, audio visual presentations, short films, lectures, etc with a focus on cyber security for women and children, safe use of internet/mobile banking, dealing with phishing/vishing attempts, warding off social engineering attacks, etc.

Institute of Correctional Administration

11.32   The Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration (ICA) at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Centre to provide training to prison personnel. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh imparts training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of neighboring States such as Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and UT of Chandigarh etc. The Institute also conducts outreach programmes for various States on specific issues related to Prisons and prison inmates. The Institute has conducted several training programmes for prison personnel of neighboring States and also on other themes and modules as per the request of State Governments. The Institute has also participated in programmes conducted by State Governments in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) focused on women inmates and health issues of prison inmates etc. The Institute is fully financed by MHA and all expenditure for payment of salary of Staff, annual maintenance of office equipment, honorarium to faculty members etc. is borne by MHA. For the Financial Year 2020-21, a grant of ₹ 1.00 crore has been provided to ICA, Chandigarh to carry out its function.

Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators

11.33   Asia and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) is an organization of 26 countries viz., Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu and Vietnam. India is a founder member of this organization. Since 2008 India has been an elected member of the Governing Board of the organization.

11.34   Every year an annual conference is organized by the member countries on a rotational basis where Correctional Administrators of member countries exchange ideas on updates and best practices on prison reforms in the Asia Pacific region. The conference gives correctional officers a chance to share their knowledge and exchange best practices being adopted in various countries. In 2013, the conference was hosted by India. The 40th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) to be hosted in Singapore was called off due to COVID-19 pandemic situation.

Correctional Service Medals

11.35   The following Correctional Service Medals are conferred on the officers and staff engaged in Prison Administration on Republic Day and Independence Day every year:

(a) President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service

(b) Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service

(c) President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry

(d) Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry.

11.36 The medals are awarded for a specifically distinguished record in correctional service, maintaining administration in special difficulties and exemplary service marked by efficiency etc. For gallantry, the medal is given for an act of exceptional gallantry in apprehending prisoners or in preventing their escape etc.

11.37 The Presidential Gazette Notification instituting the Correctional Service Medals was issued on 05.04.1999. The awards were first announced on Republic Day 2000. The recipients of the award are given a medallion and a scroll. The decoration of the award is presented to the recipient by the State Government.

11.38 The number of President's Correctional Service Medals for Distinguished Service and the number of Correctional Service Medals 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.

11.39 Correctional Medals were approved for prison personnel on Independence Day, 2020 and Republic Day, 2021.

The Witness Protection Scheme, 2018

11.40 The Ministry of Home Affairs, in consultation with the National Legal Service Authority, Bureau of Police Research & Development and State Governments, prepared "The Witness Protection Scheme, 2018". This scheme provides for protection of witnesses based on the threat assessment. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 05.12.2018 in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 156 of 2016 has endorsed the Scheme. This scheme has been circulated to the States/ Union Territories on 14.01.2019 for implementation and compliance. As per Article 141/142 of the Constitution, the Witness Protection Scheme, 2018 endorsed in the said judgment of the Supreme Court is binding on all Courts within the territory of India and enforceable in all States and Union Territories.

Implementation of Provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014

11.41 The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization (APR) Act, 2014, was enacted in the year 2014 for creation of the State of Telangana by reorganizing the State of Andhra Pradesh. The apportionment of assets and liabilities of the Companies/ Corporations etc., of the composite State of Andhra between the Successor States is in progress. A large number of provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 have been implemented. The remaining provisions of the APR Act, 2014 are at various stages of implementation. Some of the infrastructure projects and educational institutions have long gestation periods for which a time period of ten years has been prescribed in the Act.

Appointment of Governors

11.42 As per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the matters relating to appointment, resignation and removal of Governors are allocated to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India by warrant under his hand and seal, under article 155 of the Constitution.

Change of Name of Villages, Towns, Railway Stations etc

11.43 The Ministry of Home Affairs accords

'No - Objection' to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for change in the name of villages, cities, railway stations etc. During the year 2020-21, 'No - Objection' has been accorded to 16 proposals.

Incentivising Police Reforms

11.44 When the umbrella scheme of Modernisation of Police Forces was approved in September, 2017, a component of 'incentives for police reforms' was included in the implementation structure of the scheme of 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police'. It was decided to keep a certain amount each year for awarding incentives to the State Government for implementation of Police Reforms. To incentivise the implementation of police reforms as recommended by various Committees, originally a provision of keeping up to 10% of the total annual allocation of the scheme was made. This incentive fund has been increased to 'up to 20%' from the year 2019-20. The State Governments have to contribute their commensurate State share of 40% or 10% as the case may be, while utilizing the incentive funds.

11.45 The following is the details of implementation of this component:

Financial Year 2018-19

For the year 2018-19, 10% of the allocation, i.e. ₹76.90 crore, under the scheme was kept for this purpose. The reform-agenda for the year 2018-19 was as below:

(a) Transparent Recruitment Process

(b) Training of policemen at all levels for upgrading professional skills and for inculcating right attitude towards public

(c) Improvement of Forensic Science Infrastructure

(d) Replacement of orderly system by system of attachment of one constable/helper

(e) Promotional Prospects for Constables

(f) Computerisation of Police Stations

11.46 The performance of States in implementing these reforms was evaluated based on objective criteria. For the year 2018-19, ten States, namely, (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Gujarat, (3) Madhya Pradesh, (4) Odisha, (5) Punjab, (6) Rajasthan, (7) Tamil Nadu, (8) Telangana, (9) Uttar Pradesh and (10) Uttarakhand were assessed eligible for award of incentives and grants of ₹ 7.69 crore each, out of total incentives of ₹ 76.90 crore, were released to these States.

Financial Year 2019-20

For the year 2019-20, an amount of ₹158.26 crore was earmarked for award of incentives for implementation of police reforms to the State Governments. The following was the reform-agenda for 2019-20:

(a) Review/revamp of Village Police System

(b) Free registration of Crime

(c) Reduction in number of arrests

(d) Linkage of promotion with training

(e) Delegation of adequate financial powers to DGs / Commissioners of Police

(f) Outsourcing of peripheral and non-policing activities

(g) Independent Directorate of Prosecution

11.47 The following States received incentives for police reforms, the quantum of which is mentioned against each:

Sl. No.	State	Funds released (₹ in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.99
2.	Himachal Pradesh	21.86
3.	Kerala	28.07
4.	Mizoram	25.81
5.	Odisha	17.33
6.	Telangana	29.20
	Total	**158.26**

SMART Policing

11.48 During the 49th DGs/ IGs Annual Conference on 30.11.2014, Hon'ble Prime Minister introduced a concept of S.M.A.R.T Police. It implies: S- Sensitive and Strict; M- Modern and Mobile; A- Alert and Accountable; R- Reliable and Responsive and T- Trained and Techno-savvy. In this regard four Regional Workshops were successfully organised on Smart Policing in Bengaluru, Bhopal, Guwahati and Chandigarh during April-May 2015. During the workshops, many innovative ideas and best practices followed by various State Governments/Police were presented and analysed. The best practices have been shortlisted in accordance with the ten attributes of 'SMART' policing. A compilation of best practices and SMART policing initiatives was released by BPR&D in the DGs/ IGsP Conference held during the period from 19.12.2015 to 20.12.2015 in Bhuj, Gujarat.

11.49 In this regard, the Ministry of Home Affairs requested all the States/UTs to identify the positive stories/good work being done at the Police Station level or by any other Police Offices at the District level or below and put the same in public domain on the website of the office of district SSP/SP and Commissioner of Police. As per information received from States/UTs as well as information collected from websites, districts and police districts across the country have their separate websites. Some States have uploaded the positive stories district-wise and some of them have uploaded them on their State Police websites. As per information available, 37,023 positive stories have been uploaded on websites so far.

Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme

11.50 The Student Police Cadet (SPC) Programme was launched nationally on 21.07.2018 at Gurugram. About 6000 cadets from different States/UTs participated in the ceremony. The programme seeks to build a bridge between the Police and the larger community through school students by inculcating values and ethics in them with classes in schools and outside. The programme focuses on students of classes 8 and 9 and special care has been taken to ensure that it does not lead to an increase in the workload of the students. The programme is to cover broadly two kinds of topics: (i) Crime prevention and control and (ii) Values and ethics. Under the first part, the topics covered are – Community Policing, Road Safety, Fight against Social Evils, Safety of Women & Children, Fight against Corruption and Disaster Management. The topics covered under the second part are- Values & Ethics, Respect for Elders, Empathy & Sympathy, Tolerance, Patience, Attitude, Team Spirit and Discipline. As per information provided by States/UTs, a total number of 73,047 SPC classes were held till 31.12.2020.

STATE LEGISLATIONS

11.51 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry in the Government of India for processing the proposals on legislation (under Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule to the

Constitution) received from the State Governments for obtaining the assent/ previous instructions/ prior sanction of the President of India. The Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under Article 201 of the Constitution, Bills for the previous sanction of the President under proviso to Article 304(b) of the Constitution, Ordinances for instructions of the President under proviso to Clause 1 of Article 213 of the Constitution, and the Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244(1) read with para 4(3) of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution are covered in this category.

11.52 The proposals on legislation are examined for expeditious approval, in consultation with the concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. The position is reviewed periodically through meetings with other Ministries/ Departments and the concerned State Governments to facilitate early approval/assent to the Bills by resolving issues across the table.

11.53 In addition to the previously pending legislative proposals from States, the Ministry of Home Affairs received 107 fresh legislative proposals from them i.e. 52 Bills for assent, 51 Ordinances for previous instructions and 04 Bills for previous sanction of the President of India during the period 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021. The number of proposals finalized during this period is as under:

S. No.	Particulars	Number
I.	Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under Article 201 of the Constitution	
	(i) Bills assented to by the President	18
	(ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from the President	00
	(iii) Assent withheld by the President	00
	(iv) Bills withdrawn by the State Government concerned	16
	(v) Bills returned to the State Government concerned	00
II.	Ordinances for previous instructions of the President under Article 213(1) of the Constitution.	
	(i) Instructions of the President conveyed for promulgation of the Ordinance	32
	(ii) Ordinances closed	03
III.	Bills for previous sanction of the President under Article 304(B) of the Constitution	03
IV.	Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244(1) read with para 4(3) of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution	00
	Total	**72**

11.54 The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Amendments in these Codes are carried out from time to time to align them with changing socio-economic scenarios in the country. These amendments are carried out on the basis of the recommendations of the Law Commission of India, the recommendations of the Commissions/ Committees set up in this regard and also on the basis of Court orders. The Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated a comprehensive exercise for amendments in criminal laws.

MERCY PETITIONS

11.55 The Ministry of Home Affairs also deals with Mercy Petitions for pardon etc. made to the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India. One Mercy Petition has been disposed of during the period 01.04.2020 to 31.03.2021.

Private Security Agency Licensing Portal

11.56 With the rapid growth and expansion of economic activities over the last few years, the requirements of private security services have grown and this has led to a rapid proliferation in the number of Private Security Agencies operating in the country. As per one estimate, about 90 lakh persons are employed in the private security industry sector. The Private Security Agencies in India are regulated under the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 [PSAR Act], which mandates licence for business of private security services. The licence is granted by the Controlling Authorities appointed by the State Governments and UT Administrations. For advancement of the sector, the Ministry of Home Affairs, on 24.09.2019, launched 'Private Security Agency Licensing Portal' for issue of new licence/ renewal of licence through online mode to private security agencies under the PSAR Act. The Portal provides instant character and antecedents' verification of the applicants/ guards/ supervisors etc. through Interoperable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) database endowed with all India online searches of criminal antecedents. The online licensing system caters for speedy disposal and efficient monitoring of licence applications by the Controlling Authorities. At the same time, it facilitates easier tracking by the applicants as well as cost savings to the industry. Currently, the portal is operational in all the States/ Union Territories having majority of private security agencies.

Notification of Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2020

11.57 To promote ease of doing business in the sector, the Ministry of Home Affairs has reviewed the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006 notified under the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 administered by the Ministry. The new model Rules namely 'the Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2020' has been notified on 15.12.2020 and these Rules supersede the earlier Rules of 2006. The State Governments and UT Administrations shall adopt new Rules by notifying their Rules. The Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2020 includes the advancement in the technological landscape, digital antecedents' verification, alignment with National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and electronic payment of licence fee. The model Rules have been framed to ensure more effective compliance of the Principal Act and are complementary to the Private Security Agency Licensing Portal.

Formulation of National Standards

11.58   'Police' being a State subject, State Police Forces work under their respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has the role of hand holding the State Police Forces on various common modernisation needs of these Forces with guidance regarding appropriate technologies/equipment, apart from providing assistance to these Forces. Adoption of CAPFs' Qualitative Requirements & Trial Directives by State Police Forces or circulation of SOPs in various areas of police functions are some of the examples of such knowledge sharing. This facilitates additional avenues of guidance for Police Forces, especially Police Forces of smaller States. This also avoids duplication of efforts and partly removes constraints emanating from the fact that 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects. In this direction, MHA has circulated critical/minimum prescribed State level infrastructure in the field of radio communication and national standards in the field of forensics.

Ranking of Police Stations

11.59   In 2015, Hon'ble Prime Minister directed during his address to the DGPs Conference in Kutch, Gujarat, to lay down parameters for grading of Police Stations on their performance as well as citizen feedback. Accordingly, the Annual Assessment of the Best Police Stations Scheme was undertaken to identify and recognise the ten best police stations of the country and also the best police station in a particular State or Union Territory. Out of approx. 16,500 police stations all over the country, short-listing was done on the basis of data uploaded on CCTNS in the following manner:

 a. 3 from the States having 750+ police station

 b. 2 from all other States and NCT Delhi

 c. 1 from each Union Territory

11.60   The police stations are evaluated on the basis of data of crime against women, SCs/STs, property offences, missing persons and unidentified found persons/dead bodies. The survey of the shortlisted police station for the year 2020 is under process. The criteria for choosing the best police stations in the country was primarily on the basis of their performance in crime prevention, investigation and disposal of cases, crime detection, community policing and maintenance of law and order. Infrastructure of Police Stations and Citizens Feedback are also taken into account for this purpose.

11.61   The Top 10 Police Stations in the country

State	District	Police Station	Rank
Manipur	Thoubal	NongpokSekmai	1
Tamil Nadu	Salem City	AWPS-Suramangalam	2
Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	Kharsang	3
Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	Jhilmili (Bhaiya Thana)	4
Goa	South Goa	Sanguem	5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	North & Middle Andaman	Kalighat	6

State	District	Police Station	Rank
Sikkim	East District	Pakyong	7
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Kanth	8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Khanvel	9
Telangana	Karimnagar	Jammikunta Town PS	10

for 2020 are:

11.62 The following Bills were passed in Parliament in 2020:

(a) The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill, 2020

(b) The Rashtriya Raksha University Bill, 2020

(c) The National Forensic Sciences University Bill, 2020

(d) The Jammu and Kashmir Official Languages Bill, 2020

(e) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2020

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Chapter-12

FOREIGNERS, FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION AND REHABILITATION

FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

12.1   The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is responsible for matters pertaining to immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship. The entry, stay, movement in India and exit of foreigners from India are regulated by the Bureau of Immigration (BoI) and the police authorities of State Governments/Union Territories (UTs).

Entry and Movement of Foreigners

12.2   The entry, stay and exit of the foreigners from India are governed by the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. While Indian visas of all categories to all foreigners can be granted in physical or sticker form by Indian Missions/Posts located abroad, the BoI grants electronic visas under five categories to foreigners of 171 countries. Besides, Visa-on-Arrival is granted by the Immigration Authorities at 6 designated airports to nationals of 03 countries. The stay and movement of the foreigners in India and their exit are regulated by the BoI and the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

Foreigners and Visa

12.3   32,79,315 foreigners (including 4,751 Pakistani nationals) visited India during the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020. The maximum number of foreigners who visited India during this period were from the United States of America (61,190) followed by those from Bangladesh (37,774), United Kingdom (33,323), Canada (13,707), Portugal (11,668),

Afghanistan (11,212), Germany (8,438), France (8,353), Iraq (7,163) and Republic of Korea (6,129). These 10 countries accounted for 71.23% of the total arrival of foreigners during the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020 while the rest of the countries accounted for 28.77% of total incoming traffic of foreigners.

12.4   Owing to the situation arising out of COVID-19 pandemic and in order to control its spread, MHA took a series of steps to curtail the inward/outward movement of international passengers (both foreigners as well as Indians) in a calibrated manner since February, 2020. However, with the phased unlocking in India, the Central Government has been relaxing the visa and travel restrictions in a phased manner since May, 2020. In this direction, MHA has issued orders on 21.10.2020 permitting following categories of foreign nationals to enter India by water routes or by flights including those under the Vande Bharat Mission or 'air bubble' (bilateral air travel arrangements) scheme or by any non-scheduled commercial flights as allowed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation:

(a)All Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholders and Person of Indian Origin (PIO) cardholders holding passports of any country.

(b)All foreign nationals intending to visit India for any purpose (including their dependents on an appropriate category of dependent visa) except those on Tourist Visa.

MHA has also restored all existing visas except electronic visas (e-visa), Tourist visa and Medical

visa, which remained suspended. Indian Missions/ Posts abroad have also been authorized to issue Medical visa (including visa for Medical Attendants) for appropriate period to foreign nationals intending to visit India for medical treatment in emergencies. Restrictions imposed on incoming passenger traffic into India through the authorized airport/ seaport Immigration Check Posts for all categories of foreign nationals who are permitted to enter India or those who may be permitted to enter India in future have been removed. However, restrictions on incoming passenger traffic into India will continue to be in effect in respect of foreign nationals holding Tourist visa. Any Indian national or a national of Nepal or Bhutan holding any type of valid visa of any country is also permitted to travel from India to the country concerned provided there is no travel restriction for entry of Indian/ Nepalese/ Bhutanese nationals in that country. It would be for the airlines concerned to ensure that there is no travel restriction for Indian/ Nepalese/ Bhutanese nationals to enter the country concerned with the particular visa category before issue of tickets/ boarding pass to the Indian/ Nepalese/ Bhutanese passenger.

Deportation of Foreigners

12.5 From 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, 258 foreigners were deported by the Foreigners Regional Registration Officers (FRROs). Most of the deported foreigners belonged to Bangladesh (113), followed by Afghanistan (33) and Kyrgyzstan (22).

e-Visa

12.6 e-Visa facility, with five sub-categories i.e. e-Tourist Visa, e-Business Visa, e-Conference Visa, e-Medical Visa and e-Medical Attendant Visa has been extended to nationals of 171 countries for entry through 28 designated international airports and 5 major seaports in India. However, due to the COVID 19 situation,

the e-Visa facility has been temporarily suspended since March, 2020. Whenever it is restored, nationals of these 171 countries can submit the application for the 03 e-Visa subcategories viz. e-Conference Visa, e-Medical Visa and e-Medical Attendant Visa, online from anywhere in the world 120 days in advance of the expected date of arrival in India and make the payment online. In the case of e-Tourist and e-Business Visas, the applicant can submit the online application without any such restriction and the Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) in such cases will be co-terminus with the period of visa validity. e-Visa is granted as follows:

(a) e-Tourist visa is granted under three options i.e. for 5 years with multiple entry, for one year with multiple entry and for one month with double entries

(b) e-Business visa is granted for one year with multiple entry

(c) e-Medical Visa & e-Medical Attendant Visa is granted for a period up to 60 days with triple entry

(d) e-Conference visa is granted for a period of 30 days with single entry

12.7 Furthermore, e-Medical visa, e-Medical Attendant visa and e-Conference visa are extendable in India by FRROs and MHA.

Visa-on-Arrival scheme

12.8 In addition to the e-Visa facility, Government of India has extended Visa-on-Arrival scheme to nationals of Japan, South Korea and United Arab Emirates (UAE) with double entry for a period not exceeding 60 days for business, tourism, conference and medical purposes for entry through 06 designated international airports in India i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad with effect from 01.03.2016, 01.10.2018 and 07.11.2019 respectively. In the case of UAE nationals, this facility will be

available to those who had earlier obtained e-Visa or normal paper Visa for India irrespective of whether the person has visited India or not.

12.9   Further, Pakistan nationals above 65 years of age who cross Attari Immigration Check Post on foot are also granted Visa-on-Arrival for 45 days stay with single entry subject to certain conditions.

Mission Mode Project (MMP on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT))

12.10   The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Plan Scheme "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)". The core objective of this Project is to develop and implement a secure and integrated online delivery framework to facilitate legitimate travelers including foreigners during visa issuance and immigration processes while also strengthening internal security of the country. 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 institutional capacity.

12.11   The Mission Mode Project (MMP) has global outreach since the scope of the project includes 190 Indian Missions abroad, 107 ICPs (Immigration Check Posts), 13 FRROs (Foreigners Regional Registration Offices) and 712 FROs (Foreigners Registration Offices) in the District Headquarters across the country. As on 31.12.2020, integrated online visa application system has been implemented in 178 Indian Missions abroad, 13 FRROs, 680 FROs, and 98 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). Biometric enrolment software has been implemented in 180 Indian Missions abroad to capture the biometric details of visa applicants. Online payment system has been integrated in e-Visa and Long Term Visa (LTV) and visa application

forms have also been standardized.

12.12   The Central IVFRT office has been operationalized in New Delhi to assist foreigners, Indian Missions abroad and FRROs/FROs across the country in resolving day to day queries. A Data Recovery Centre (DRC) has also been set up at Bengaluru.

12.13   In order to facilitate smooth immigration functions, there are a total of 107 border crossing points which have been declared as authorized Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). During the year 2020, notifications were issued regarding taking over of immigration functions at three Land ICPs, namely, Moreh, Agartala and Ghojadanga by the BoI from the State Government concerned.   The immigration functions at ICP Moreh on the Indo-Myanmar border have been taken over by the BoI from the State Government of Manipur. Taking over of other two ICPs, namely, Agartala from Government of Tripura and Ghojadanga from Government of West Bengal is under progress.

12.14   In the midst of COVID-19 pandemic, Immigration authorities (Bureau of Immigration) played a crucial role. Various steps were taken to monitor and regulate the flow of passengers coming from/having visited COVID-19 affected countries. A COVID module was developed to capture details in a Self-Declaration Form (SDF) of the passenger coming from/having visited COVID affected countries during his immigration clearance at the arrival and it was integrated with Immigration Control System (ICS). On the basis of travel history, data captured in the said module was shared with all Central and State agencies concerned. This mechanism played a crucial role in identifying and tracking the suspected COVID-19 persons thereby preventing the spread of COVID-19 and also in facilitating tracing of contacts of the infected person. A dedicated support helpline e-Mail ID and 24x7 Helpline telephone number

were established to inform foreigners or Indians regarding Visa and immigration restrictions or to avail any consular facility from the FRROs.

Long Term Visa (LTV) for Minorities from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh

12.15   From 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, a total of 3,014 and 217 cases of Long Term Visa (LTV) have been disposed of by MHA for minority communities from Pakistan and Afghanistan respectively. During the same period, 1 case of LTV for minority community from Bangladesh was also disposed of by MHA.

Repatriation of Pakistan Prisoners

12.16   From 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, 04 Pakistani civil prisoners and 20 Pakistani fishermen, who had completed their sentences, were repatriated to Pakistan.

Bringing back Indian Prisoners and Indian Fishermen caught by Pakistan

12.17   From 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, 09 Indian civil prisoners were repatriated by Pakistan to India.

Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Cardholder Scheme

12.18   The Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) Cardholder Scheme was made operational from 02.12.2005. This card provides inter-alia, a life-long visa, exemption from registration with FRROs and parity with Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields, except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural/plantation properties. No parity is allowed in the sphere of political and public employment rights.

12.19   A total of 1,05,524 foreign nationals have been registered as OCI cardholders and 3,114 OCI cards have been issued in lieu of PIO cards during the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020.

12.20   Erstwhile PIO cards would continue to be considered valid for entry /exit through the Indian ICPs till 31.12.2021. However, if any deadline is notified by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) making handwritten travel documents invalid, the PIO cardholders will have to obtain appropriate visas from Indian Missions for coming to India. In view of current prohibition on international air travel due to COVID-19 pandemic and also with a view to avoid inconvenience to OCI cardholders, they have been granted time till 30.06.2021 to get their OCI card reissued wherever required with the permission to travel on the strength of their existing OCI cards as and when the prohibition on international air travel is lifted by the Government.

12.21   With a view to facilitate foreign nationals who are residing in the National Capital Region (NCR) for availing OCI related services, MHA has issued instructions transferring the Districts of Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh from the jurisdiction of FRRO, Lucknow to FRRO, Delhi.

12.22   The Central Government has delegated the powers vested under section 7A (3) of The Citizenship Act, 1955 to the Head of the Indian Consulate in the Reunion Island, French Territory to consider applications submitted by the descendants up to the sixth generation of the original Indian immigrants who had arrived in the Reunion Island as migrants and indentured labourers from the Indian territories for getting registered as OCI cardholders on the merit of each case.

Citizenship

12.23   The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA) was notified on 12.12.2019 and came into force on 10.01.2020. It aims to facilitate grant of citizenship to migrants belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or

Pakistan who had come to India on or before 31st December 2014 and who had been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any rule or order made there under.

12.24   The CAA is a limited and narrowly tailored legislation which seeks to provide a relaxation to aforesaid specific communities from the specified countries with a clear cut-off date. It is a compassionate and ameliorative legislation.

12.25   The CAA does not apply to Indian citizens. Therefore, it does not in any way take away or abridge the rights of any Indian citizen. Further, the present legal process of acquiring Indian citizenship by any foreigner of any category as provided in the Citizenship Act, 1955 is very much operational and the CAA does not amend or alter this legal position in any manner whatsoever. Hence, legal migrants of any religion from any country will continue to get Indian citizenship once they fulfill the eligibility conditions already provided in the law for registration or naturalization.

12.26   The Constitution of India has provided special provisions under Sixth Schedule to grant protection to tribal and indigenous people of North-Eastern region. CAA has excluded areas under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution and areas covered by Inner Line Permit system under Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873. Hence, CAA does not affect the protection granted by the Constitution to indigenous population of North Eastern States.

12.27   Processing of all Citizenship applications have been made paperless w.e.f. 15.10.2019. End to end processing is being done electronically. From 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, a total of 412 Citizenship Certificates have been granted by various competent authorities (MHA plus authorities delegated powers of the Central Government in 7 States and 16 Districts) to foreigners under the provisions of The Citizenship Act, 1955. Out of this, 398 were granted by Registration under Section 5 and 14 were granted by Naturalization under Section 6 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

FCRA Wing

12.28   The FCRA, 2010 regulates the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by persons/associations/ NGOs in India with the objective of preventing any diversion of such contribution towards activities detrimental to national interest and for matters connected therewith.

12.29   Under the FCRA, 2010, any person having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme has been prohibited to accept foreign contributions without obtaining a certificate of registration or prior permission from the Central Government. The association seeking foreign contributions for definite cultural, social, economic, educational or religious programmes may either obtain a registration or prior permission to receive foreign contribution from the Ministry of Home Affairs by making an application in the prescribed format by furnishing details of their activities and audited accounts. The registration is granted only to such associations which have a proven track record of functioning in the chosen field of activity during the last three years and after registration, such organizations are free to receive foreign contributions from a foreign source for their stated objectives. Registration or prior permission is granted only after thorough security vetting of the activities and antecedents of the association and its office bearers.

12.30   An online FCRA portal has been launched. All FCRA services like registration, prior permission, renewal of registration, change of details of NGOs, grant of foreign hospitality

(except for members of legislatures and VIPs) were made online w.e.f. 14.12.2015. The portal has been renovated to make it more user friendly and informative.

12.31 The details of disposal of the FCRA applications of registration, renewal & Prior Permission and Hospitality from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020 are as under:

FCRA Services Disposals between 01.04.2020 and 31.12.2020				
S. No.	Services	Granted	Denied	Closed
1	Registration	127	608	1
2	Renewal	119	35	2
3	Prior Permission	23	41	0
4	Hospitality	88	5	161
	Total	357	689	164

12.32 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020 was passed by the Parliament in September 2020 and this has been notified on 28.09.2020. The amendments made in the Act would help in effectively monitoring the receipt and utilization of foreign contributions received by various organizations.

12.33 For better adherence to the declared and lawful purposes along with transparency and accountability, the amendments emphasized upon a few vital compliances like providing of Aadhar numbers of all key functionaries and restricting inflow of Foreign Contribution (FC) only through FCRA account opened at State Bank of India main branch, New Delhi. This would ensure exact identification of office bearers and would thus eliminate chances of benami/bogus entry. Further, restriction on utilization of FC for administrative activities from fifty percent to twenty percent will ensure availability of a larger chunk of FC for the core/actual activities. Such capping would certainly discourage expenditure on unproductive items like inflated staff salaries, posh buildings and office, swanky vehicles etc.

12.34 State Bank of India, New Delhi Main Branch, 11, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001 has been specified by the Central Government as the branch for the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (42 of 2010). This has been notified on 07.10.2020.

12.35 The Central Government further amended the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011. The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) (Amendment) Rules, 2020 have been notified on 10.11.2020.

12.36 Through a Public Notice dated 13.10.2020, the Central Government has relaxed the timeline to open FCRA accounts up to 31.03.2021 and permitted to receive foreign contributions till then.

12.37 Through another Public Notice dated 23.11.2020, the Central Government has extended the time for uploading/ online submission of annual returns for the year 2019-20 up to 30.06.2021.

12.38 The Central Government has also extended up to May 31, 2021 the validity/currency of certificates of registration of all those NGOs whose certificates were expiring between September 29, 2020 and May 31, 2021.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

12.39   Indian freedom struggle is unique in the history of mankind.   Persons from all walks of life worked unitedly for a common cause. It was the struggle and sacrifice of several generations of people, up to 1947, which brought freedom to the country. Millions of people participated in the freedom struggle.

Pension Scheme

12.40   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 the 25thAnniversary of India's Independence, a regular scheme called the "Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme" was introduced for granting pension to freedom fighters. This Scheme was liberalized and renamed as the 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme' with effect from 01.08.1980. In 2017, the nomenclature of the scheme was changed as 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana' (SSSY). The details on eligibility conditions for grant of pension under SSSY are available in the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs under Freedom Fighters Division.

12.41 The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which a freedom fighter 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 (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), the minimum period has been kept at three months.

Other Facilities to the Freedom Fighters

12.42   Apart from pension, freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Government of India:

(a) Free railway pass (2nd/ 3rd AC in Duronto, 1st Class/ 2nd Class AC by any train including Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi) for freedom fighters/their widow/ widower, along with one companion in same class, for life;

(b) Medical facilities under Central Government Health Scheme (C.G.H.S) and free medical treatment in hospitals run by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the control of the Department of Public Enterprises have also been extended to the freedom fighters and their dependents;

(c) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;

(d) Provision of 4% reservation under "Combined Category" for Physically Handicapped Persons (PH), Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and Freedom Fighters (FF) in the normal selection procedure adopted by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies etc.;

(e) General pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to the freedom fighters in Delhi. Spouse of a freedom fighter is permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after death of the freedom fighter;

(f) There is a fully furnished and old age friendly Freedom Fighters' Home at New Delhi providing transit accommodation (stay and meal) for freedom fighters/their eligible dependents; and

(g) In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters/their spouses

have been allowed to also avail free air travel facility to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion.

Amount of Pension

12.43   The initial amount of pension as fixed in the year 1972 was ₹200/- per month.

Subsequently, basic pension and Dearness Relief has been revised from time to time. Since 15.08.2016, the pension has been revised with the Dearness Relief system applicable to Central Government employees twice a year. The rate of monthly pension w.e.f. 01.07.2019 is as follows:

S. No	Category of freedom fighter	Basic pension w.e.f. 15.08.2016 (₹ per month)	Dearness Relief @15% w.e.f. 01.07.2019	Total amount of pension in rupees (₹ per month)
1.	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners/ spouses	30,000/-	₹ 4500/-	34,500/-
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	28,000/-	₹ 4200/-	32,200/-
3.	Other Freedom Fighters/spouses including INA	26,000/-	₹ 3900/-	29,900/-
4.	Dependent parents/ eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i.e.in the Range of ₹ 13,000/- to ₹ 15,000/-	₹ 1950/-to ₹ 2250/-	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter i.e. in the range of ₹ 14,950/ to ₹ 17,250/

12.44   To bring clarity to the existing rules and to remove the possibility of misuse of the scheme, the Revised Policy Guidelines, 2014 for disbursement of Central Samman Pension were issued vide letter no. 45/03/2014-FF(P) dated 06.08.2014.

12.45   The Aadhaar seeding has progressed to 90.70 % of all SSSY pension Bank Accounts. Instruction has been issued to all the Banks to complete Aadhaar seeding of SSSY pension accounts at the earliest.

Expenditure on Welfare of the Freedom Fighters

12.46   There is a provision of ₹760 crore for

payment of pension, ₹15 crore for payment to the Ministry of Railways for the Complementary Card Passes issued to Central Freedom Fighters and ₹31 lakh for reimbursement for maintenance of Freedom Fighters' Home by New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) in the sanctioned budget of MHA for FY 2020-21.

Number of Central Samman Pensioners

12.47   Under the Scheme, 1,71,648 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman Pension till 31.12.2020. State-wise break-up of the freedom fighters/ their dependents who have been sanctioned Samman pension is given below:

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/ their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.12.2020)
1	Andhra Pradesh	15,285
2	Telangana	
3	Assam	4,442
4	Bihar	24,905
5	Jharkhand	
6	Goa	1508
7	Gujarat	3,599
8	Haryana	1,690
9	Himachal Pradesh	633
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1,807
11	Ladakh	
12	Karnataka	10,100
13	Kerala	3,424
14	Madhya Pradesh	3,488
15	Chhattisgarh	
16	Maharashtra	17,965
17	Manipur	63
18	Meghalaya	86
19	Mizoram	4
20	Nagaland	3
21	Odisha	4,196
22	Punjab	7,041
23	Rajasthan	814
24	Tamil Nadu	4,134
25	Tripura	888
26	Uttar Pradesh	18,000
27	Uttarakhand	
28	West Bengal	22523
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3
30	Chandigarh	91
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
32	Daman & Diu	33
33	NCT of Delhi	2,048
34	Puducherry	320
35	Indian National Army (INA)	22,472
	Total	**1,71,648**

Honouring Freedom Fighters

12.48 As per convention, this year, due to the spread of COVID-19 Pandemic, "At Home" function, to honour the revered freedom fighter pensioners by the Honourable President of India, could not be organized at Rashtrapati Bhawan on the Anniversary of Quit India Movement on 09.08.2020. On behalf of the Honourable President of India, the DM/SDM level officers of the State Governments/UTs honoured the freedom fighter pensioners, from their States and UTs, with *Angavastram and shawl* at the homes of Freedom Fighters or the location earmarked by the State Governments/ UTs.

Alappuzha, Kerala   Jammu, J&K

State Governments honour Freedom Fighters on behalf of Hon'ble President of India on 09.08.2020.

(Source: State Governments)

12.49 Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana, there are 40 freedom struggle movements which have been recognized for the purpose of grant of Central Samman Pension. Out of the above 40 movements, details of the two latest movements viz. Hyderabad Liberation Movement and Goa Liberation Movement are given in following paragraphs.

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

12.50 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 Yojana. Accordingly, 98 border camps were recognized for the purpose of considering the claims of underground sufferings during the Hyderabad Liberation Movement. Subsequently, in July, 2004, MHA recognized 18 additional border camps for consideration of the claims on 10.09.2009 in order to streamline the procedure for grant of pension to genuine freedom fighters. These guidelines are being followed.

Goa Liberation Movement

12.51 During the movement for liberation of Goa, which lasted for many years, a large number of freedom fighters had undergone severe punishment at the hands of Portuguese authorities. The Goa Liberation Movement was spread over three phases as follows:

- Phase-I   From 1946 to 1953
- Phase-II   From 1954 to 1955
- Phase-III   From 1955 to 1961

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

12.52   On 04.07.2018, Government of India approved clubbing eight schemes under the Umbrella Scheme "Relief and Rehabilitation of Migrants and Repatriates" for continuation upto March, 2020 with an allocation of ₹ 3182.91 crore. From among the 8 schemes, FFR Division implements the following three schemes:

(a) Relief assistance to Sri Lankan refugees staying in camps in Tamil Nadu and Odisha.

(b) Grant-in-Aid to Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC) for administrative and social welfare expenses of Tibetan settlements.

(c) Rehabilitation Package for returnees and up-gradation of infrastructure of the Bangladeshi Enclaves and Cooch Behar District after exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh.

The Umbrella Scheme "Relief and Rehabilitation of Migrants and Repatriates" has been extended till 31.3.2021 by MoF OM NO. 42(2)/PF-II/2014 dated 10.01.2020.

Sri Lankan Refugees

12.53 A number of 3,04,269 Sri Lankan refugees have entered India in various phases between July, 1983 and August, 2012. The Government of India's approach is to grant relief on humanitarian grounds with the ultimate objective to repatriate them back to Sri Lanka. Relief is given pending such repatriation.

12.54 While 99,469 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka upto March, 1995, there has been no organized repatriation after March, 1995, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. As on 01.01.2021, there are 58,843 Sri Lankan refugees staying in 108 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and 54 refugees in Odisha. Besides, around 34,135 refugees are staying outside the camps, registered with the State Authorities in Tamil Nadu.

12.55 Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them on humanitarian grounds. These facilities include shelter in camps, cash doles, subsidized ration, clothing, utensils, medical care and educational assistance. The entire expenditure is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by GoI. An amount of ₹1154 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period between July, 1983 to 31.12.2020.

Tibetan Refugees

12.56 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.

12.57 As per the latest census 2019 conducted by Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC), the population of Tibetan refugees in India as on 31.12.2020 was 72,312. Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States of the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (21,353), Himachal Pradesh (14,973), Arunachal Pradesh (4,759), Uttarakhand (4,828), West Bengal (3,079), and UT of Ladakh (6,987). 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.

12.58 In order to bring about uniformity with respect to extending various facilities by the Central Government and State Governments to the Tibetan refugees settled in different parts of the country, MHA has issued the Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014.

12.59 The Government of India has sanctioned a scheme of providing grant-in-aid of ₹40 crore to His Holiness The Dalai Lama's CTRC over a period of five years commencing from 2015-16 to 2019-20 to meet the administrative and social welfare activities expenses of 36 Tibetan Settlement offices located in different States of the country. The amount of ₹40 crore has been released.

Rehabilitation of Returnees from former Indian Enclaves and Creation and Upgradation of Infrastructure in erstwhile Bangladeshi Enclaves in India and in Cooch Behar District of West Bengal

12.60 While considering the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill for implementing the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 the Standing Committee on External Affairs (2014-15) of Sixteenth Lok Sabha, had recommended *inter-alia* that the Government create a blueprint for development and integration of Bangladeshi enclaves in India, addressing issues of rehabilitation and compensation in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal.Government of India approved the scheme of rehabilitation of returnees from erstwhile Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and creation and up-gradation of infrastructure in former Bangladeshi enclaves in India and that of Cooch Behar District of West Bengal at the cost of ₹1005.99 crore. Out of this, ₹817.98 crore has been released to the Government of West Bengal upto 31.12.2020.

REPATRIATES COOPERATIVE FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD. (REPCO), CHENNAI

12.61 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 GoI. The total authorized share capital of the Bank is ₹500.25 crore and the subscribed and paid-up capital is ₹ 155.56 crore as on 31.03.2020 of which 49% is contributed by Government of India and approx 6.25 % by five southern states namely Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Karnataka and Kerela. Repatriates and other individuals have contributed the rest of paid-up capital. As per its bye-laws, the administrative control over Repco is, at present, with GoI. The Bank paid a dividend @20% for the year 2018-19.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

12.62 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by GoI and the 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 GoI. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on 31.12.2020) 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.

ENEMY PROPERTY

12.63 In the wake of Chinese and Pak aggressions in 1962 and 1965, respectively, the Enemy Properties Act, 1968 was enacted on 20.08.1968 under the Defence of India Rules, 1962 to provide for the continued vesting of those enemy properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (CEPI) both moveable and immoveable. Custodian of Enemy Property for India is a statutory post under Enemy Property Act, 1968. The basic functions of CEPI are identification, vesting, preservation, management and to take control over the property till its disposal by the Central Government as per provisions of the Act and Rules/Guidelines/Order made there under. The Office of CEPI, with headquarters at Delhi, is functioning with 03 branch offices located at Mumbai, Kolkata and Lucknow.

12.64 The Act was amended in 1977 and 2017. The Provisions for disposal of enemy property have been brought through the 2017 amendment. After amendment of the Principal Act in 2017, the Enemy Property Rules, 2015 have been amended vide Notification dated 21.03.2018. Further, Guidelines for disposal of immovable and movable enemy property, as well as, order has been issued to consider the cases aggrieved by the vesting order of CEPI. For disposal of enemy shares, both listed and unlisted, through the Department of Investment & Public Asset Management (DIPAM) a Notification has been issued on 18.02.2019. Further, for disposal of Gold & Silver Jewellery items, CEPI has been authorized to dispose of them through Government of India Mint, Mumbai vide Orders dated 16.12.2019.

12.65 Over the years, CEPI has vested 12,610 number of properties belonging to enemy nationals/ firms. These properties can be categorized in Movable Enemy Properties viz. shares, Gold/Silver ornaments and Immovable Enemy Property viz. land & buildings (commercial, residential, residential–cum commercial), water bodies, shops etc.

12.66 CEPI has realized a total of ₹ 3,172.12 crore disposal of moveable Enemy Properties which includes 7,49,24,623 shares (₹ 2704.73 crores) of 143 companies in 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and from sale of bonds/securities amounting to ₹ 467.39 crores.

12.67 CEPI has vested 1699.79 grams gold items and 28.896 kilogram Silver Ornaments. On the recommendation of Enemy Property Disposal Committee, Competent authority has approved for disposal of these items through India Government Mint as per provisions of the Act.

12.68 For effective preservation, management and speedy disposal of the enemy property, Enemy Property Information System has been developed. It is available to all the holders dealing with the subject matter. The System will expedite the identification and vesting of the enemy property.

12.69 To ascertain the present status of immovable enemy properties, the latest survey and valuation report has been asked for from all the States/UTs concerned. To expedite the process, Nodal Officers have been appointed to coordinate the above matter. The Ministry of Home Affairs is taking up the issue with the States through Nodal Officers and DMs/DCs concerned.

12.70 To give impetus for robust monitoring of the vested enemy properties, ICT is being used. The website for CEPI is live and is open to the public. The website may be accessed at https://enemyproperty.mha.gov.in/ .

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Chapter-13

WOMEN SAFETY

13.1   The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has set up a 'Women Safety Division' on 28.05.2018 to strengthen measures for safety of women in the country and instill greater sense of security in them through speedy and effective administration of justice in a holistic manner and by providing a safer environment for women. The Division is responsible for policy formulation, planning, coordinating, formulating and implementing projects/ schemes to assist States/ Union Territories to achieve the said objectives, including capacity building and modernization of forensic sciences; matters relating to prevention of crimes against women and children, members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, elderly persons and transgenders; trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants; prison reforms, correctional administration, prison/prisoner legislation; and Poisons Act, 1919; and matters related with National Crime Records Bureau.

Some of the important initiatives taken in the FY 2020-21 include

- 112 Single Emergency Response Support System is operational in 34 States/UTs.

- Central assistance for the Safe City project by the MHA for project implementation in 8 cities has increased to ₹1311.69 crore this year. States are using the Safe City Implementation Monitoring Portal (SCIM) for monitoring the project implementation. The projects are also regularly reviewed by the MHA.

- In order to strengthen the capacities in States/UTs for timely and effective investigation, project for strengthening the DNA analysis, cyber-forensics and related forensic facilities in State Forensic Science Laboratories, the project has been extended to 7 more States/ Union Territories (Goa, Odisha, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry) taking the total to 20 States/UTs in which the project is being implemented as part of Nirbhaya Fund Scheme. The total MHA funding now stands at ₹ 189.45 crore.

- States/UTs have commenced implementing the project for setting-up/strengthening Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) in all districts of the country and setting up Women Help Desks (WHDs) in Police Stations. MHA has given financial assistance of ₹200 crore under Nirbhaya Fund to the States/UTs. An online portal for the States/UTs to monitor progress as well as share best practices has been facilitated by the MHA.

- To enhance capacities and develop skill sets of Investigation Officers and Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers in State/ UTs, who are handling forensic evidence in sexual assault cases, Guidelines had been issued for collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence. A total of 13,602 Officers have been trained by Bureau of Police Reforms and Development and the Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences in the

collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases.

- Bureau of Police Reforms and Development has distributed 14,950 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection (SAEC) Kits to States and UTs. These SAEC Kits will facilitate the efficient collection, handling and storage of forensic evidence in cases of sexual assault.

- Using the CCTNS, NCRB has launched a 'Proclaimed offenders' module that provides online information on proclaimed offenders to the citizens.

- To ensure quality and standardisation in forensic examination, MHA, through the Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS), has issued Quality Manuals for accreditation of laboratories as per NABL standards (ISO 17025); Working Procedure Manuals in nine disciplines of Forensic Sciences; Quality Manuals and Working Procedure Manuals for Biology and DNA Divisions; Standard list of Equipment for establishing/upgrading of Forensic Sciences Labs.

Some of the important projects being undertaken by the Women Safety Division MHA in the country are:

Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) and Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS)

13.2   Availability of information on crimes and criminals is not only a contributing factor for timeliness and efficiency in criminal investigation, but also in facilitating use of this database for the purpose of crime analytics, research and policy making for crime prevention. In order to facilitate police in State/UTs with a common platform for collecting and sharing information on crimes and criminals at national level, MHA started implementation of CCTNS project in 2009 as an extension of the Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) project started in 2004. While CIPA was started for the purpose of computerization of the data in police stations on a stand-alone basis, CCTNS went a step further and sought to interconnect all police stations and higher police offices on a common digital platform for the purpose of collecting and sharing information on crime & criminals. The project was approved at a total cost of ₹ 2000 crore. As per the project plan, central financial assistance was given to the States/ UTs towards hardware, CCTNS software application, connectivity and training.

13.3   The broad objectives of the CCTNS project are to:

(a) Create a single repository of crime and criminal data.

(b) Provide contextual & parameterized search options at the State and National level for Law Enforcement Agencies to empower the investigator and impact detection and resolution.

(c) Offer convenient digital access of Police services to citizens such as request for verification of antecedents, getting progress in complaints filed etc.

(d) Inform policy and improved monitoring through timely crime trends and criminal reports.

13.4   Under CCTNS, all States/ UTs have set up dedicated State Data Centres (SDCs). After achieving a major part of the stated objectives, the project is presently in the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) phase, which is valid up to 31.03.2022. The CCTNS project is being implemented by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

13.5   At the same time, since 2015, the scope of the CCTNS project was extended beyond establishing of national database of crime and criminal records, to establishment of an Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS), by

integrating CCTNS with other pillars of the criminal justice system i.e. Prisons, Courts, Prosecution & Forensics with a view to strengthen the justice delivery system. National Informatics Centre (NIC) dashboard has been developed for the ICJS system which has the facility of enterprise free text search & the capability to search for an accused in a Police, Prison and Courts database. ICJS search and query is available in all the States/ UTs. It facilitates integration of all pillars of the criminal justice system to make the criminal investigation and justice delivery more efficient, transparent and to enable smart policing. Domain linkage as well as integration with other databases of central law enforcement agencies is being undertaken.

13.6 All the States/ UTs have also launched their State Citizen Portals for providing citizen centric police services which are connected to CCTNS and ICJS. Nine mandated critical Police services are being offered in the State Citizens Portal as part of the CCTNS project and include online registration of complaints, obtaining status of complaints, obtaining the copies of FIRs, details of arrested persons/ wanted criminals, tracking progress of registered complaints, reporting theft of properties, viewing & reporting missing persons data and submission of requests for issue/renewal of various NOCs. The citizens can also utilize the State Citizen Portal for placing a request for pre-employment verification. Particularly in case of gender crimes, early detection and certainty of rigorous punishment is seen to act as a viable deterrent. Critical outcomes of the CCTNS Project not only facilitate an aggrieved person to register complaints (not FIR) online from their homes, but also result in early detection and timely prosecutions by empowering Investigation Officers with information and standardizing police procedures, thereby making it an invaluable tool in strengthening safety and security of women.

Portal Snapshot - Citizen Services Portal by Rajasthan Police

13.7 National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has launched specific national level Police related Citizen centric services on CCTNS platform which can be accessed online at www.digitalpolicecitizenservices.gov.in . The services include:

(a) **Missing Person Search:** This service allows Citizens to search online for their missing kins from the national database of recovered unidentified found persons/ unidentified dead bodies.

(b) **Generate Vehicle NOC:** It allows citizens to ascertain the status of a vehicle before its second-hand purchase, as to whether it is

suspicious or clean as per Police records in the database. The search can be made against the National database based on the vehicle's details; one can generate and download the relevant NOC, required by the RTO before the transfer of ownership.

(c) Proclaimed offenders: With the help of the new service Citizens can use Proclaimed offenders search service to view and Print the Data of proclaimed offenders declared by the court. Citizens need to put specific details like Name, State, District, Date Range, FIR number to search in the criteria. As per the Police record in CCTNS database.
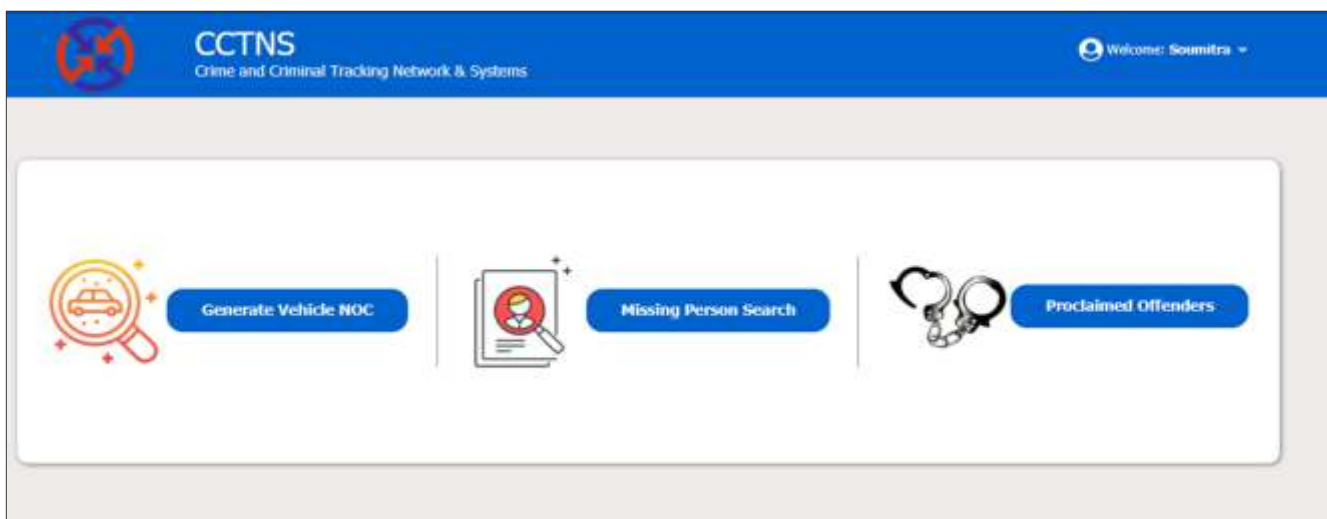
Citizen Service Portal

Achievements in FY 2020-21

13.8   CCTNS has achieved significant success in reach, connectivity and usage across all Police Stations in the country. States were also encouraged to create a State Citizen Portal (SCP) to offer a host of services. Progress in usage of the project is presented in the table below:

S. No.	Activity/ Area of Operations	Status (as on 31.12.2019)	Achievements (as on 31.01.2021)
1	Total Police Stations	15985	16177
2	CCTNS deployment to all Police Stations #	15152	15840
3	Connectivity in all Police Stations	15224	15644
4	Number of States/UTs where SDC connected with NDC	36	36
5	No. of police stations entering FIRs (100%) in CAS State Application	14992	15681
6	Number of FIRs registered in CCTNS	2.86 crore	6.90 crore
7	Number of States/UTs where all 9 citizen services are launched	34	35
8	Number of States/UTs who have launched a State Citizens Portal	36	36
9	Number of requests received from State/UT Citizen Portals	4.66 crore	6.46 crore

14306 Police Stations were originally included in CCTNS. Every year new police stations are added by States/UTs.
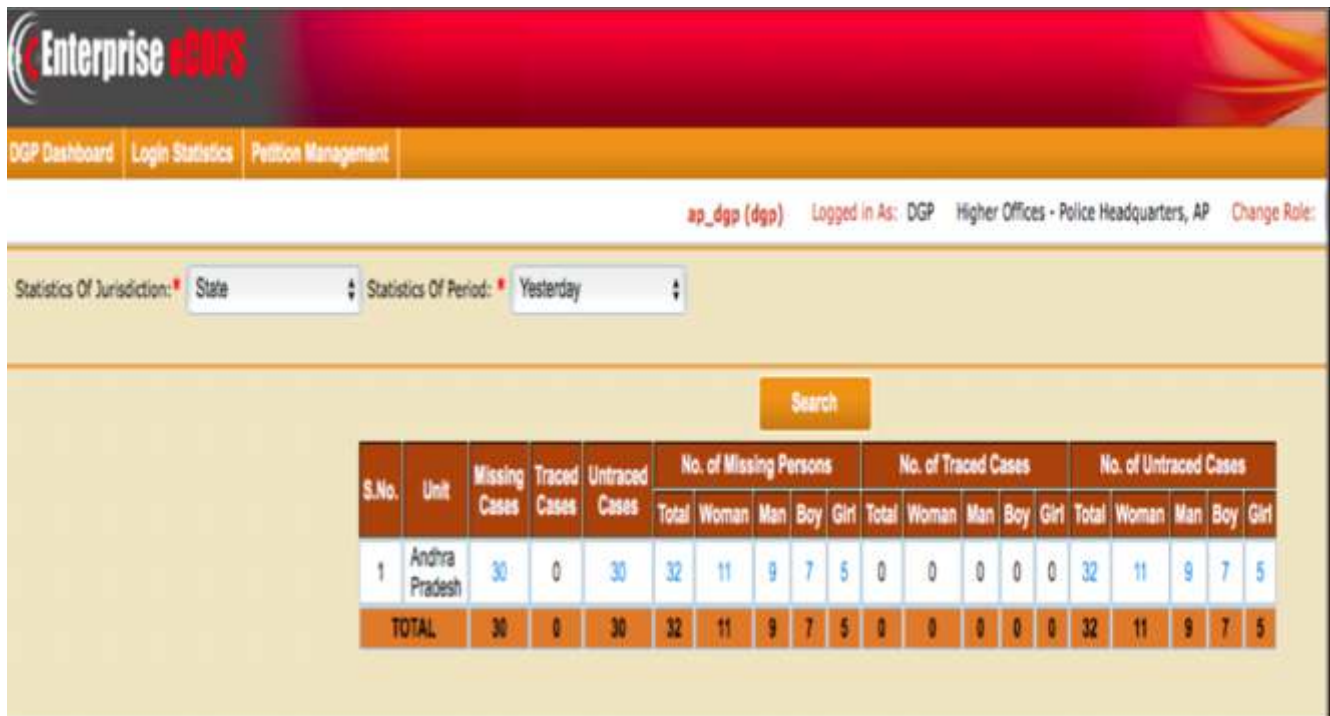
A screenshot of MIS used by police in Andhra Pradesh to monitor missing persons
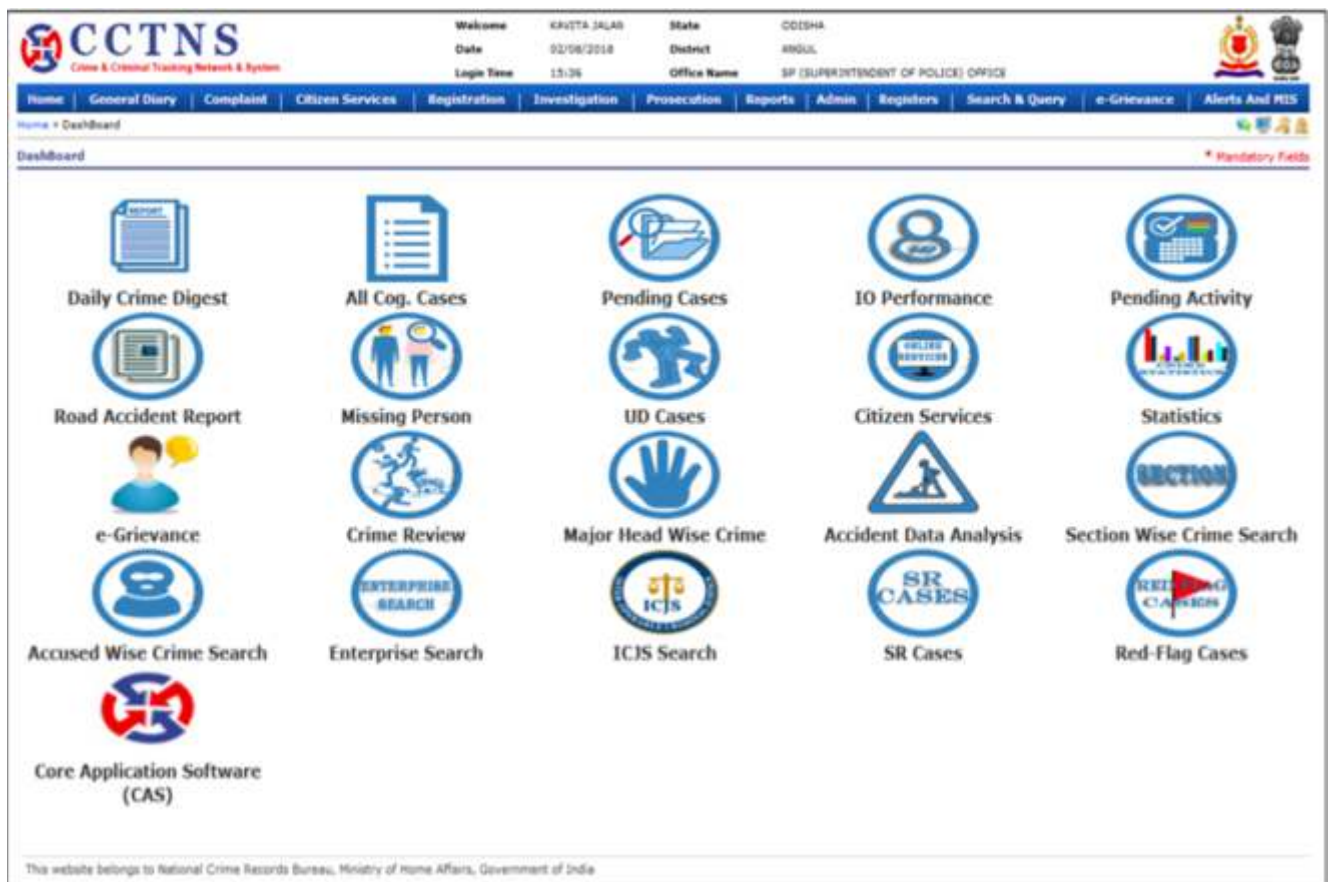
CCTNS MIS Dashboard at the level of SP Police, as used by Odisha Police
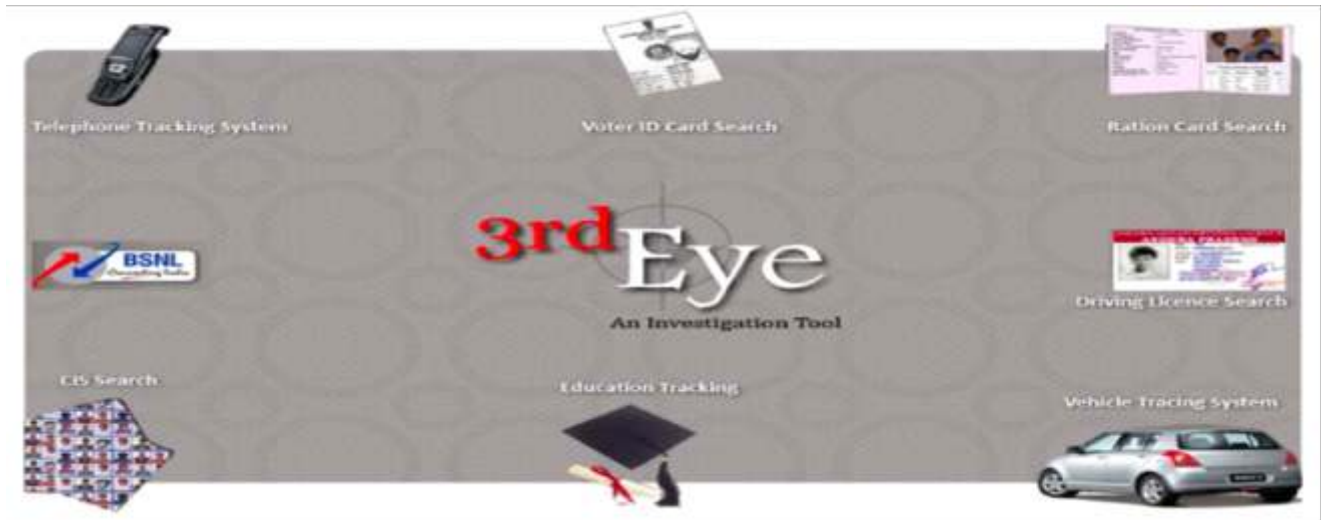
Special Investigative Tool developed by the Andhra Pradesh & Telangana Police,
as part of the CCTNS Project

13.9 Under the ICJS, an Adjournment Alert module has been developed as a step towards facilitating States/UTs to ensure timeliness in disposal of criminal cases. As per the new feature, whenever a Government Prosecutor seeks an adjournment in a criminal case more than twice, the system has a provision to send an alert to senior officers.

13.10 Cri-MAC (Crime Multi Agency Center) facility has been introduced for police stations and higher offices in all States/UTs to share information on heinous crime and other issues related to coordination in cases of inter-state crime. It can be used to spread alerts / information on crime and inter-state criminals to the States/UTs through email and SMS.

Cri-MAC Dashboard

13.11 NCRB has introduced a Modus Operandi (MO) module using Police and Prisons data. It can be accessed by the investigating officers online across the country. This feature is a vital investigative aid for police officers. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has set up a Modus Operandi Bureau (MOB) to conduct research. Training has also been held by NCRB on the MO module for police personnel.

National Database on Sexual Offenders

13.12 Leveraging the ICJS platform, the National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO), purposed to specifically impact and reduce crime and violence against women through identification of known and habitual sexual offenders, was launched in September 2018. The NDSO is available 24X7 to all Law Enforcement Agencies and enables antecedent verification and speedy detection in case of sexual offences. NDSO has data of more than 10.69 lakh sexual offenders in the country, which allow Investigating Officers to track habitual sex offenders besides initiating preventive measures against sexual offenses.

Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO)

13.13 In cases of sexual assault, where the Criminal Law (Amendment) 2018, Act has mandated completing of investigations within 2 months from the date of first report, the MHA has developed a Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO) portal for States/ UTs to track progress in detection and resolution of sexual offences based on CCTNS data. It is a cloud-based analytics portal available for the law enforcement agencies with drill-down feature starting from national level up-to FIR level. It can be used to generate reports and dashboards on ageing of cases and has ability to flag pendency at district and police station level to help expedite resolution.

13.14 The MHA has conducted a study to identify the best police stations in the country by introducing a level of objectivity and analysis into the process of ranking. Data inputs from CCTNS formed the core of this selection process which were supported by on-ground survey and citizen assessment. The criteria of selection included recording of sexual offences against women and children and their resolution within 60 days from registration, recording and resolution of crimes against SCs & STs and property offences. All States and UTs participated in this exercise. Top 3 police stations in the country for 2020-21 are Nongpok Sekmai, Manipur followed by AWPS-Suramangalam, Tamil Nadu and Kharsang, Arunachal Pradesh.

Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) Project

13.15 With a view to enable active use of technology to strengthen emergency response services, especially for safety of women in public places, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing a project titled 'Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)', with a budgetary outlay of ₹ 385.69 Crore under the Nirbhaya Fund. Government of India (Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications), has notified 112 as the emergency number for the country. ERSS is a pan-India, single, internationally recognized number 112-based Emergency Response Support System for various emergencies such as police, fire, ambulance, etc., with computer-aided dispatch of field resources accessible through calls, SMS, e-mail, panic button and the 112 India mobile app. The mandate of ERSS is to provide an operational platform which would support linking of various emergency service providers in States/UTs to 112 emergency number. The Project has the following objectives:

(a) Provide a convenient and standardized **'single emergency response number – 112'** integrated with all existing numbers like Dial 100, 108 etc.

(b) Provide a **24X7 capacity to receive input from various sources** including Voice Calls, SMS, Emails, Panic Buttons in phones, public transport & other locations etc.

(c) Provide **a 24X7 system for dispatch of field resources** (Police, Ambulance etc.) to the location of incidence through:

   i. Identification of location of person in distress.

   ii. Computer Aided timely dispatch of nearest field resources (one or more GPS enabled Emergency Response Vehicles) to mitigate or prevent escalation of distress.

(d) Provide standardized, user-friendly technology products like **Mobile Apps etc**. with a pan-India footprint.

(e) Integration **with other emergency systems.**

13.16 Under the ERSS Project, the MHA is extending financial assistance to all States/ Union Territories to operationalize 112 or integrate existing systems with 112, procure necessary hardware & software, and support Emergency Response (ER) vehicles fitted with GPS enabled Mobile Device Terminals (MDTs) to commence 112 based emergency operations in the States/ Union Territories.

A Video Board at the Emergency Response Centre to monitor and analyse actionable events registered through 112
(Source: CDAC)

13.17 In order to streamline implementation, MHA engaged C-DAC as a Total Service Provider (TSP) to develop and deploy a Contact Centre Solution Stack comprising of Computer Telephony Integration (CTI), Automatic Call Distribution (ACD), Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD), and Case Record Management (CRM). Additionally, C-DAC has developed a '112 India

Mobile App' providing features like continuous sending of distress signals with location data (to trace moving devices).

Achievements in FY 2020-21

13.18 This service has been operationalized in 34 States/UTs in the country. The States and districts where ERSS has commenced is as below:

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts in which ERSS has been launched
1.	Himachal Pradesh	All districts
2.	Ladakh	All districts
3.	Kerala	All districts
4.	Punjab	All districts
5.	Rajasthan	All districts
6.	Tamil Nadu	All districts
7.	Telangana	All districts
8.	Uttarakhand	All districts
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	All districts
10.	Madhya Pradesh	All districts
11.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	All districts
12.	Uttar Pradesh	All districts
13.	Lakshadweep	All districts
14.	Chandigarh	All districts
15.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	All districts
16.	Goa	All districts
17.	Karnataka	All districts
18.	Tripura	All districts
19.	Jharkhand	All districts
20.	Odisha	All districts
21.	Nagaland	Kohima, Dimapur, Mokokchung
22.	Maharashtra	Mumbai
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada, West Godavari, Guntoor Urban, Guntoor Rural, Kurnool
24.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Durg, Rajnandangaon, Kabirdham, Bastar (Jagdalpur City), Sarguja, Bilaspur, JanjgirChampa, Korba, Raigarh and Mahasamund.

25.	Gujarat	Aravali, BanasKantha, Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Mahisagar, Patan, Sabarkantha
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar, Jammu, Awantipora, Anantnag, Baramullah, Sopore, Ganderbal, Bandipora, Kulgam, Shopian,Kupwara,Doda, Kishtwar, Poonch, Rajouri, Ramban, Reasi, Samba, Udhampur
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry
28.	West Bengal	Baruipur, Diamond Harbour, Sunderban, Barasat, Basirhat, Bongaon, Howrah, Bidhannagar, Barrackpur, Murshidabad, Krishnanagar, Ranaghat, Hoogly, Birbhum, Purba Burdwan, Chandannagar, Howrah Rural, Paschim Midnapur, Purba Midnapur, Jhargram, Purulia, Bankura, Asansol, Malda, Dakshin Dinajpur, Raigung, Islampore, Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Siliguri, Jalpaiguri, Alipurduar, Coochbehar
29.	Mizoram	Aizwal, Kolasib, Lunglei, Champai
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papumpare city, Papumpare rural - Yupia, Eastsiang Pasighat
31.	Haryana	Panchkula
32.	Assam	Kamroop
33.	Manipur	Imphal West, Imphal East, Ukhrul, Kamjong, Senapati, Kangpokpi, Bishnupur, Thoubal, Kakching
34.	Meghalaya	Shillong

13.19 Today, 112 services are offered in 34 States/UTs and have resulted in over 30 dispatch every minute since its launch.

Some of the innovations and best practices across States/ UTs:
Telangana
• 112 ERC has been converged with multiple agencies, through a conference calling facility. This currently covers 101 (Fire services), 108 (medical services) and 181 (women help-line).
• Integration with panic buttons installed in private cab hailing services like Ola, Tora, Move in Sync and Prydo. Panic Buttons installed in buses operated by Telangana Tourism Department also call 112 when pressed.

- A first is the use of 112 First Responder smartphone App, to expand the response fleet by over 1,000 motorbike borne police personnel to address escalation in demand for services in peak hours.

Uttar Pradesh

- UP Dial 112 ERC operating out of Lucknow is providing language training in dialects to ensure clear communication, timely dispatch and support of citizens in distress across the State.

Chandigarh

- Chandigarh 112 is providing instant information access on events to respective Beat Officers using e-Beat App. This has resulted in two-way benefits - sharing of prior knowledge into the system as well as maintaining a track to ensure timely delivery of assistance and follow-up actions.

Delhi

- Event data pertaining to crimes is seamlessly shared with Crime & Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) to ensure timely registration of FIRs and commencement of investigations.

Chhattisgarh

- Promotion of 112 and its emergency services through Police Stations, accessing the networks of its officers to ensure routing of all calls to 112 and a sense of responsibility among responding officers, motivating them to outperform in the field when needed.

<center>**Some of the successes achieved by 112 are captured in the following anecdotes:**</center>

- **Jammu & Kashmir:** A call was received on 15.04.2020 from Haseena Begam from Bagh-i-Bahu, who asked for help informing that due to lockdown, she cannot arrange food and other essentials for her family. After taking all the necessary information from her, the call taker forwarded the same to the dispatcher and simultaneously the concerned Police Station. Soon, the lady was provided with food items and essentials at her residence.

- **Uttarakhand:** An SOS signal was received from 112 App on 09.10.2020 at 21:20 Hrs from a woman named Ms. Saraswati who was 29 years old and a resident of Madhopur Road, Roorkee. The woman contacted 112 and asked for help as there was a fire emergency at her residence. She informed that the gas cylinder at her residence caught fire and she was worried about something untoward.

- The information was quickly shared with the DCC Haridwar, Control Room Roorkee and the Police Station and Fire Station nearby were alerted immediately. Chetak 44, Chetak 49, Chetak 47 and the Thana Gangnahar Force were dispatched to the spot by DCC Haridwar. Owing to the cumulative efforts of the police personnel, the fire in the cylinder was extinguished. The woman expressed her gratitude to the Police and Fire Department and appreciated the prompt rescue and response.

- In another incident, a caller needed immediate medical assistance for his wife, a heart patient. Trapped near Matella band, Pithoragarh Road due to a landslide while on his way to Delhi for the

treatment, he called 112. The CRM agent at Dehradun sent this event to the DCC Pithoragarh while the SDRF team were simultaneously pressed into action. The Pithoragarh Police wasted no time to reach the spot and rescued the couple in their vehicle. The caller was all praise for Dial 112 and the swift action of the Pithoragarh Police.

• **West Bengal:** A call was received on 23.08.2020 at 03:27:00 PM to ERSS/112 call centre informing fire broke out near Thakur Nagar Railway Station. A caller named Mr. Amitava Dhali informed that a fire broke out near Thakur Nagar Railway Station. After taking the details from the caller, the call taker forwarded the case to the dispatcher. The dispatcher quickly communicated the case to Bangaon Fire Station and Gaighata Police Station. The officer at Gaighata Police Station quickly reached the spot with Fire Brigade and apprehended the situation which saved the lives and property.

• **Tripura:** During the period, the 112 Emergency Response Centre (ERC) at Tripura had received numerous calls from sick and elderly citizen for assistance ranging from helping them draw pension to fetch life-saving medicines and reach hospital/home. Apart from utilizing resources available under ERSS to meet the expectations of callers, services of District Police and Armed Police Battalion have been availed on a few cases. Notable among them is on 23.04.2020, when a request to arrange life saving drug for Senior Citizen, Smt. Hiran Bala Rudrapaul (85) of Dalak Samatal Para, a remote locality under Gomati District was received. The location of the caller was about 45 kms away from District Headquarters. Considering the importance of the medicine and non-availability of mode of public convenience nearby, assistance of Armed Police Battalion located in that area was availed. A Tripura Police Officer of 5th Battalion (Tripura State Rifles) arranged and delivered the medicine the next day. As on 29.04.2020, the ERC at Tripura had helped 98 Senior Citizens.

• On 13.04.2020, a home quarantined family at the outskirts of Agartala City was not able to go out to buy life saving drugs and their friends and neighbors refused to help due to fear of contracting infection. The family sought assistance and an Emergency Response unit was allotted to buy and deliver medicine, fresh fruits and other urgent articles. The family has expressed gratitude for valuable assistance in an hour of crisis.

Arrangement of life saving medicines for Senior Citizens during COVID19 lockdown in Tripura

(Source: Tripura Police)

- **Andhra Pradesh:** A call was received from Shri Betala Ravi Kumar at dial 112 ERSS, who called to inform that a lady had jumped into the Krishna River from Prakasam Barrage. The call taker quickly acted and informed to Vijayawada Town Police Station SHO. The SHO along with team left for the provided location and in coordination with the swimmer, APSP Battalion and constable Shri Suresh Babu they rescued the life of Vijayendra Lakshmi Tirumala, a 24 year old girl resident of Mutyalampadu. She was immediately taken to the Vijayawada Government Hospital for the necessary treatment and later, she was handed over to her parents safely. Her parents expressed their gratitude to the Police Department and officials for saving their daughter's life.

Safe City Projects

13.20   The Government has been focused on women-led development. In order to facilitate this, it is necessary to ensure a feeling of safety and security of women for greater participation in public spaces and in economic activities, especially in large metro cities which provide opportunities for livelihoods. With this objective, the Ministry of Home Affairs has approved Safe City projects in 8 large cities, i.e. Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Kolkata, and Mumbai. The projects have been prepared by State Governments taking into account the need for identification of hot spots for crimes against women for development of critical assets in urban areas including infrastructure, technology adoption and capacity building in community through awareness programmes. The projects are being funded as a centrally sponsored scheme. A total of ₹ 3,080.16 crore has been approved for these projects with Nirbhaya Fund and MHA Budget.

13.21   In preparing the Safe City projects, States/UTs have consulted the Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeITY), respective Municipal & Police Commissioners of respective cities and civil society organizations connected to the purpose, and comprise of a mix of solutions relevant for the city and its communities. Inter-alia, some of the assets being developed/ supported under the Safe City Projects initiative are:

- **An integrated approach including moveable and immoveable assets** in city infrastructure like GIS linked mapping of crime hot spots, smart LED street lighting to reduce dark spots, installation of modern CCTV cameras connected to Command/ Control Centres with capacities like Automated Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras, development of safe zone clusters in identified crime hot spots including installation of toilets, installation of Panic Buttons in public places and transportation, transit dormitories for women and children among others. Some assets to address gaps in existing ecosystems as well as to integrate with plans in Smart City projects are also included.

- **Critical Human Resource assets** like the development and deployment of all women patrol teams such as SHE teams, teams for First Responder Vehicles like the Abhayam vans in Ahmedabad, development and resourcing of all women Police Stations, deployment of women Counselors in Police Stations to increase accessibility and empathy, among others. Based on the

successful Bharosa Model of Hyderabad, setting up of such One-Stop Crisis Centers in other cities is being supported. Better investigative resources like Forensic & Cyber Crime Cells are also included in some of the cities.

- **Critical soft assets** like gender sensitization awareness campaigns, legal literacy campaigns and capacity building and other service providers in collaboration with community and civil society organizations have also been included in some of the cities.

Lucknow Safe City Pink Police Outposts to increase approachability of police officers for women

(Source: Lucknow Police)

Strengthening of DNA facilities in State Forensic Labs

13.22   DNA analysis is one of the time-tested scientific forensic technologies used in investigation of crime and is highly relevant in cases of sexual offences and other heinous offences. As part of a strategy to facilitate greater efficiency in investigations and secure higher convictions in cases of sexual offences, the Government has undertaken modernizing of not only its Central Forensic Sciences Laboratories but is also assisting States/ UT in capacity building of DNA analysis facilities in Forensic Science Laboratories on a mission mode.

13.23   As part of the Nirbhaya Fund scheme, MHA has approved projects for strengthening DNA analysis facilities in 20 States at a total cost

of ₹189.45 crore. The States have been prioritised on the basis of pendency of cases and demand assessment by them. The assistance will enable States to procure and use advanced scientific equipment and develop their forensic facilities. Items proposed to be added to Forensic Science Laboratories under the approved projects have been identified by the States themselves through a process of gap-analysis, and include Autoclave and Automated DNA Extractor Systems to isolate DNA from collected samples, DNA Sequencer, Centrifuges, Real-time PCR, Genetic Analyzer equipment to facilitate detection & matching of samples with collected evidence during investigation. The project also provides for State/UTs to engage expert scientists for analysis of crime exhibits for timely support to Investigating Officers in sexual assault cases.

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JAMMU, KASHMIR AND LADAKH AFFAIRS

14.1 The Department of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh Affairs deals with all matters relating to the Union Territories (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, including Counter-terrorism within Jammu & Kashmir and coordination with respect to subjects/ matters, except those specifically allotted to any other Ministry/Department of the Government of India. The Department also coordinates with various Ministries/Departments for the accelerated implementation of various Flagship schemes and Individual Beneficiary Centric Schemes of Government of India, major projects of economic importance including the Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP) in Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh.

Application of Central Laws and State Laws to both the new UTs

14.2 After reorganisation of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir into UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh, as on 31.10.2019, all the remaining Central laws which were not applicable earlier were also applied to the UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh after the issuance of necessary notifications as per the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.

14.3 The work relating to necessary adaptations to the Central Laws and State Laws was also completed in line with Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.

14.4 The Jammu and Kashmir Official Language Act, 2020 came into force with effect from 29.09.2020. While Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu, Hindi and English languages have become official Languages of UT of J&K, a provision have been made in the Act that the Administrator would take necessary steps to strengthen the existing institutional mechanisms such as the Academy of Art, Culture and Languages for the promotion and development of regional languages of the UT i.e Punjabi, Pahari and Gojri.

14.5 The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 was promulgated on 07.01.2021 for merging the existing cadre of Jammu and Kashmir with Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union Territories (AGMUT) Cadre for Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service and for providing greater clarity in Section 13 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019. Subsequently, this Ordinance has been replaced by the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Act, 2021 which has been notified on 26.02.2021.

Establishing Grassroot Level Democracy in Jammu and Kashmir

14.6 After the successful conduct of elections for Panches, Sarpanches, Block Development Councils and District Development Council, the 3-tier Panchayati Raj system has now been

established in the UT in line with the Constitution of India.

Security Situation in Jammu and Kashmir

14.7   J&K has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for about three decades. Since the advent of militancy in J&K in the 1990s, 14,091 Civilians and 5,356 Security Force (SF) personnel had lost their lives (upto 2020). The trends of terrorist violence in J&K during the last few years are shown in the table given below:

Year	Incidents	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2014	222	47	28	110
2015	208	39	17	108
2016	322	82	15	150
2017	342	80	40	213
2018	614	91	39	257
2019	594	80	39	157
2020	244	62	37	221

14.8   Militancy in J&K is intricately linked with infiltration of terrorists from across the border. As per reports, infiltration attempts and net infiltration in J&K since 2014 are indicated in the table below:

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Infiltration attempts	222	121	371	419	328	216	99
Net Estimated infiltration	65	33	119	136	143	138	51

14.9   The security situation in J&K is monitored and regularly reviewed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Army, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and other security agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) also monitors the security situation closely and continuously in tandem with all the above agencies and the Ministry of Defence. The multi-pronged approach to contain cross-border infiltration also includes multi-tiered deployment along the international Border / Line of Control, border fencing, improved intelligence and operational coordination, equipping Security Forces with advanced weapons and taking proactive action against infiltrators.

14.10   MHA has also approved the raising of 5 IR Battalions, 2 Border Battalions and 2 Women Battalions. The recruitment has already been completed for 5 IR Battalions.

14.11   In order to further strengthen the security apparatus, the Government of India has provided ₹ 9,120.69 crore (including ₹ 448.04 crore till 31.12.2020) to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir under the Security Related Expenditure (Police) scheme since its inception.

Skilling and enhancing employment opportunities

14.12   After the successful completion of the

UDAAN scheme by 31st December, 2018 under which 48,598 candidates were selected for training, 44,387 candidates had joined training, 38,942 had completed training and 24,193 candidates were offered jobs and 18,698 candidates employed in the Corporate Sector. Now the rural and urban youth including school dropouts are being imparted job-oriented training in various sectors such as ITeS, Sales and Customer Service and Hospitality etc. under the 'HIMAYAT' scheme being run by the Ministry of Rural Development for Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh regions. In order to step up efforts under HIMAYAT, Phase-II of the scheme is being implemented under the Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP), 2015. The initial period of 5 years has been extended up to 2022 and the total outlay has been increased to ₹ 1,781.66 crore. As per the approved Action Plan for 2019-22, the target is to train 1,43,299 youths in Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. Under this Scheme up to December, 2020, 15,377 candidates have been trained, 6,397 youths are undergoing training and 6,609 youth have received employment.

Bharat Darshan/Watan-Ko Jano Programme

14.13   In order to provide exposure to the youth about the social and cultural diversity of India and also to show them the cultural and socio-economic developments taking place in other parts of the country, Bharat Darshan/ Watan Ko Jano Program was organized virtually on various social media platforms considering precautions for COVID-19.

14.14   In view of the prevalent situation due to COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, funds have been provided to CAPFs, J&K Police and the Government of J&K for conducting Medical Camps, Veterinary Camps for distributing COVID Kits in UT of J&K and UT of Ladakh.

Women Empowerment

14.15   After setting up a center in District Kupwara with the help of Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in which 5,194 women were trained, including 1,570 Master Trainers, in various livelihood crafts, two more centers at Ganderbal and Leh with Sub-Centre at Kargil have also been approved for training of 4,500 women and 590 Master trainers. So far, 2,541 Trainees and 345 Master Trainers have now been trained under this Project as well.

Support to Migrants, Displaced Persons and Refugees

14.16   Due to onset of militancy in the early 1990s, 64,827   Kashmiri Pandit families along with some Sikh and Muslim families migrated from Kashmir Valley to Jammu, Delhi and other parts of the country. Similarly, nearly 1,054 families from the hilly areas of Jammu migrated to Jammu plains. As per the records of registration available with the Relief and Migrant Commissioner, Government of Jammu and Kashmir, at present 43,618 registered Kashmiri migrant families are settled in Jammu, 19,338 families are settled in Delhi/NCR and 1,995 families in a few other States/UTs in the country.

14.17 With a view to resettle Kashmiri Migrants in the valley the Ministry of Home Affairs has approved 3,000 jobs with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir under PMRP-2008 and additional 3,000 jobs with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir under PMDP-2015. In order to provide accommodation to these 6,000 Kashmiri Migrant employees in the valley, construction of 6,000 Transit Accommodations at an outlay of ₹ 920 crore has also been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Under the Scheme, 1,025 dwelling units have been

completed/substantially completed and 1488 flats are under construction.

14.18 Under PMDP-2015, financial assistance of ₹ 5.50 lakh is also being disbursed to the 36,384 displaced families from PoJK, Chhamb and Niabat settled in Jammu and Kashmir. The Government of India has further approved similar financial assistance for inclusion of those Displaced Persons (DP) families, out of 5,300 DP families of PoJK 1947, who initially opted to move outside the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir but later on returned and settled in Jammu and Kashmir. A total of ₹ 1371.13 crore has been disbursed to 31,670 beneficiaries till 31st December 2020.

14.19 Financial assistance of ₹ 5.5 lakh per family has also been approved by the Government of India with an outlay of ₹ 317.02 crore for 5,764 families of West Pakistan Refugees (WPRs) who migrated from several areas of West Pakistan in the aftermath of the partition of 1947 and settled in different parts of the Jammu region.

Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP-2015)

14.20 Hon'ble Prime Minister announced a development package of ₹ 80,068 crore for the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir comprising of 63 major projects in critical sectors namely Road, Power, New and Renewable Energy, Tourism, Health, Education, Water Resources, Sports, Urban Development, Defence, Textile etc. Out of 63 projects, 54 projects are being implemented in UT of J&K with an outlay of ₹ 58,627 crore. 20 projects have been completed/ substantially completed and others are at various stages of implementation. As on 30th November, 2020, an amount of ₹ 32,136 crore have been released for various projects, out of which ₹ 30,553 crore have been utilized.

Subsidised Helicopter Services

14.21 The ongoing scheme of subsidized helicopter services in UT of Jammu and Kashmir, UT of Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh provides connectivity to remote areas that are inaccessible by road or even when connected by road, remain cut off during winter due to heavy rain/snowfall. The scheme has been extended till March, 2021. As per the Scheme, Government of India is sharing 75% of subsidy and remaining 25% share of subsidy is borne by the concerned Government.

UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

14.22 Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) lies to the north of the Indian states of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and to the west of Ladakh. It shares a 221 km international boundary with Pakistan in Jammu region. The total area of J&K is 120355 sq. km. [including Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK)], making it the 12th largest State/UT of India occupying 3.66% of the country's geographical area.

Population

14.23 As per the Census of India 2011, the Union Territory of J&K occupies 19th rank in population, with 1,22,67,013 people in the two distinct regions of Kashmir and Jammu.

Economy

14.24 The projected Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) estimates for the year 2019-20 at constant (2011-12) prices and current prices is ₹ 1,19,814.06 crore and ₹ 1,73,679.26 crore. The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant (2011-12) prices and current prices are roughly estimated at ₹ 97,125.71 crore and ₹ 1,44,622.50 crore respectively for the year 2019-20.

Road Connectivity

14.25 About 5,000 km of the road length is likely to be macadamized to improve the riding surface in J&K under various programmes. Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Youjana (PMGSY) programme, 140 schemes are completed with a road length of 1,600 km benefitting about 30 lakh people.

Jal Shakti

14.26 Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the UT of J&K envisages to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) capable of providing quality drinking water meeting BIS 10500 standards @ 55 litre per capita per day on a sustainable basis to approximately 10.35 lakh unconnected rural Households (HHs) with Piped Water Supply (PWS) with an approximate funding of ₹ 10,226.00 crore.

14.27 As on 01.04.2020, there are 7.82 lakh registered PWS connections out of 18.17 lakh Households and is about 43% of the total households, which is much more than the national average of 20.81%. 100% coverage of piped water supply to all 18.17 lakh rural households by September 2022 has been envisaged. Besides, coverage of piped water, supply to all the uncovered Schools and Anganwad is targeted by March 2021.

14.28 The long pending Shahpur Kandi project on river Ravi has been revived after decades and the work has been started. This will irrigate 53,927 ha. by 2023. The Ujh project, which is a multipurpose project, is in the advanced stage of sanction. This will irrigate 76,929 Hectares of land and generate 196 MWs of hydro power.

Energy

14.29 Presently the UT of J&K has harnessed the hydro potential of 3,504.90 MW against the estimated potential of 20,000 MW. Five more projects are under implementation which are expected to add another 4,870 MWs. Foundation stone for Kiru Hydro Electric Project of 624 MW has been laid and all the related works have been started. All clearances and exemptions in respect of Kwar Hydro Electric Project of 540MW are in place and tender for civil works has been issued. Work on the 850 MW Ratle Hydro Electric Project has started. The construction work of 12 MW Karnah HEP in Kupwara has commenced from September 2020. The Project shall be built at an estimated cost of ₹ 123 crore under PMDP grant with a completion time of 42 months from the date of award.

14.30 Under the recently announced Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan 2020, the Ministry of Power, Government of India (GoI) has sanctioned ₹ 11,500 crore for the power sector. Keran and Mundian villages located right on the Line of Control (LoC) were earlier getting only 3 hours of power supply from diesel generators. The said villages have now been provided Grid Connectivity with the laying of 36 km long 33 KV line.

14.31 One of the important reforms undertaken by UT of J&K is unbundling of the Power department into 5 new corporations namely Jammu Power Distribution Corporation Limited (JPDCL), Kashmir Power Distribution Corporation Limited (KPDCL), Jammu & Kashmir Power Transmission Corporation Limited (JKPTCL), Jammu & Kashmir Power Corporation Limited (JKPCL) and Jammu & Kashmir Power Development Corporation Limited (JKPDCL).

Languishing Projects

14.32 After Identification of over 6,000 Languishing projects in July 2018, Government

of J&K came up with a creative idea of establishing Jammu & Kashmir Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation (JKIDFC) to raise loans of up to ₹ 8,000 crore to fund the completion of these projects. Till Date, 2231 Projects at an amount of ₹ 6,413.27 crores have been approved, out of which 708 projects at an amount of ₹ 938.41 crores have been completed.

Urban Infrastructure

14.33 **Metro Railways:** DPRs for an amount of ₹10,600 crore for two light metro transit projects in Jammu and Srinagar have been prepared by M/s RITES and the proposals have been submitted to the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

14.34 **Housing Policy**: Large regional development initiatives with over 1,00,000 units of new housing units have been planned in a modern and metropolitan environment. 77,553 beneficiaries have been identified under this programme and so far 55,220 dwelling units have been sanctioned to be constructed. 8,239 houses have been completed so far.

Tourism and Culture

14.35 Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, eleven (11) projects have been completed so far and another 20 projects will be completed by the end of 31.03.2021. Under Swadesh Darshan Scheme (PMDP) concept plans costing ₹ 300 crore under Heritage Circuit, Eco-Tourism and Adventure Circuit have been approved in principle, by the Ministry of Tourism. The DPR for Eco Circuit has been submitted and DPRs for other two Circuits, Heritage and Adventure are under formulation.

14.36 A comprehensive plan for rejuvenation/ development of Mansar (Lake) has been submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, GoI at an estimated cost of ₹ 198.36 crore. Projects for Development of Shiv Shakti Dham, Ambkhori, Sunder Bani, Rajouri and Development of Ganga Ghat River Choti Ganga near Thanda Pani Bridge, Sundarbani, Rajouri have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism.

14.37 Construction of the Tourist Interpretation Centre & Trade Facilitation Centre (TFC) at Dargah Hazratbal has been completed under the National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Drive (PRASAD). Two Projects for Development of Tourist Infrastructure for Uttar Bani and Purmandal have been submitted to the Ministry of Tourism for consideration. Besides, projects for Sufi Circuit have been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Tourism for funding under PRASAD/ Swadesh Darshan.

Health

14.38 Jammu & Kashmir Health Scheme has been approved for the UT of J&K in convergence with Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) to provide free of cost insurance cover up to ₹ 5 lakhs per household per year.

14.39 In order to meet the additional requirement of Medical Oxygen facilities in the prevailing situation of COVID-19, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has started installation of Oxygen Generation Plants/ Manifold Gas Pipeline system in 37 COVID dedicated Health institutions at a cost of ₹223.80 crore under Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) Budget 2020-21. Besides, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GoI has provided 908 additional ventilators for various hospitals of the UT in view of the COVID-19 pandemic.

14.40 A multipronged strategy was adopted by

the Government of Jammu & Kashmir for revamping the health sector by way of improving health care delivery services, up-gradation of health infrastructure, improvement in supply chain mechanism and reforms in Medical and Nursing Education. This has led to overall improvement of the key health indicators of the UT of J&K over the years. The recent values of vital health indicators of the UT are:

- The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR) of J&K has reached single digit at 9.8 per 1000 live births, recording a 13.3 points decrease.

- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined to 16.3 with a decrease of 16 points.

- Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) has declined to 18.5 with a decrease of 19 points.

- Sex Ratio at birth has also recorded an improvement from 923 to 976.

- Antenatal Check-ups (ANC) of pregnant mothers in the first trimester have increased from 76.7% to 86.6%.

- Institutional births have increased from 85.5% to 92.4%.

- Percentage of fully immunized children (12-23 months) against vaccine preventable diseases has increased to 96.5% which is the second highest in the country.

- Life Expectancy at Birth in J&K has reached 74 years, which is highest in the country after Kerala and Delhi, while the national average is 69.4 years.

School Education

14.41 JK-DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) and Vidya Daan Apps/ Portals were launched in J&K on 26.06.2020.

Different Online Capacity Building Programs and Webinars for Students and Teachers have been organized during the Lockdown period.

14.42 Promoting the use of National Educational Portals like e-Paathshala and DIKSHA through various means: Organization of webinar on "Life beyond Marks" on 03.07.2020 which benefitted 7,900 viewers. Webinar organized on Prime Minister Special Scholarship Scheme for students of Jammu & Kashmir (PMSSS) 2020-21 on 28.07.2020.

- **Student Health Card:** A Student Health Card was designed by Directorate of Mid-Day Meal in association with National Health Mission, with the aim of benefitting around 12 lakh students in classes 1 to 12. The total number of health cards distributed to enrolled students stands at 12.08 lakh.

- **Mid-Day Meal:** Cooked Meals were not served to children due to COVID-19. However, in compliance of Ministry of Education, GoI's directions regarding Food Security Allowance (FSA) to children during closure of schools, dry ration (Rice) was distributed among the children at their doorstep.

Higher Education

14.43 In order to achieve the objective of access and equity, 50 new Government Degree Colleges in the uncovered areas of Jammu & Kashmir sanctioned during the financial year 2018-19, have been made operational. Land has been identified almost at all the places and the colleges have been established in makeshift arrangements.

14.44 New initiatives have been started in the Colleges by providing IT enabled classrooms, automation of libraries, e-learning and in this

regard digital interactive boards, digital indexing of books have been put in place in 54 colleges.

Skill Development

14.45 Reforms in Technical Education have been rolled out, by way of revamping of admission process in Polytechnics. Placement of about 275 candidates was ensured during the placement drives conducted at Govt. Polytechnics at Srinagar, Jammu, Ganderbal and ITI, Srinagar.

14.46 As a joint venture between Government of Jammu & Kashmir and Tata Technologies, ₹361.00 crore project for Government Polytechnics at Baramulla & Jammu has been completed for establishment of Centre for Invention, Innovation, Incubation & Training (CIIIT).

Youth Engagement

14.47 MISSION YOUTH J&K - MY J&K, is the first of its kind initiative of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir to provide the youth with enabling opportunities to realise their massive potential. It is an ambitious programme aimed at positively engaging youth in socio-economic development of J&K through a multi-pronged strategy involving all necessary systematic interventions. The areas of focus in 'MY J&K' include Livelihood Generation, Education/Skill Development, Counselling (Psycho-Social & Career), Systematic Financial Assistance, Sports and Recreation.

14.48 A customized livelihood generation scheme for the youth of J&K named *'Mumkin'* has been launched by the Hon'ble LG, J&K. Under *'Mumkin'*, the Government is acting as a facilitator for the youth to establish a sustainable livelihood in the transport sector with 'zero margin money'.

Agriculture

14.49 The credit disbursal targets of Agriculture and allied sectors for the current financial year has been increased by 2.5 times against the last year disbursement of ₹8,307 crore. The number of farmers from J&K receiving direct financial assistance under the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN) has crossed the 1 million mark.

14.50 Rural Entrepreneurs (Rural youth and farmers as an entrepreneur), Cooperative Societies of farmers, Registered Farmer Societies, Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs) and Panchayats are now eligible for financial assistance for the establishment of Custom Hiring Centres and Hi-tech Hubs.

14.51 National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) was launched at the Fruit & Vegetable Market, Parimpora, Srinagar and Narwal (Jammu) to connect local fruit and vegetable farmers with the National Agriculture Platform.

14.52 The Marketing Intervention Scheme (MIS) for Apple was introduced to stabilize the market of Apple and to contain distress sales.

14.53 Under 'Operation Green's TOP to TOTAL', 50% subsidy will be provided for transportation of selected Horticulture/Agriculture crops from identified districts. A 50% subsidy is being provided for a period of 3 months for putting up Agriculture/Horticulture yield in Controlled Atmosphere Stores.

Animal/Sheep Husbandry

14.54 Poultry Policy 2020, Integrated Dairy Development and Integrated Sheep Development Scheme have been formulated. 284 cases were sanctioned by the Animal Husbandry Department for establishment of Dairy units

under Integrated Development Scheme.

14.55 The Integrated Poultry development programme scheme was launched by the Department of Animal/ Sheep Husbandry Department. 7.00 lakh vaccinations have been conducted under the National Animal Control Programme (NADCP). 37,000 Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) were issued to the Dairy/ Sheep breeder farmers. 160.29 lakh kgs of mutton was produced by the Animal/ Sheep Husbandry Department and 1050.79 lakh kg Poultry meat has been produced up to September 2020.

Forest, Ecology & Environment

14.56 The Forest Department launched an integrated plantation initiative under the name "Green Jammu & Kashmir Drive" wherein Panchayats, Civil Society, Educational institutions, Para-Military Forces were involved and a total of 31.99 lakh plants were planted up to December, 2020.

14.57 Jammu & Kashmir Forest Research Institute (JKFRI) has supplied 15.84 lakh quality plants of different species to various wings of the Forest Department and other agencies during the year 2020-21 up to September 2020. Under Atma Nirbhar Bharat, 3.78 lakh man-days were generated up to December, 2020.

New Industrial Development Scheme for J&K, 2021

14.58 The Government has approved a new Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of Jammu & Kashmir. For the first time, any industrial incentive scheme is taking industrial development to the block level and will promote far flung areas of J&K. The scheme will remain in force up to the year 2037 with a total outlay of ₹ 28,400 crore. The scheme will encourage new investment, substantial expansion and also nurture the existing industries in J&K. It aims at providing employment to over 4.5 lakh people and equitable, balanced and sustainable socio economic development of the region.

Local Bodies Empowerment

14.59 **Powers to Urban Local Bodies:** The Administrative Council under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble LG accorded approval to the devolution of functions, functionaries, and funds to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), in alignment with the mandate of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. The proposal contains, among others details of posts, institutions, funds and functions to be transferred along with proposed timelines for transfer. Under this programme Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils/ Committees were authorized to go ahead for execution of different works@ ₹ 5.00 crore, ₹ 1.00 crore and ₹0.50 crore respectively which aggregates to ₹57.50 crore.

14.60 **Back to Village 3:** The 3rd phase of "Back to Village"(B2V3) aimed at energising government functioning on ground and at infusing a greater enthusiasm, responsiveness, and accessibility in government functioning at the cutting-edge level, after the long gap caused due to COVID-19. Under this initiative, about 6,000 new works have been started, 4,440 sports kits were distributed among the youth. Besides, 2,430 Grih Pravesh ceremonies were organized and 3,959 Dustbins distributed in the Panchayats.

14.61 About 15,200 employment cases have been sanctioned during the initiative. Youth entrepreneurs were accommodated under various schemes tailor-made with their activities. An amount of ₹ 242 crore has already been sanctioned for the youth entrepreneurs.

14.62 **Jan Abhiyan:** The "Back to village" (B2V3) was preceded by a 21-day Jan Abhiyan that led to the build up to the actual B2V3 programme. The Jan Abhiyan began on 10.09.2020 with a formal inauguration by the Hon'ble LG and continued till 01.10.2020. The programme aimed at implementation of its three essential components viz. "Adhikar Abhiyan/ Muhim Barai-e-Haqooq, Unnat Gram Abhiyan/ Dehi Taraqiyati Muhim and the Jan Sunwai Abhiyan/ Awami Sunwai Muhim". It was followed by Block Diwas on every Wednesday being held across the UT. During the entire Jan Abhiyan and the Block Diwas, more than 5 lakh certificates were issued (Domicile, category, Death/Birth, disability). More than 70,000 ration cards have been Aadhaar Seeded. About 50,000 families have been covered under Health Insurance schemes.

14.63 **My Town My Pride:** The Urban Development department has commenced the said programme to reach out to the people at the grassroot level in ULBs of J&K on the same analogy as B2V (Back to village) was initiated by the Rural Development Department. Nearly 6 lakh persons in all the ULBs of UT participated in the programme. More than 250 beneficiaries under PMAY (U) who have completed their dwelling units have been handed over the keys on account of Griha Pravesh. In addition to this 250 Self Help Groups (SHGs) were formed during this Programme.

Reforms

14.64 **Industrial Package:** A comprehensive package of ₹ 1,350 crore has been announced by the government to provide growth momentum in various sectors of the economy. A plethora of administrative and financial measures were also announced as part of this package.

14.65 **Business Reform Programme:** Under Ease of Doing Business, development of Online Modules and Single Line Window Clearance has been introduced. In addition, e-Auctioning of Mining Blocks in Geology and Mining Sector initiatives have been undertaken.

14.66 **e-Auction of Minerals:** The Department of Mining has so far successfully conducted e-Auction of over 350 blocks. The Government has realized a revenue of over ₹ 150 crore so far through the process of e-Auction of Minor Mineral Blocks, which is expected to double in the next few months.

14.67 **Land Laws:** The Revenue Department has undertaken a major Administrative Reform by switching from the traditional manual system of Registration of Documents to the Computerized Registration System by adopting National Generic Documents Registration System (NGDRS) which is a citizen friendly, transparent and time saving system. The move has been taken as part of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) along with e-Stamping.

14.68 The Hon'ble LG, J&K, rolled out the 'National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS)' and e-Stamping in five Districts viz. Jammu, Samba, Udhampur, Kathua and Srinagar on 18.09.2020 and this would be extended in the entire UT of J&K.

Grievances Redressal Mechanism

14.69 One of the e-governance initiatives of the government under the aegis of Lt. Governor's Grievance Cell, it has provided an opportunity for the people of Jammu and Kashmir regardless of race, class, religion, gender or geographical locations, to interact directly with the Government by reporting their grievances. At the district level all Deputy Commissioners have

institutionalized the grievance redressal mechanism for providing instant succour to the public. The General public has expressed continuous faith in grievance redressal mechanism by registering 48,160 grievances during the current calendar year, till date (31.12.2020), of which 43,447 grievances have been disposed of. Jammu & Kashmir – Integrated Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (JK-IGRAMS) has also received 7,759 grievances from CPGRAMS/GoI, out of which 6,941 grievances have been disposed of. Two toll free grievance Call Centres Headquartered in summer and winter capitals of J&K have been established.

14.70 Hon'ble LG's *"MULAQAAT"* has been instituted via Video Conferencing. In this *Mulaqaat* the complainants/petitioners whose grievances are listed and registered at JK-IGRAMS are being heard by Hon'ble LG himself in the presence of all Administrative Secretaries, Deputy Commissioners, and concerned Head of Departments. The initiative is aimed at improving the quality of disposal of grievances and bringing vibrancy in the overall grievance resolution process.

UNION TERRITORY OF LADAKH

Introduction

14.71 Ladakh became a Union Territory (without legislature) on 31st October 2019. The UT of Ladakh forms the northernmost tip of India and is the coldest, most elevated, and sparsely populated region in the country with altitudes ranging from 2300 to 5000 meters. The winters are always severe and make the region inaccessible in the winters as the road links from Srinagar as well as Himachal Pradesh remain closed due to the closure of the Zojila and Rohtang passes. The rainfall is scanty and

negligible, which contributes towards making the region a cold desert. The high mountain peaks ranging from 18000 ft to 26000 ft in the region are oriented in parallel ranges namely the Karakoram and the Zanskar ranges. The UT of Ladakh comprises two districts namely Leh and Kargil. Ladakh is connected to the mainland via 02 highways, NH03- Leh- Manali Highway, NH1D-Leh-Srinagar highway. The total population of Ladakh as per the 2011 census is 2,74,289. The major languages spoken by the people of Ladakh are Ladakhi/ Boti, Balti, Purgi and Dardi/ Sheena. The majority of the population of Ladakh is Scheduled Tribes viz. Balti, Beda, Bot, Brokpa, Changpa, Garra, Mon and Purigpa.

Industries and Commerce

14.72 The department aims to promote industrial development and to generate employment opportunities by facilitating entrepreneurs in establishing micro, small and medium enterprises by improving necessary conditions like infrastructure development, skill development and providing incubation support and financial support in the form of incentives to the prospective entrepreneurs. In addition to the existing industrial estates, the department envisages developing more Industrial Estates, Agro-Processing Clusters in the Districts to boost Industrial activities. The entrepreneurs of Ladakh have availed of industrial development support by way of the Industrial Development Scheme (IDS) scheme of the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), and other schemes of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir, which the UT of Ladakh is availing of during this period of transition. Setting up an Entrepreneurship Development

Institute for Ladakh has also been initiated for the benefit of entrepreneurs.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

14.73   The scheme aims at empowering the first generation entrepreneurs to set up micro-enterprises and loan up to ₹ 10.00 lakhs to set up service enterprises and up to ₹ 25.00 lakhs to set up manufacturing enterprises is being provided. Important policy initiatives have been taken which include Ladakh Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), first-ever Incubation Centre in Leh and Ladakh Food Processing Summit 'Building Partnerships for Inclusive Growth in Food Processing Sector'.

Handicrafts and Handloom

14.74   Handloom Development Department, Leh has provided a 10% Interest Subsidy Loan to 45 Artisans under the Artisans Credit Card Scheme (ACC). Artisans can avail loans from Banks @ ₹ 1.00 lakh per artisan. During the year 2020-21, 70 artisans were projected and proposals were placed for enhancement of bank loan @ ₹ 2.00 lakh per artisan. The Department is tying up with specialized institutions such as National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) and the Indian Institute of Packaging for the holistic development of the handicraft and handloom sector. While 72 artisans and weavers were provided exhibition and sale opportunities at *Dilli Haat* last year, a craft market on the lines of Dilli Haat is being constructed under the Special Development Package (SDP) with design and knowledge support from NID and NIFT. Further, craft villages are also being developed in Leh and Kargil. Active support has also been roped in from Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) for the same.

Rural Development

14.75   In addition to the regular schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), RURBAN, Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)[PMAY(G)], Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin [SBM(G)] etc., huge investments are being made for rural road construction under the scheme "Ladakh Gram Sadak Yojana". The office infrastructure of Block Development Councils and Gram Panchayats are being strengthened by constructing offices, libraries, community parks, and Common Facilitation Centres. Further, concerted efforts are being made to ensure internet availability in every Gram Panchayat.

MG-NREGA

14.76   During the year 2020-21, the Department of Rural Development has provided wage employment to 36,439 job card holders including 21,303 women workers under MGNREGA. An amount of ₹ 2,741.34 lakh has been utilized and 17.32 lakh man-days have been achieved till December 2020. Generation of 25 lakh man-days has been targeted by the end of the financial year 2020-21.

Prime Minister Awaas Yojna (Gramin)

14.77   Under PMAY (Gramin), there is an additional target of 236 houses during 2020-21, enhancing the total target to 1,514 houses for providing *pucca* housing facilities to the BPL families, out of which 1,222 houses have been constructed. An amount of ₹240.30 lakh has been utilized till December, 2020.

Swachh Bharat Mission

14.78   Under the RURBAN MISSION (Project Tsangda), Solid Liquid Waste Management Plant at Choglamsar in Leh district and segregation/ recycling unit at Minji Kargil have been started. Eight Solid Waste Management Projects have been constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission in Leh and Kargil. The administration is endeavoring to have at least one Solid Waste Management project in every block of Ladakh.

Information Technology

14.79   While the IT Department is endeavoring to make various G2C, B2C, and G2G services online and accessible to the people of Ladakh, it is also actively trying to provide internet and Tele-connectivity to the unconnected villages/hamlets of Ladakh in collaboration with the Department of Telecommunications. The Department is also engaged in establishing the ground level IT infrastructure required to support a robust e-Governance setup in Ladakh.

14.80   A total of 18 deactivated Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs) sites have been installed with VSATs with Tele-connectivity and 19 Gram Panchayat sites have been installed with VSATs. To ameliorate the situation in the unconnected villages the administration has provided 57 Satellite Phones to such remote and far-flung areas of Ladakh for communication. The department has submitted a DPR to the Ministry of Electronic and Information Technology (MeitY) for setting up of Ladakh State Wide Area Network (SWAN), which is under active consideration of the Ministry.

14.81   IT Department is making efforts to maximize coverage of Aadhaar enrolment and updation, in collaboration with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and the various registering agencies in the UT. The IT Department has developed 'Ladakh Connect' a web-based mobile-friendly application for coordination with residents of Ladakh living outside. Among other e-Governance initiatives, the notable ones are the 'Covid Ladakh'- a web portal, 'Ladakh Heli Service'- a web-based Ticket Reservation System that has proven to be very beneficial for the people. Further, e-Office in the UT Administration, e-PDS in the Food and Civil Supplies department, e-Stamps and e-Gazette, Vaahan and Sarthi for the Transport Department, etc. have been implemented.

Motor Vehicle (Transport)

14.82   The Transport Department has been established to deal with a wide spectrum of public services such as the issuance of driving licenses, registration of vehicles, issuance of permits, operation of public transport services, and development of transport infrastructure so as to make delivery of services faster and transparent. Further, 'Sarathi' and 'Vahan' software for License and Vehicle documents verification has been introduced.

Education

14.83   There are 1,020 schools in Ladakh, out of which 113 are private and 907 are Government schools, and 57,033 students are enrolled from Pre-primary to Higher Secondary level in these schools. 750 children with special needs have been enrolled in schools and Vocational Education has been introduced in 11 new schools. Smart Class Room facility with internet connectivity has been provided in 59 High Schools and 23 Higher Secondary Schools. Setting up of ICT labs in 37 Secondary Schools and 12 Elementary Schools has been approved. The UT has six degree colleges, two Polytechnic Colleges, and two Industrial Training Institutes.

The University of Ladakh is also established with the existing six (06) Degree colleges, three (03) each in Leh and Kargil districts, as its constituent colleges.

Technical Education and Skill Development

14.84   Online classes were conducted for the 2nd, 4th, and 6th semester of Government Polytechnic College, Leh and Kargil. In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, the pending examination of the November-December 2019 Session was conducted online for students of 1st, 3rd and 5th semester of Government Polytechnic College, Leh and Kargil. Further, new job-oriented Engineering/ Technical courses and skill-oriented courses on a part-time basis to train the local workforce to meet market demand are going to be introduced.

Youth Services and Sports

14.85   The Fit India Freedom Run was conducted under Khelo India Scheme and Fit India Cyclothon was organized at Leh in which about 70 Cyclists participated.

Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs

14.86   With the aim to maintain buffer stocks during harsh winter months, efforts are being made to ensure the availability of rice, wheat (flour), kerosene oil, etc. in both the districts, and measures are taken to supply commodities on time, especially in remote, inaccessible, and snowbound areas. Besides, in order to ensure the availability of Kerosene Oil in the remote areas, 20 Nos. 5KL, K-OIL tanks have been installed for doorstep delivery of K-Oil. The department has introduced the One Nation One Ration Card Scheme which will benefit around 20,000 migratory labour coming into the UT. The Sugar Subsidy Scheme and the Ladakh Food Security Scheme has also been launched in the UT, in addition to the regular NFSA scheme of the Government of India.

Drinking Water

14.87   About 55,000 people in Leh and 34,232 people in Kargil District are getting drinking water from the Water Treatment Plant with a capacity of 9 MLD in Leh and 5.50 MLD in Kargil through piped water and tanker services. Under the 'Jal Jeevan Mission', the administration is planning to provide 24*7 water supply to every household round the year and even in winter. A scheme was introduced as a 'Pilot Project' in Gangles Village in which every household is being provided 24*7 water supply even in the peak winter.

Employment

14.88   A total of 1,435 job seekers are on the Live Register of the Employment Department. Candidates registered with the department are provided information related to various Public/ Private sector recruitments and job fairs through 'SMS Gateway' of NIC. Prospective Entrepreneurs are also encouraged through institutional financial assistance in the form of subsidized loans and capacity building training.

Agriculture

14.89   Under Mission Organic Development, the Agriculture Department has completed the construction of 200 Units of Vermi-compost Pits on the farmer's field and also procured 3500 Quintals of Vermi-compost for distribution among the farmers. The Ladakh Green House Project has been launched for the supply of vegetables under protected cultivation to increase the income of farmers and to ensure nutritional security. Under project Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry (SMAF), 8 nurseries are being established with an outlay of ₹ 1.00 crore.

Cooperatives

14.90 A Cold Storage Project has been completed and the department has stored 1quintal of chicken, 2000 kg of onions. Around 1000 MTS of chemical fertilizers and 90 Mt of vermin-compost have been stocked during the year. Essential Commodities stocked for the year 2020 is three times more than last year.

Animal and Sheep Husbandry

14.91 The yearly production of wool is 1,834 Quintals, while the world's finest Pashmina production is 491 Quintals, and Milk production is around 28,730 Liters per year. With regard to local breeds of livestock, namely Changthangi goat, Double Humped Camel, Yaks, Zanskari horses, and Ladakhi cattle, the conservation of germplasm of these native breeds and genetic up-gradation through cross-breeding programme with Karakul and Russian Merino Sheep and Jersey cattle are being carried out. 79,098 cattles were tagged and vaccinated against Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) under Phase-I of National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for FMD and Brucellosis. To improve the self-sufficiency of protein requirements and the growing demand for meat due to the tourism sector, the department has introduced Turkey, Guinea Fowl and famous Kadaknath breeds of poultry for the first time on a trial basis.

Wildlife

14.92 The Wildlife department provides Predator Proof Corral Pen to the local communities to mitigate the Man Animal Conflict in the Sanctuaries and National Parks. The Department also allows communities living within the protected area to run 'homestays' as an alternative livelihood to the locals. Besides, patrolling and rescue operations for the conservation of rare and exclusive animals found in the Ladakh landscape are also being carried out.

Civil Aviation

14.93 The UT Administration of Ladakh has deposited an amount of ₹ 3.54 crore with the Airport Authority of India (AAI) towards further transfer to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for the study of Kargil Airport to be carried out by the ICAO to examine the feasibility of operation of EA 320/ B737 types of Aircraft. The Department of Civil Aviation has been exploring various other options to operate a small fixed-wing aircraft at Kargil Airport with the help of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Civil Aviation, Government of India. Subsidized Helicopter service is operating in UT of Ladakh with the help of the Ministry of Home Affairs. To provide an Air connectivity facility in the far-flung area of the UT, the Department has released an amount of ₹ 356.69 lakhs in favour of the Deputy Commissioner, Leh and Kargil for Construction/ Up-gradation of 36 Helipads in both districts.

Health and Medical Services

14.94 There are 2 District Hospitals, 7 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 32 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 22 New Type Primary Health Centres (NTPHCs) and 267 Medical Sub-Centres (MSCs) to cater to the health care system of Ladakh.

14.95 During the pandemic, Tele-medicine has served as a bridge between patients and doctors in the healthcare delivery system. Telemedicine Equipment has been installed in the SNM Hospital, Leh and District Hospital, Kargil. Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna, 44,171 Golden Health Cards are distributed to the eligible beneficiaries.

Power Development

14.96   After commissioning and strengthening of 220 KV Srinagar-Leh Transmission Line, there has been a major improvement in reliable power supply especially during the harsh winters and there is a growth of 28% power consumption. A total of 17 Diesel Generator sets have been phased out with Grid/ hydro clean power in the year 2020-21 and this is a major step towards a carbon-neutral Ladakh.

Horticulture Development

14.97   Solar Dryer cum Space Heating System Project was approved for UT of Ladakh under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) with the Financial Assistance of ₹ 5.33 crore. Under the scheme, out of 670 targeted beneficiaries, 300 beneficiaries have already been covered and 235 beneficiaries shall be covered by the end of the financial year.

14.98   A Centre of Excellence for Sea buckthorn and other temperate fruits like apricot etc is being executed under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) with Financial Assistance of ₹ 7.893 Crore at Leh (Nimoo).   Fruit trees are grown over an estimated area of 3109.38 hectares and the annual estimated fruit production is 20007.6 MT of fresh fruit and 247.06 MT of dry fruits.

Tourism

14.99   The department has celebrated World Tourism Day at different Tourist places with the theme of "Building peace and fostering knowledge". Awareness programmes, cleanliness campaigns and various workshops on photography have been conducted. To explore adventure Tourism, a 10-day Mountain Biking study-cum-survey with a clean-up drive in the Changthang area was conducted. The 2nd edition of the Ladakh Mountain Biking Festival was also organized in collaboration with All Ladakh Travel Operators Association (ALTOA) and Mountain Biking (MTB). To promote Winter Tourism, organizing of events like Winter Conclave, Chaddar Festival, Ice Climbing and Ice Hockey are being planned.

Social Welfare

14.100   Under the National Social Assistance Programme, 7,294 beneficiaries including 2,244 new beneficiaries have been provided a monthly pension of ₹ 1000 per month. Under Integrated Social Security, a pension of ₹ 1000 per month has been provided and a total of 9,652 beneficiaries have been covered. Under State Marriage Assistance, a total of 760 beneficiaries availed the benefit and around 140 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during 2020-21.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

14.101   Under the Integrated Child Development Scheme, there are 18,500 beneficiaries in the age group of 0-06 Years, 3,610 pregnant women and lactating Mothers and 1,139 Anganwadi Centers are functional.

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15.1 The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG&CCI) is an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The Headquarters is located at New Delhi with its regional offices called Directorates of Census Operations (DCOs) located in 33 States/Union Territories (UTs). A new office building for ORGI Headquarters named Janaganana Bhawan is under construction at 2 A, Man Singh Road, New Delhi. The Hon'ble Union Home Minister laid the foundation stone of the office building on 23.09.2019. The office is presently functioning from the NDCC-II Building.

15.2 The office of RGI is primarily responsible for the following activities:

(a) **Housing & Population Census:** The Census Commissioner, India is the statutory authority vested with the responsibility of conducting the Housing & Population Census in India under the Census Act, 1948 and Rules framed thereunder. Planning, coordination and supervision of the field activities; data processing; tabulation, compilation and dissemination of Census results are the responsibilities of this office.

(b) **Civil Registration System (CRS):** The Census Commissioner, India is also designated as Registrar General, India under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, which provides for the compulsory registration of births and deaths. In this role,

he coordinates the functioning of the civil registration and vital statistics system in the country through all States and UTs.

(c) **Sample Registration System (SRS):** Implementation of SRS, wherein large scale sample survey of vital events is conducted on a half-yearly basis, is also the responsibility of the ORG&CCI. SRS is an important source of vital rates like Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMRt) at the State-level in the country.

(d) **National Population Register (NPR):** In pursuance to provisions contained in Citizenship Rules, 2003 framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955, the NPR is prepared by collecting information relating to all persons who are usually residing in the country.

(e) **Mother Tongue Survey:** The project surveys the mother tongues, which are returned consistently across two and more Census decades. The research programme documents the linguistic features of the selected mother tongues.

Population Census

15.3 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Population Censuses since 1872. Last Population Census was conducted in 2011. The forthcoming Census will be the 16th

Census in the continuous series from 1872 and 8th Census since independence. The intention of conducting Census during the year 2021 was notified in the Gazette of India in March, 2019.

15.4   Population Census is the largest administrative and statistical exercise in the country. Like the previous Censuses, the Census 2021 was to be conducted in two phases, viz., (a) Houselisting & Housing Census during April-September, 2020 and (b) Population Enumeration during 9th to 28th February, 2021 followed by a Revision Round from 1st to 5th March, 2021. The notifications pertaining to the period of conduct of Houselisting & Housing Census and the Houselisting Questionnaire were also notified. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, the field work of Houselisting & Housing Census (Phase I) and other relevant field activities of the Census 2021 have been postponed until further orders.

15.5   The Houselisting & Housing Census, besides providing an unambiguous frame for Population Enumeration (Phase II), would provide very useful data on housing conditions, amenities available to the households and assets possessed by them. In the second phase, data are to be collected on various demographic, socio-cultural and economic parameters along with migration and fertility characteristics of individuals.

15.6   Timely processing of 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 digitization varied from 5% to 45% for some parameters 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 has been captured through these IT tools for last two Censuses conducted in 2001 and 2011. For the ensuing Census, some new initiatives have been undertaken for speedy processing and quick release of the census data.

15.7   The conduct of the decennial Population Census in India being a gigantic task, various preparatory tasks for the forthcoming Census are being taken up well in advance. Some of the important activities undertaken are:

(a) Jurisdictional changes made after Census 2011 were compiled in consultation with the concerned departments in States/UTs and the list of administrative units for both rural and urban areas were finalized up to the declared freezing date i.e. 31.12.2019 for Census 2021. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and postponement of census activities, the date of freezing of boundaries has now been extended up to 31.12.2020;

(b) The deliberations with the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Government of India (GoI) have been made for reviewing the earlier Census questionnaires and to finalize the same for the next Census;

(c) Mobile Apps developed in-house for collection of data through Smart phones are being rigorously tested;

(d) The Census Management & Monitoring System (CMMS) Portal developed for monitoring and management of various

census related activities has been further improved with additional functionalities;

(e) In order to avoid the descriptive responses for the Census Questions on (i) Relationship to head, (ii) Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST), (iii) Mother tongue and Other languages known, (iv) Occupation, (v) Nature of industry, trade or service, and (vi) Birth place/Place of last residence, a 'Code Directory' has been prepared so that the enumerators may codify data in the field, resulting into fast processing and release of data;

(f) A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was constituted, comprising experts on the subject, demographers, representatives from concerned Government Departments etc. under the Chairmanship of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India to advise on various issues in connection with ensuing Census. The TAC and its Sub-Committees formed on 'Development of Census Questionnaires' and on 'Use of Technology for the next Census' have met at several occasions to deliberate and finalize the technology and questionnaires;

(g) A Data Users Conference was organized in April, 2019, with the main agenda for intensive deliberations on methodology to be adopted, proposed questionnaires and the tabulations for the ensuing Census.

(h) A pre-test was conducted in August-September, 2019 to test the in-house developed Mobile apps, CMMS Portal, Methodology and Census questionnaires proposed for Census 2021.

(i) Translation of various census documents in all languages used in Census as per

requirement to cater the needs of data collection through paper questionnaires and mobile applications was done.

15.8 The following new initiatives are being adopted for the next Census to facilitate quick release of Census data:

a. Digital data collection: An enumerator would collect and submit data directly through Mobile App, using her/his smart phone or she/he can use paper schedule to collect data and submit the same through Mobile App. Alternatively, the enumerator can also use paper schedule only to collect and submit the data in case of connectivity issues. In addition to this, it is planned to have online option for self-enumeration during 2nd phase of Census (Population Enumeration) for the households, who would provide their mobile number during first phase i.e. Houselisting & Housing Census;

b. Enumerators to be incentivized to use their own smart phone for collection of data;

c. The CMMS portal is planned to be used for monitoring and management of various Census activities like appointment of Census functionaries including Enumerators and Supervisors and allocation of work, organization of training for Census officials, progress of work in the field by each enumerator on a real time basis, auto-generation of some Census Records/Abstracts, processing for payment of training allowances/honorarium to Census functionaries etc.;

d. A Code Directory to be used by the enumerators in the field to codify descriptive responses which can cut-short the time lag for release of Census data;

e. There shall be online transfer of all types of payment to the Bank Accounts of respective Census functionaries through Public Financial Management System (PFMS) under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT);

f. Census-as-a-service (CaaS) will deliver on-demand data to Ministries in a clean, machine-readable and actionable format besides providing data to the general public in a freely downloadable form website and Application Program Interface (API) for query-based data retrieval.

15.9   The expenditure of ₹ 8,754.23 crore for the exercise of Census of India 2021 has already been approved by the Union Government.

Mapping solutions for the next Census using Geo-spatial technology:

15.10   Several new initiatives have been taken towards facilitating Census operations using the advanced Geospatial technology. The Pre-Census mapping activities include the preparation and updation of maps showing administrative units of the States/UTs, Districts, Sub-districts, Villages, Towns and Wards within Towns to ensure proper coverage of the entire geographical area of the country. Further, efforts are being made for dissemination of Census results through web based interactive maps. Preparatory work in this direction has already been initiated. Some of the important initiatives are as follow:

(a) Existing GIS software has been upgraded to the latest versions and new modules have been purchased for completing the Census mapping activities in a quick and efficient manner and all mapping manpower trained on using the latest software.

(b) Jurisdictional changes that occurred in the country after Census 2011 till 31.12.2019 have been updated in the geo-referenced database and further updation is going on as the freezing date has been extended up to 31.12.2020.

(c) More than 6 lakh Maps (District/ Sub-district/ Village level) prepared and being uploaded in the CMMS portal for Census functionaries and the same will be further updated and finalized as per jurisdictional changes till 31.12.2020.

(d) Introduced, for the first time, the House Listing Block (HLB) Mobile Mapping App for geo-referencing of all Enumeration Blocks of the coming Census in the country and necessary training on this has been imparted to National and Master Trainers.

(e) Instructions manual on use of mapping App has been prepared in English, Hindi and regional languages.

(f) In order to check the coverage of Census, an attempt is being made to digitize the Built-Up Area (BUA) spread across the country. The BUA layer will be used for a comparison with the mobile mapping app data (to be received from the field), thereby efforts will be made to ensure the best coverage.

Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)

15.11   Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) project was successfully completed with field videography of 576 Mother Tongues.

15.12   In order to preserve and analyze the original flavour of each indigenous Mother Tongue, it has been planned to set up a web-archive at the National Informatics Centre (NIC). For this purpose, proper editing in arranging the linguistic data by the in-house linguists is under process.

Linguistic Survey of India (LSI)

15.13   Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) is a regular research activity in ORG&CCI since the 6th Five Year Plan. In continuation to earlier publications under this project, the Volume on LSI-Bihar is finalized & LSI - Jharkhand is under validation before it is published and the volume of LSI Himachal Pradesh is nearing completion.

Documentation and Preservation of MTSI Data

15.14   It is pertinent to mention here that the organizations such as NIC and National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) are rendering their exemplary services in documenting and preserving the linguistic data of surveyed Mother Tongues in audio-video files. Currently, Video-graphed speech data of Mother Tongues are being uploaded on NIC Server for archiving purposes.

Data Dissemination

15.15   The most important step after the enumeration exercise and data processing is the dissemination of the Census results for its use by Government Departments, Universities, Institutes of repute, scholars, students and other data users. With this objective, ORG&CCI is implementing an elaborate data dissemination plan to keep the data users informed about the utility and releases of different datasets from Census, like population, SCs & STs, literates, workers & non-workers, slum data, age data and data on housing and household amenities & assets.

15.16   The datasets are released at the official website, *http://www.censusindia.gov.in* for free download. These are also made available on Compact Discs (CDs).

15.17 Another major innovative step taken by ORG&CCI is to set up workstations for Research on Sample Micro-Data from Census. The ORG&CCI intends to allow researchers from Universities/Institutes to access sample micro-data from the previous two censuses for research purposes. To meet this objective, Census Workstations have been set up in 18 different Universities/Institutes across the country.

15.18   The Workstations are fully equipped with all the facilities for research on sample Micro Data from Census. They are fully air-conditioned and have a network of computer terminals for accessing the data. All published Tables from 1991 to 2011 Censuses in soft copy format, sample micro-data (1% at National level & 5% at State/UT/District level) on House listing for 2001 and 2011 Censuses and on Population Enumeration (limited parameters) for Census 2011 have been made available in the workstations. An official from the University/Institute is posted at the respective Workstation to provide access to the data available at the Workstation to the researchers after they get the approval of the Steering Group for conducting their research work. The researcher is permitted to use the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Data Analysis (STATA) software available for tabulation.

15.19   The ORG&CCI has taken another major initiative in digitizing and archiving all old Census reports published since 1872 for use for posterity. More than 26 lakh pages of these old Census reports have been scanned and uploaded at Census website for free download and also made available for access at Census Directorates and Workstations in Universities/Institutes across the country.

International Cooperation

15.20   The decennial Census Operations in India have been carried out regularly since 1872.

The expertise accumulated as such in conducting Census successfully in such a big and diverse country has helped in sharing our experiences with other countries and various international organizations, namely, Sinfonica, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the United National's Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other UN agencies etc. During 2020-21, this experience sharing has taken a new dimension. Due to COVID-19 outbreak such meetings/ conferences/workshops are now held on virtual platforms leaving little scope for physical interface. One of the important events portraying International Cooperation between ORG&CCI and other countries/UN organizations is the WHO SEARO cluster workshop on CRVS held on 31.08.2020 on a virtual platform to discuss action plan of the South East Asian countries for improvement of their CRVS system. Ms. Sandhya Singh, Deputy Registrar General from this office participated in this virtual workshop.

Internal Training

15.21 In April 2018, the office of RGI published the ORGI's Training Policy (OTP). Accordingly, the training division is arranging induction/ promotional/in-service/ specialized training to personnel posted at ORGI as well as in various Directorates of Census Operations.

15.22 The ORG&CCI is intended to strengthen the in-house capacity of the officials by arranging necessary training(s) for them. With this intention, an intensive Training Needs Assessment (TNA) was conducted electronically. The requirement of in-service training on Administration and Establishment and the Statistical/ Demographic Tools and Techniques, depending on their assigned work and field of functioning were identified through the TNA.

15.23 During April-December, 2020, a total of 911 officers/officials have been imparted mandatory promotional training and 32 officers/officials have been given induction training.

Trainings on Census

15.24 The following courses have been conducted for the conduct of the forthcoming Census, wherein officers/officials of the ORGI and IAS Probationary Officers have been trained on Census methodologies and TDS course. The details of these batches are as under:

S. No	Course	Level of Participants	Duration		No. of Participants
			from	to	
1	2/3 days Training of ORGI employees and officers on Census Methodologies	All Groups	19.05.2020	20.05.2020	33
			21.05.2020	22.05.2020	41
			22.06.2020	24.06.2020	111
			29.07.2020	31.07.2020	42
2	One day Training of IAS Probationers (OT) of 2018 and 2019 batch on Census Methodologies	Group A officers	06.05.2020	06.05.2020	180
			03.08.2020	03.08.2020	180

Population Projection Report

15.25 Population projection is a scientific attempt to peep into the future population scenario under certain assumptions using available data at a particular point of time. The assumptions made, with probability of their coming out to be true, form a critical input in this mathematical effort. Predicting the future course of human fertility and mortality is not an easy task, especially while looking ahead of time, as it is bound to be influenced by medical and health intervention strategies, food production and its equitable distribution, climatic condition, socio-cultural setting, politico-economic conditions and a host of other factors affecting the population dynamics. In order to provide population projections which can be used by the National Commission on Population (NCP), NITI Aayog and different stakeholders, a Technical Group on Population Projections (TGPP) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India. TGPP has brought out a Report giving Population Projections based on Census 2011 for India and States for a period from 2011 to 2036. This report has been published by the NCP, MoHFW in July 2020 and the same is available at:

https://main.mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/Population%20Projection%20Report%202011-2036%20-%20upload_compressed_0.pdf

15.26 While preparing the above report, ORGI adopted the Component Method. This is a universally accepted method for making population projections because growth of population is determined by fertility, mortality and migration rates. The Component Method has been applied for 22 States/UTs, namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, NCT of Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir [J&K(UT)], Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The projection of the seven north-eastern (NE) States (excluding Assam) has been carried out as a whole using the Cohort Component Method. Projection of Ladakh (UT) has been made based on the residuals of the projected population of J&K (State) and J&K (UT). For the remaining State i.e. Goa and all UTs, mathematical methods have been applied. The data used are from Census of India 2011 and Sample Registration System (SRS). SRS provides time series data of fertility and mortality, which has been used for predicting their future levels.

VITAL STATISTICS

Civil Registration System (CRS)

Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

15.27 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 are the chief executive authorities in the respective States for executing the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made thereunder. In pursuance of Section 3(3) of the RBD Act, Registrar General, India also issues general directions/ guidelines regarding registration of births and deaths to the States for effective implementation of the provisions of the RBD Act, 1969.

15.28 The proportion of total registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The registration level of births for the

Country has increased to 89.3% in 2018 from 81.3% in 2009. On the other hand, the registration level of deaths has increased from 66.9% in 2009 to 86.0% in 2018.

15.29 The level of total registration of deaths is lower than that of births in most of the States / UTs except in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and in the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. Lower level of death registration may partly be attributed to non-reporting of domiciliary deaths and deaths of females and infants.

Registration of Birth & Death within the prescribed time limit

15.30 The registered births and deaths have been classified in four categories depending upon the period of registration. The four time periods considered for the purpose are: i) within prescribed time limit (up to 21 days), ii) after 21 days but within 30 days, iii) after 30 days but within 1 year and iv) more than 1 year. Data for Registration within the prescribed time period of 21 days have been provided by twenty nine States/ UTs for Births and Deaths during the year 2018. Bihar and Jharkhand have not provided data on time gap of birth and death registration. Haryana has not provided a time gap of Death and Birth registration data completed in prescribed limits separately. Similarly, the State of Uttarakhand has not provided birth and death registration completed in prescribed limits separately. The reasons given by these States for not supplying the data are lack of computerization and Governance issues. Further, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim have provided partial data on time gap of registration and hence not considered while consolidating data.

15.31 On the basis of data received from States/UTs, the percentage of registration achieved out of total registration undertaken in 2018 within prescribed time limit is as under:

Statement: Registration completed within prescribed time limit (21 days)

Level (in %)	Name of the States/UTs	
	Birth	Death
More than 90%	Lakshadweep, Chandigarh , Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, D & N Haveli , Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, A & N Islands, Puducherry, Daman & Diu , Odisha, Goa (13)	Punjab, Mizoram, Chandigarh , Delhi, Puducherry, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu (11)
More than 80% to less than or equal to 90%	Andhra Pradesh, Delhi , Madhya Pradesh, Kerala (4)	Odisha, Goa, A & N Islands, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh (5)
More than 50% to less than or equal to 80%	Tripura, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Telangana, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Karnataka, Manipur, Jammu & Kashmir (10)	Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Telangana, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Kerala (10)
Less than or equal to 50%	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland (2)	Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh (3)

15.32 The above Statement shows that 13 States/UTs have achieved more than 90% registration of births within the prescribed time limit of 21 days. Further, 4 States/UTs are in the category of more than 80% to less than or equal to 90%, 10 States are in the category of more than 50% to less than or equal to 80% and remaining 2 States are under the category of less than or equal to 50% in completing the birth registration within time limit of 21 days.

15.33 In respect of death registration, the above Statement shows that 11 States/UTs have achieved more than 90% registration of death within the prescribed time limit of 21 days. 5 States/UTs are in the category of more than 80% to less than or equal to 90%, 10 States are in the category of more than 50% to less than or equal to 80% and remaining 3 States are under the category of less than or equal to 50% in death registration within prescribed time limit of 21 days.

Revamping of Civil Registration System (CRS) in India

15.34 The CRS system is facing challenges in terms of timelines, efficiency and uniformity leading to delayed and under coverage of Birth and Death in the country. To address the challenges faced by the system in providing prompt service delivery to the public, the Government of India has decided to introduce transformational changes in the Civil Registration System of the country through an IT enabled backbone leading to registration of Birth and Death in real time basis with minimum human interface. The changes would be in terms of automating the process delivery points so that the service delivery is time bound, uniform and free from discretion. The changes would be sustainable, scalable and independent of the location. The project would be modular in nature consisting of conceptualizing the transformation roadmap, Development of IT application along with its implementation, Capacity Building and Maintenance.

Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

15.35 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the 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). The MCCD 2018 report is published on the official website and the data for the MCCD 2019 report is under collection.

15.36 As per the Annual Report on "Medical Certification of Cause of Death" for the year 2018, out of the total registered deaths of 69,11,197 in 35 States / UTs, a total of 14,56,023 deaths (9,00,075 Males and 5,55,948 Females) have been reported to be medically certified.

15.37 The coverage of MCCD is presently limited to selected hospitals / Government hospitals in urban as well as rural areas. Steps are being taken by the States to expand the scope of MCCD to all the medical institutions.

Sample Registration System (SRS)

15.38 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 retrospective half yearly survey by supervisors. The unmatched data for these sources are re-verified in the field. The survey was initiated by this office 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 instant SRS sample has 8,850 units (4,961 rural and 3,889 urban) spread across all States/ UTs. This is based on Census 2011 and is effective from 01.01.2014. SRS Bulletin, SRS Statistical Report and SRS Based Abridged Life Tables are brought out annually based on data collected in the survey.

15.39 The SRS Bulletin-2018 containing estimates of birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate for the year 2018 has been released for all States/ UTs, for rural and urban areas separately. Estimates are given at the Annexure-XVIII. Salient findings at national level for the year 2018 are as under:

- Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 20.0 per 1000 population for all-India, with 21.6 for rural areas and 16.7 for urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest (13.9) in Kerala and the highest (26.2) in Bihar.

- Crude Death Rate (CDR) is 6.2 per 1000 population for all-India, with 6.7 for rural areas and 5.1 for urban areas. Among the bigger States, Delhi has recorded the lowest (3.3) and Chhattisgarh the highest (8.0).

- Infant (< one year) Mortality Rate (IMR) is 32 per 1000 live births for all- India, 36 for rural areas and 23 for urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (7) and Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest (48) IMR value.

15.40 The following graph depicts the estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant Mortality rate of India from 1971 to 2018:

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant mortality rate, 1975-2018
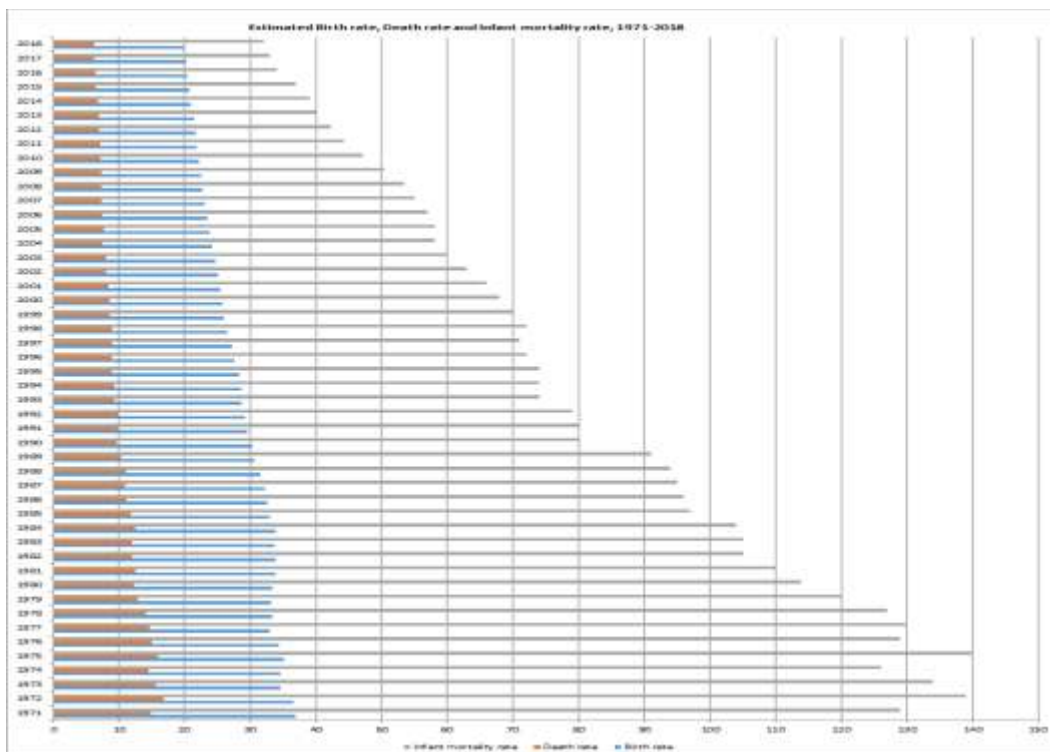
15.41 In addition to the above, the SRS Statistical Report – 2018 containing inter-alia estimates of various other Fertility and Mortality indicators like Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR), Sex Ratio at Birth, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the year 2018 has been released. Salient findings at national level are as under:

a. U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 1 point over 2017 (36 in 2018 against 37 in 2017).

b. Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has been estimated at 899 in 2016-18 as against 896 in 2015-17.

c. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country is stable at 2.2 in 2018 and 2017. During 2018, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.2) while Delhi and West Bengal have reported the lowest TFR (1.5). It is noteworthy that the replacement level TFR, viz. 2.1, has been attained by 14 States/ UTs viz. Delhi (1.5), West Bengal (1.5), Tamil Nadu (1.6), Andhra Pradesh (1.6), J & K and Ladakh (1.6), Punjab (1.6), Himachal Pradesh (1.6), Telangana (1.6), Maharashtra (1.7), Kerala (1.7), Karnataka (1.7), Uttarakhand (1.8), Odisha (1.9) and Gujarat (2.1). On an average, a rural woman (having a TFR of 2.4) at the National level has about one child more than an urban woman (having a TFR of 1.7).

15.42 The Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India for 2016-18 under SRS has been released. The Maternal Mortality Ratio of India has declined from 122 in 2015-2017 to 113 in 2016-2018.

15.43 The SRS based Abridged Life Tables for 2014-18 have also been released. The expectancy of life at birth by sex and residence for India and bigger States for this period is given at the Annexure-XIX. The life expectancy at birth at national level is 69.4 years, an increase of 19.7 years during the last four decades. The expectancy at birth for males is 68.2 years whereas for females is 70.7 years. Among bigger States, the life expectancy is reported the highest in Kerala and Delhi (75.3 years) and the lowest in Chhattisgarh (65.2 years). The life expectancy at birth in rural areas is 68.0 years, being 66.7 years for males and 69.3 years for females. The life expectancy in urban areas is 72.6 years, being 71.5 years for males and 73.8 years for females.

National Population Register (NPR)

15.44 The Government prepared a National Population Register (NPR) of all the 'usual residents' in the country in 2010 by collecting specific information of each resident. The NPR is prepared under various provisions of the Citizenship Rules, 2003, framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955. In 2015, a few fields such as Name, Gender, Date and Place of Birth, Place of Residence and Father's and Mother's name were updated and Aadhaar, Mobile and Ration Card Numbers were collected. To incorporate the changes due to birth, death and migration, there is a need to update it again. Accordingly, the Government decided to update the NPR database in the entire country except the State of Assam along with the Houselisting Phase of Census 2021, during April to September, 2020, as per convenience of the State/UT Governments. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, however, the work of NPR updation and other related field activities have been postponed until further orders. For updating the NPR database, a three- pronged approach would be adopted. It will include (i) Self updating wherein it is proposed to allow residents to update their own data fields after following some authentication protocols on a web portal, (ii) Updating of NPR data in paper format and (iii) Mobile mode. A

pre-test on NPR updation was undertaken in the selected areas of all the States/UTs except Assam along with the pre-test of Census. The demographic and other particulars of each family and individual are to be collected / updated during the updation exercise of NPR. No documents or biometrics would be collected during the updation.

15.45 The Union Government has already approved the expenditure of ₹ 3941.35 crore for updation of NPR.

Updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam

15.46 The NRC in the State of Assam is being updated as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the provisions contained in the Schedule framed under Rule 4A (4) of the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003.

15.47 The objective of the Scheme is to update the NRC 1951 in the State of Assam containing the names of persons whose names appear in any of the electoral rolls up to the midnight of 24.03.1971 or NRC, 1951 and their descendants.

15.48 The Government of India, which is funding the NRC project, has approved the scheme of updation of NRC, 1951 in the State of Assam. The approved cost of NRC updation in Assam is ₹1,602.66 crore and ₹1,538.13 crore has so far been released to the State Government of Assam for the purpose.

15.49 The supplementary list of inclusions and exclusions have been published on 31.08.2019 covering 3,11,21,004 persons. A total of 19,06,657 persons were found ineligible for inclusion in the final NRC. Any person not satisfied with the outcome of the decisions of claims and objections may prefer an appeal before the Foreigners Tribunal constituted under the Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964. On the disposal of appeal by the tribunals the names shall be included or deleted, as the case may be, in the National Register of Indian Citizens in the State of Assam.

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Part-I : Centre-State Relation

Inter- State Council (ISC)

16.1 Article 263 of the Constitution of India envisages establishment of an institutional mechanism for coordination of policies and their implementation among its constitutional units. Accordingly, the Inter-State Council (ISC) was set up in 1990 through a Presidential Order dated 28.05.1990.

16.2 The ISC 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 to make recommendations for better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject. It also deliberates upon such other matters of general interest of the States as may be referred to by the Chairman to the Council.

16.3 The Hon'ble Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council. Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories (UTs) having Legislative Assemblies, Administrators of UTs 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. Other Ministers of the Union Government can also be invited by the Chairman depending upon the agenda. The ISC was last reconstituted on 09.08.2019.

16.4 The Council Secretariat monitors the implementation of the recommendations made by the ISC, and places the Action Taken Report before the Standing Committee / ISC for consideration.

Meetings of the Inter-State Council

16.5 So far, 11 ISC meetings have been held. 8 meetings of ISC were devoted to deliberation on the Sarkaria Commission Report. The 11th meeting of the Inter-State Council was held on July 16, 2016. The meetings of the Council are held in camera, and all issues, which come up for consideration of the Council, 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*".

Commission on Centre-State Relations

16.6 The Commission on Centre-State Relations under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India, submitted its Report to the Government on 31.03.2010.

16.7 As decided in the 11th meeting of Inter-State Council (ISC) held on 16.07.2016, the recommendations contained in all the Volumes have been considered by the Standing Committee in its meetings held on 09.04.2017,

25.11.2017 and 25.05.2018. The recommendations of the Standing Committee were sent to all the State Governments/ UTs for their comments, if any. The comments of most of the State Governments have since been received.

Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council

16.8   The Standing Committee of ISC was constituted in the year 1996 for continuous consultation and processing of matters for the consideration of the Council. Hon'ble Union Home Minister is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, which has four Union Cabinet Ministers and seven Chief Ministers as members. 13 meetings of the Standing Committee of the lSC have been held since its inception. The Standing Committee was last reconstituted on 09.08.2019.

Zonal Council

16.9   Five Zonal Councils are statutory bodies set up under the States Reorganization Act, 1956 to provide a common meeting ground to the States and UTs in each zone for resolution of Inter-State and regional issues, fostering balanced socio-economic regional development and building harmonious Centre-State relations. The Zonal Council meetings are chaired by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister.   The Chief Ministers and two Ministers from the member States are the members in each Zonal Council. Further, there are two members from each UT.

16.10   Each Zonal Council has set up a Standing Committee consisting of Chief Secretaries of the member States of the respective Zonal Councils. The Standing Committees meet from time to time to resolve the issues or to do necessary groundwork for meetings of the Zonal Councils.

16.11   Senior Officers from the NITI Aayog, Central Ministries and State Governments are also associated with the meetings depending upon necessity.

Meetings of Zonal Councils and Standing Committees

16.12   The Zonal Council have, so far, met 127 times since their inception.   64 meetings of the Standing Committees have also been held.

Zonal Council Meetings

16.13   Due to Covid-19 pandemic and severe situation in the States, no meetings of Zonal Councils and their Standing Committees could be convened during the year 2020-21.

Part-II : Other Miscellaneous Issues

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

16.14   Instituted in 1954, 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. This award has been conferred on 48 persons so far.

Padma Awards

16.15   Padma Awards are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The awards are given in different disciplines/ fields of activities viz. art, social work, public affairs, science & engineering, trade & industry, medicine, literature & education, sports, civil service and others. The decoration of Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service in any field; Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order and Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field.

16.16   Prior to the year 2016, nominations for Padma Awards were received offline i.e in hard

copies. In order to make the nomination process simple and accessible to common citizens, nominations for Padma Awards are invited through online mode from the year 2016. Online nomination process has resulted in an exponential increase in the nominations received. As against, 2311 nominations received in the year 2015; 38,961 nominations have been received in the year 2020. A large number of Padma Awardees now are unsung heroes selected from every nook and corner of the country.

16.17   Nominations for Padma Awards are also received every year from State Governments, UT Administrations, Ministries /Departments of the Central Government, Institutes of Excellence and recipients of Bharat Ratna/ Padma Vibhushan Award. Besides these, a large number of recommendations are also received suo-moto from several Cabinet Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, private individuals, organizations etc.

16.18   All these recommendations are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for its consideration. The recommendations of the Padma Awards Committee are submitted to the Prime Minister and the President for their approval and the awards are announced on the eve of Republic Day.

16.19   On the occasion of Republic Day, 2020, the Hon'ble President of India has approved conferment of 07 Padma Vibhushan, 16 Padma Bhushan and 118 Padma Shri (including 4 duo cases in which the award is counted as one). The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website www.mha.gov.in.

Gallantry Awards

16.20   The Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry awards, administered by the Ministry of Defence, are announced twice every year on the eve of Republic Day and the Independence Day. Recommendations in respect of civilian citizens are processed in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

16.21   On the occasion of Independence Day, 2020, the   Hon'ble President of India has approved the conferment of 06 civilian awards which includes 01 Kirti Chakra and 05 Shaurya Chakra.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

16.22   Jeevan Raksha Padak series 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.

16.23   The awards are given in three categories, namely, 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 for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer and Jeevan Raksha Padak for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer in an act or series of acts in saving life from drowning, fire, accident, electrocution, land-slide, animal attack, etc.

16.24   Nominations for the awards are invited every year from all States/UTs Governments and Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. These are considered by an Awards Committee. The recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President.

16.25   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 ₹ 2,00,000 for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, ₹ 1,50,000 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak & ₹ 1,00,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

16.26 On the occasion of Republic Day 2020, the Hon'ble President of India has approved the conferment of 07 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 08 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak & 39 Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards, for the year 2019. The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website.

Sardar Patel National Unity Award

16.27 The Government of India has instituted in the year 2019, the highest civilian award in the field of contribution to the unity and integrity of India in the name of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The objective of the Sardar Patel National Unity Award is to recognize the notable and inspiring contributions made by the citizens/ institutions/ organizations of India to promote the cause of national unity and integrity and to reinforce the value of a strong and united India.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

16.28 The Vigilance set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper) is headed by a Joint Secretary level officer, who acts as part time Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry. The Chief Vigilance Officer in the Ministry (proper) is assisted by a Director/Deputy Secretary, an Under Secretary and Vigilance Cell comprising two Section Officers and supporting officers.

16.29 There are separate Vigilance Divisions in each organization under the administrative control of MHA. These Vigilance Divisions are headed by considerably higher-level officers to assist the respective Heads of the organizations.

The CVO of the Ministry being the extended hand of the Central Vigilance Commission constitutes an important link between the Central Vigilance Commission and the Ministry, including the organizations under it.

16.30 The Vigilance Cell is primarily responsible for disciplinary/vigilance activities of MHA including the matters related to maintenance of Annual Property Returns, Annual Performance Appraisal Reports, etc. of officials posted in the Ministry. It also coordinates the vigilance activities, including the 'probity' related issues, with all the attached and subordinate organizations of the Ministry, so as to maintain discipline, efficiency, and integrity in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices/organizations. To strengthen the vigilance mechanism, MHA has broadly taken the following measures:

a) Constant synergy is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.

b) The officials posted in the 'sensitive' positions are rotated on a regular basis. Similar exercises are done by the organizations under the Ministry.

c) For the officers and members of staff handling sensitive works, 'positive vetting' is done through the Intelligence Agencies.

d) Lists of 'officers whose integrity is doubtful' and 'Agreed List' are maintained. They are reviewed periodically in consultation with the concerned organizations and the Central Bureau of Investigation.

e) The 'probity' related issues are monitored through regular meetings with the vigilance functionaries of the attached and

subordinate offices/organizations under the Ministry. In this regard, a monthly report is also sent to the Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT).

f) The vigilance/ disciplinary cases in the Ministry arising out of complaints, reports, internal investigations, etc. are given due priority and wherever necessary, the cases against the delinquent officials are sent to the cadre authorities for further actions under the relevant Service rules. Similarly, the cases where the Ministry is competent to take action, are given due attention to ensure the time-line prescribed by the Government.

16.31 The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 27.10.2020 to 02.11.2020. As advised by the Central Vigilance Commission, employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs were administered 'Integrity Pledge' on 27.10.2020 in the section premises due to COVID-19 pandemic. Banners and Posters were displayed at various places highlighting the anti-corruption slogans. The Vigilance Awareness Week was also observed in the attached/ subordinate offices of the Ministry.

16.32 The Tabular statement in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices/ organizations during the year 2020-21 (as on 31.12.2020), is at Annexure-XX.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

16.33 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, a nodal Right to Information (RTI) Section was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to coordinate the RTI-related work. This Section collects, dispenses and transfers the applications seeking information under the RTI Act, 2005 to the Central Public Information Officers/ Public Authorities concerned with the subject matter and submits quarterly returns regarding receipt and disposal of the RTI applications/appeals to the Central Information Commission.

a) Details of the Ministry's functions along with its functionaries etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of the Ministry's website (http://mha.gov.in) as required under section 4(1) of the RTI Act.

b) All Deputy Secretary/Director level Officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under Section 5(1) of the Act, according to the subjects being handled by them.

c) Senior Officers of and above Joint Secretary level have been designated as First Appellate Authorities in terms of Section 19 (1) of the Act.

d) 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 the four buildings viz. North Block, NDCC-II Building, MDC National Stadium and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further forwarded by the RTI Section to the CPIOs/Public Authorities concerned.

e) During the year 2020 i.e. from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, 2,488 applications and 159 First Appeals were received manually and 10,104 applications and 901 First Appeals were received on-line in MHA. These were promptly transferred/ forwarded to the concerned public authorities/CPIOs for providing information to the applicants.

f) As per para 1.4.1 of DoPT's guidelines issued vide their O.M. No. 1/5/2011-IR dated 15.04.2013, the Ministry has been uploading all RTI applications, appeals and replies of CPIOs and appellate authorities on the website regularly.

SECRETARIAT SECURITY ORGANIZATION

16.34 The Secretariat Security Organisation (SSO) is the nodal agency for the security of Government buildings under the security cover of MHA. At present, there are 56 buildings under MHA security cover where offices of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are functioning. These buildings are located at various places in Delhi in a radius of approximately 16 km.

16.35 Access control to the Government buildings under MHA security cover is regulated by SSO. There is also a Reception Organisation of MHA which operates at all the above Government buildings under MHA Security Cover where entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated by issuing of visitors passes after proper verification/confirmation and a record kept thereof.

16.36 SSO is responsible for formulation and execution of policies relating to security and access control of Government buildings under MHA security cover. On the basis of categorization of Government buildings, security personnel of CISF or SSF are deployed for security of these buildings. Security of Rail Bhawan under MHA Security Cover is looked after by Railway Protection Force (RPF).

16.37 A dedicated unit namely 'Government Building Security' (GBS) Unit has been created in CISF especially for armed security of Government buildings under MHA security cover. The GBS Unit of CISF takes care of security of Government buildings with Category 'A' (Highly-sensitive) and '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 personnel holding valid I/Cards issued by MHA are allowed entry. Apart from this, visitors holding valid temporary/daily visitors pass are allowed entry by adhering to the prescribed Security drills including checking of their bags/briefcases etc.

b) **Anti-terrorist measures:** To take measures for anti-terrorist activities in the Government buildings under MHA Security Cover as primary responsibility.

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 Government building under MHA Security Cover.

e) **Exit Control:** To prevent pilferage of Government property from the Government building under MHA Security Cover.

16.38 Secretariat Security Force (SSF) is a civilian unarmed force of the Ministry of Home Affairs with a sanctioned strength of 1251, especially raised for security of Government buildings. SSF is presently looking after the security of Category 'C' (Least-sensitive) buildings under MHA security cover.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

16.39   The Official Language Division of MHA assists in implementation of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967), the Official Language (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 ensures compliance with the Official Language Policy of the Government in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices, and provides translation of the material/ documents received from different Divisions and sections of the Ministry.

Implementation of the Official Language Policy

16.40 Under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (CIC), an Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted in MHA and all Directors/ Deputy Secretaries are members of this committee. The Quarterly Reports, regarding progressive use of Hindi in the official work, received from the Sections are reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures are suggested to remove the shortcomings, if any.

Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963

16.41   Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967) is complied with fully and all the documents covered under this Section are invariably issued both in Hindi and English. All the letters, received or signed in Hindi, are replied to in Hindi. Continuous efforts are 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

16.42 Out of 901 offices under MHA, the inspection teams of the Director and Assistant Directors of the Official Language Division of MHA, carried out inspections in 21 offices located in Delhi and NCR to assess the status of the use of Hindi during the year. During the year, the Department of Official Language has fixed the target of 25% of the total offices to be inspected but due to COVID-19, the offices situated out of Delhi could not be inspected.

Hindi Day/ Hindi Fortnight - 2020

16.43   Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Ministry from 01.09.2020 to 15.09.2020. During this period, 06 Hindi competitions were organized, in which a number of Hindi speaking as well as non-Hindi speaking officers/ staff of the Ministry participated enthusiastically.   In these competitions, a total of 48 participants have won cash prizes and have been awarded Certificates.

A Special Programme and a Workshop on the occasion of Hindi Day, 2020

16.44   On 14.09.2020, on the occasion of Hindi Day, a special workshop and a programme was organized. Hon'ble Ministers of State Shri G. Kishan Reddy and Shri Nityanand Rai, Home Secretary, Secretary (Official Language), Joint Secretary (Official Language) along with other senior officers of the Ministry were present in the programme. A workshop was also organized wherein a presentation about 'KANTHASHTH' tool was given elaborating its uses and utility.

Special Hindi workshop on 14.09.2020 in MHA in the August presence of Hon'ble MoS Home Sh. Nityanand Rai Ji and Sh. Kishan Reddy Ji, Home Secretary, Secretary (DoL) and other senior officers of MHA

Training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography

16.45   Out of the 494 sanctioned posts of Assistant Section Officers, Senior Secretariat Assistants and Junior Secretariat Assistants in MHA, 383 are in position and out of them 27 are trained in Hindi typewriting. Similarly, out of the total sanctioned posts of 197 Stenographers/ Personal Assistants/ Private Secretaries, 141 are in position and 31 are trained in Hindi Stenography.

Hindi Workshop

16.46   A Hindi workshop was organized on 13.09.2020 for the officers to motivate them to do their official work in Hindi and to train them up effectively to attempt and write notes and drafts originally in Hindi. A total of 23 officers participated in this workshop.

REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

16.47   An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery functioning in this Ministry, attends to all the public grievances. The Joint Secretary (CIC) has been nominated as Nodal Officer for Public Grievances (PGs) in the Ministry. The contact details of the Nodal Officer have been displayed at the Reception Counter and also on the website of the Ministry *(https://mha.gov.in)*. Besides, 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 Divisions. During the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, 37,993 PGs were received online through Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) and during the said period 43,665 PGs (including carryforward of the year 2019) were disposed off. During the period 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020, 9,475 PGs were also received in physical form which were also attended to promptly.

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANIZATION (DAO)

16.48   The DAO of MHA is headed by Principal

Chief Controller of Accounts (Pr.CCA) and assisted by Chief Controller of Accounts, Controller of Accounts, Dy. Controllers of Accounts/Assistant Controllers of Accounts/Assistant Directors (A/Cs), Senior Accounts Officers/Accounts Officers. The Principal Chief Controller of Accounts (Pr. CCA) acts as Principal Accounting Advisor to the Chief Accounting Authority (Secretary) of the Ministry. As an integral part of the Internal Finance Wing of the Ministry, Pr. CCA helps in maintaining an efficient system of financial management in the Ministry. The DAO comprises Principal Accounts Office, 46 Pay and Accounts offices and 26 Internal Audit Parties stationed at various parts of the country.

16.49   DAO is responsible for payment of contingency bills, salary and personal claims of more than 10 Lakh employees of CAPFs and other organizations of MHA, settlement of pension and other retirement benefits, maintenance of GP Fund accounts of approximately 4.5 Lakh employees, implementation of National Pension System (NPS) for approximately 6,50,000 subscribers. Apart from it, DAO is also responsible for consolidation of monthly as well as Annual Accounts viz. Appropriation and Finance Accounts of the Ministry and its submission to the Controller General of Accounts. For the payment, accounting and settlement of pension and other retirement benefits, DAO works in a computerised environment using a web based platform called Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

16.50   DAO is also responsible for supervision of the Budget Division of the Ministry. Further, DAO conducts internal audits of the various spending units/DDOs (Approx. 1800) and

Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry. The Internal Audit Wing (IAW) of the DAO is assigned the responsibility to conduct the internal audit of the Ministry and all its attached and subordinate offices and submit important findings to the Ministry. The functions of Internal Audit Wing include conduct of Scheme Audit of various Schemes/Programmes implemented by MHA viz. Modernization of Police Forces (MoPF), Security Related Expenditure (SRE), Border Area Development Scheme (BADP), National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) etc. and Compliance audit for MHA & its attached and subordinate offices. As far as Compliance Audit is concerned, the Internal Audit Wing is responsible for audit of more than 1800 units of CAPFs, CPOs and Organizations of MHA.

16.51   During the period 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020, the following audits were undertaken by the Internal Audit Wing:

a)   Audit in respect of Civic Action Programme (CAP) scheme in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of 4 CAPFs (i.e. SSB, ITBP, CRPF, BSF).

b)   Audit in respect of Civic Action Programme (CAP) scheme in North Eastern (NE) areas of 4 CAPFs (i.e. SSB, ITBP, CRPF, BSF).

c)   Audit in respect of 01 Unit for Civil Action Programme – Special Project for CRPF.

d)   Security Related Expenditure (SRE) – Audit of Security Related Expenditure is conducted on half yearly basis, and 17 audits have been conducted up to 31.12.2020 of all the States under SRE.

e)   Modernization of Police Force (MoPF) – Audit of the 24 States has been conducted on

half yearly basis up to 31.12.2020, under the scheme of Modernization of Police Force.

f) Assistance to Civilian Victims – Audit of 4 States, namely Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Assam and Bihar, has been conducted during the said period.

g) Audit of the Special Infrastructure Scheme for Andhra Pradesh State has been conducted during the period.

h) Compliance audits of 110 Auditee offices/units were conducted during the period.

16.52 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the Inspection Notes indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units/Organizations, which in time make efforts to settle the observations. Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) through its report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paragraphs against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by the Ministry. In order to settle the audit paragraphs timely, the status of pendency is monitored by the Audit Committee. The receipt and settlement of audit paragraphs is a continuous ongoing process. As on 01.01.2020, there were 3 such audit paragraphs outstanding in the Ministry. During the period from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020, 13 new paragraphs were received increasing the total count to 16. Out of 16, 3 paragraphs have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 13 such paragraphs as on 31.12.2020.

16.53 The numbers of outstanding Inspection Paragraphs in respect of all organizations under the administrative control of MHA, as on 31.12.2019, were 7,204. During the period from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020, the total numbers of Inspection Paragraphs received and settled were 712 and 853 respectively. Thus, as on 31.12.2020, the numbers of outstanding Inspection Paragraphs are 7,063. The position in respect of each organization is at Annexure- XXI.

16.54 Status of Action Taken Notes (ATNs) on important Audit Observations included in earlier Annual Reports of MHA is indicated at Annexure-XXII. Summary of important Audit Observations pertaining to MHA as made available by the Ministry of Finance and Status of ATNs on these Audit Observations are indicated at Annexure-XXIII.

BUDGET

16.55 The Budget Division is responsible for the management of 2 Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), 8 Demands for Grants of Union Territories (UTs) and 1 Demand for Grants of Cabinet. These Demands for Grants include budgetary requirements of various Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Central Police Organizations (CPOs), Registrar General of India, Department of Official Language, Union Territories (UTs) (with and without legislatures), Cabinet etc. The main functions of Budget Division are as follows:

a) Formulation of Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE), Preparation of Supplementary Demands, Issue of Re-appropriation Orders as per guidelines of Ministry of Finance.

b) Preparation of Output Outcome Monitoring Framework in respect of the schemes of the Ministry to monitor output outcome targets in collaboration with NITI Aayog.

c) Monitoring of PAC Paras and C&AG Audit Paras.

16.56　**IT INITIATIVES**

a)　Process underway for implementation of Employees Information System (EIS) in Delhi Police.

b)　Implementation of PFMS for the payment of bills and personal claims, settlement of pension cases and other retirement benefits and consolidation of accounts.

c)　Implementation of the Employees Information System (EIS) module of PFMS for payment of salary to non CAPFs employees of the Ministry.

d)　Implementation of Bhavishya Portal of Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare for online receiving of pension cases from the Heads of Office.

e)　Use of COMPACT software of O/o CGA for Maintenance of GPF broadsheet in digital mode.

f)　Use of online e-Lekha platform of the O/o Controller General of Accounts for the monitoring of expenditure of the various organizations.

g)　Implementation of Non-Tax Receipt Portal (NTRP) for the online receipts Non-Tax receipt of the Ministry.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

16.57　The Complaints Committee for redressal of complaints made by the aggrieved women employees of MHA has been set up.　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 NGO.　No case has been reported to the Complaints Committee so far during the year.

16.58　For service matters relating to SCs/STs/OBCs, Persons with Disabilities and Ex-Servicemen, an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary has been appointed to act as Liaison Officer.

16.59　An Internal Grievance Redressal Committee at work place for persons belonging to SC Community has been set up in the Ministry in pursuance of the recommendation of the National Commission for Scheduled Caste.

Benefit to Physically Handicapped Persons

16.60　The Central Government has prescribed 4% reservation in Direct Recruitment for persons with benchmark disabilities.There are 08 visually challenged, 06 hearing impaired, 12 orthopedically challenged and 01 Cerebral Palsy persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper).

Gender Budgeting

16.61　The initiatives taken in MHA for the benefit of women have been elaborated in the following paragraphs:

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

16.62　The CISF has taken initiatives for Construction of Family Welfare Centre at all its establishments like Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions for the benefits of Women. Further, separate messes/barracks are being constructed at various centres exclusively for the use of women personnel.

16.63　A separate women SO's hostel at a cost of ₹ 9.47 crore has been constructed at RTC Arakkonam. A new Family Welfare Centre at a cost of ₹ 2.46 crore is under construction at 10th Res. Bn. Bengaluru.

16.64　Total number of women working in different groups is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
50	1263	7244	8557

16.65   The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them

during the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 in respect of CISF are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22
Creche-Facilities	0.31	0.28	0.36

As on date 16 Crèches are running in CISF.

16.66   Complaints Committee at two levels viz. Central Committee at the Directorate level and Sector level Committee at Sector level, have been formed in CISF to redress the sexual harassment complaints of women at workplace.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

16.67   The first Mahila Battalion of the CRPF was approved by the Government of India during 1985. As on date, six such battalions have been approved by the Government (88 Bn, 135 Bn, 213 Bn, 232 Bn, 233 Bn and 240 Bn) and 240 Bn is currently undergoing training at Bengaluru.

The operationalised Mahila Bns are based at Delhi, Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Nagpur (Maharastra), Durgapur (WB) and Lucknow (UP). In addition, the Mahila employees posted at Group Centres, Rapid Action Force (RAF) and 241 Battalion (Bastriya Battalion) are effectively working with their male counterparts in policing duties as well as other clerical and administrative functions. These Mahila Battalions are effectively contributing in the CRPF's endeavour of maintaining law and order in the country.

16.68   Total number of women employees working in CRPF is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
427	884	6937	8248

16.69   In order to facilitate smooth discharge of duties by the women workforce, CRPF has created infrastructure facilities like rest rooms, recreation rooms, mobile toilets etc. Even during field deployments, separate toilets in the unit vehicles are being made available for the convenience of women employees. Relaxations in wearing trousers, shirts and belts, etc., have been provided to the women during pregnancy.

16.70   Every effort is being made to address the problems of women employees at all levels.

Gender sensitization is also being carried out at regular intervals. Awareness about women's rights is being spread through regular interactions and Sainik Sammelans. Field officers are keeping close watch on the activities and health of the women personnel under their command.

16.71   Apart from the female employees, the CRPF has also been striving for the welfare of the families of the force personnel. Force has constructed Family Welfare Centre exclusively

for women family members to encourage them to learn new skills and to supplement their family income through activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items etc. and committee has already been constituted at Sector level to monitor the cases of sexual harassment of women which is implemented at Force level. The following special schemes are being run to benefit the women employees and the family members of the Force personnel:

i)   Women's Hostels

ii) Physical activities exclusively for ladies.

iii) Provision of music system and TV etc. for recreation of women.

iv) Gymnasium and other facilities etc.

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.

16.72 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and provisions made for them during the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 in respect of CRPF are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22
Crèche-Facilities	0.60	0.50	0.62

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

16.73 In SSB, authorized sanctioned strength of personnel is 97,792. Out of which, 2050 Mahila personnel are on the strength of SSB. SSB had sanctioned 21 Mahila Coys, i.e. 2,772 personnel for raising Mahila Battalion vide sanction order dated 07.08.2014.

16.74 The following Schemes/ Projects exclusively meant for the benefit of women are in operation in SSB:

i)   Separate accommodation with facilities of toilets, bathrooms, Cook House cum Dining Hall for the women troops deployed in the Border Out Posts.

ii) Crèche facilities for the children of working women in SSB.

iii) Separate toilets for women working in the offices.

iv) Separate recreation facilities i.e. music systems, televisions & DVDs, etc. and women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation room / Library for working women.

v)   SSB has a Committee at the level of Force Head Quarter/Frontier Head Quarter to quickly redress the complaints, if any, regarding sexual harassment of women at the workplace.

16.75 Liberalized Transfer policy for women:- As far as possible, all the women personnel shall be posted to the Units/Frontier near to their native place and in case both wife and husband are SSB employees, shall be posted at same station.

16.76 Total Number of women working in different groups is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
43	98	1909	**2050**

16.77 The scheme exclusively benefitting women and provisions made for them during the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 in respect of Sashastra Seema Bal is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22
Crèche-Facilities	0.25	0.25	0.35

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

16.78   The following schemes have been exclusively benefiting the women of ITBP:

a. All working women of ITBP are accommodated in separate women barracks with toilets, cook house cum Dining Hall at 05 Frontier Head Quarter, 01 Training zone, 15 Sector Head Quarter, 56 Units (Battalion Head Quarters), 14 Training centers, and at 04 specialized Bns of Logistic & Communication, Sector Head Quarter (L&C, SHQ).

b. A good number of women oriented periodicals and journals are being procured in the library and common staff room.

c. Gym and other facilities are being provided to the ladies for physical exercise etc.

d. Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs, etc. for recreation of women in women barracks and Dining Halls.

e. Providing embroidery and sewing machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra income.

f. Day care Centre/ Crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women. Total 12 Crèches/ day care centers have been established at following locations for assistance of serving women employees:

Sl.No.	Location
1	SHQ, Distt- Dehradun (UKD)
2	ITBP Academy, Mussoorie, Distt.- Dehradun (UKD)
3	M & SI Auli, PO- Joshimath, Distt.- Chamoli (UKD)
4	TPT BN, PO- Airport, Chandigarh (UT)
5	11th BN, Pegong (Sikkim), 56 APO
6	12th BN, PO.- Matli, Distt.- Uttarkashi (UKD)
7	50th BN, Ramgarh, Distt. Punchkula (Haryana)
8	SHQ (Brly), P.O. - Bukhara Camp, Distt-Bareilly (U.P.)
9	35th Bn, PO.- Mahindanda, Distt.- Uttarkashi (UKD)
10	55th BN, Rangamati, Tezpur (Assam)
11	28th BN, Rewari, Haryana
12	36th BN, Lohaghat, Uttrakhand

16.79 Facilities of separate restrooms and mobile toilets are being provided to women. During deployment, separate toilets, even in the unit vehicles, are made available to women. Besides, relaxation in wearing of pants, 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 an appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and women are informed about their rights. Besides, regular interactions through interviews, Roll Call, Sainik Sammelans, field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command. A Committee has been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and jawans.

16.80 Total Number of women working in each group is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
117	216	1757	2090

16.81 At present 02 women ITBP personnel are on deputation to Afghanistan.

16.82 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the budget provision against each of them during the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 in respect of ITBP are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22
Crèche-Facilities	0.06	0.06	0.09

Border Security Force (BSF)

16.83 The following Schemes/Projects, exclusively benefiting women, have been completed/sanctioned during the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020 by BSF:

25 BN BSF, Chhawla Camp, New Delhi (Completed)

Mahila Barrack	01 No. for 20 Mahila
Mahila Barrack	01 No. for 200 Mahila
Old Barrack converted into Mahila Barrack	01 No. for 40 Mahila
Mahila Toilet Block	01 No. for 200 Mahila

16.84 Also, 08 Bedded Mahila Barracks at Border Out Posts (BPOs) under following Frontiers (FTRs) have been sanctioned:

Ftr HQ Jammu	06 Nos
Ftr HQ Punjab	02 Nos
Ftr HQ Gujarat	24 Nos
Ftr HQ Rajasthan	14 Nos
Ftr HQ South Bengal	11 Nos
Ftr HQ North Bengal	12 Nos
Ftr HQ Ghty	11 Nos
Ftr HQ Shillong	08 Nos
Ftr HQ M & C	11 Nos
Ftr HQ Tripura	10 Nos

16.85   Total number of women working in different groups is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
140	473	4706	**5319**

16.86   The scheme exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 in respect of BSF are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22
Crèche-Facilities	0.60	0.50	0.60

16.87   Every effort is being made to address the problems of women employees at all levels. Gender sensitization is also being carried out at regular intervals. Awareness about women's rights is being spread through regular interactions and Sainik Sammelans. Field officers are keeping close watch on the activities and health of the women personnel under their command. Apart from the female employees, force has also been striving for the welfare of the families of the force personnel. Force has constructed a Family Welfare Centre exclusively for women family members to encourage them to learn new skills and to supplement their family income through activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items etc. BSF has also constituted a Committee at Sector level and Force Headquarter level to redress the sexual harassment complaints of women at workplace.

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Annexures

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2020-2021 (As on 31.12.2020)	
Shri Amit Shah	HOME MINISTER
Shri Nityanand Rai Shri G. Kishan Reddy	MINISTER OF STATE
Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla	HOME SECRETARY
Shri Sanjeeva Kumar (since 14.05.2020) Shri Nagendra Nath Sinha (up to 27.04.2020)	SECRETARY (BORDER MANAGEMENT)
Shri V. S. K. Kaumudi (since 19.08.2020)	SPECIAL SECRETARY (INTERNAL SECURITY)
Shri Praveen Kumar Srivastava (since 27.04.2020)	SPECIAL SECRETARY(POLICE)
Shri Rajit Punhani	ADDITIONAL SECRETARY & FINANCIAL ADVISOR
Shri Gyanesh Kumar Shri Govind Mohan Shri Anil Malik Shri Vivek Bhardwaj Ms. Punya Salila Srivastava (since 03.11.2020)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Shri Praveen Vashista Smt Saheli Ghosh Roy Sh. Shri Prakash Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal Shri S.K. Shahi Shri Piyush Goyal Shri Rakesh Kumar Singh Shri Ashutosh Agnihotri Shri K V Pratap Shri Manish Tiwari Shri Sunil Kumar Barnwal (since 03.12.2020) Ms. Alaknanda Dayal (up to 01.06.2020) Shri Krishna Bahadur Singh (up to 21.09.2020) Shri Anuj Sharma (up to 08.10.2020) Shri Satyendra Garg (up to 04.11.2020)	JOINT SECRETARIES
Ms Dharitri Panda	PR. CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
Shri Sushil Pal	CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

ANNEXURE –II
[Refer Para 1.2]

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (As on 31.12.2020)

HOME MINISTER
(SHRI AMIT SHAH)

Minister of State
(Shri G. Kishan Reddy)

Minister of State
(Shri Nityanand Rai)

Home Secretary
(Shri Ajay Kumar Bhalla)

Secretary (BM) (Shri Sanjeeva Kumar)

Spl. Secy. (IS) (Shri V. S. K. Kaumudi)

SS (P) (Shri Praveen Kumar Srivastava)

AS(F) (Shri Anil Malik)

AS (UT) (Shri Govind Mohan)

AS&FA (H) (Shri Rajit Punhani)

Pr. CCA (H) (Ms Dharitri Panda)

AS (JKL) (Shri Gyanesh Kumar)

DG(Awards) (Shri Satpal Chouhan)

AS (PM) (Shri Vivek Bhardwaj)

AS (IS.I) (Ms. Punya Salila Srivastava)

JS(P.I) (Shri Rakesh Kumar Singh)

JS(UT) (Shri K V Pratap)

IFD

CCA (H) (Shri Sushil Pal)

JS (JKL & FFR) (Shri Manish Tiwari)

JS (CS & judicial & Parliament) (Sh. Shri Prakash)

JS(Public) (Shri Rakesh Kumar Singh)

JS (BM - II) (Shri Sunil Kumar Barnwal)

JS (CTCR & IS.II) (Shri Ashutosh Agnihotri)

JS(P.II) (Shri S K Shahi)

JS (CIC) & CVO (Ms. Saheli Ghosh Roy)

AS (WS) (Ms. Punya Salila Srivastava)

JS (BM - I) (Shri Piyush Goyal)

JS (Admn) (Shri Shri Prakash)

JS (DM) (Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal)

JS (LWE) (Shri Praveen Vashista)

JS(CIS) (Shri Ashutosh Agnihotri)

JS (NE) (Shri Piyush Goyal)

LIST OF EXTREMIST/INSURGENT ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH EAST REGION DECLARED AS "UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS" AND/OR "TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS" UNDER UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) ACT, 1967

Name of group		Listed/declared as
ASSAM		
(i)	United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)	-do-
(iii)	Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO)	Terrorist organization
MANIPUR		
(i)	People's Liberation Army(PLA) and its political wing the Revolutionary People's Front(RPF)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	United National Liberation Front(UNLF) and its Armed wing the Manipur People's Army(MPA)	-do-
(iii)	People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak(PREPAK)	-do-
(iv)	Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)	-do-
(v)	Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)	-do-
(vi)	Coordination Committee [Cor-Com]	Unlawful association
(vii)	Alliance for Socialist Unity Kangleipak (ASUK)	-do-
(viii)	Manipur People's Liberation Front(MPLF)	Terrorist organization
MEGHALAYA		
(i)	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)	Unlawful association
(ii)	Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)	Terrorist organization
TRIPURA		
(i)	All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)	-do-
NAGALAND		
(i)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN/K]	Terrorist organization and unlawful association

**STATE-WISE DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO NE STATES UNDER
THE SCHEME OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE)
FROM 2015-16 TO 2020-21(UPTO 31.12.2020)**

(₹ in crore)

Funds Released	Assam	Nagaland	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	Total
2015-16	140.07	67.61	45.78	12.98	12.63	0.93	**280.00**
2016-17	148.70	61.48	31.86	36.62	9.19	12.15	**300.00**
2017-18	287.74	13.16	34.02	21.82	16.19	32.07	**405.00**
2018-19	137.05	42.34	32.35	9.05	11.74	17.48	**250.00**
2019-20	210.86	12.82	34.26	39.22	9.69	13.15	**320.00**
2020-21 (up to 31.12.2020)	--	3.98	4.26	1.28	1.25	17.71	**28.48**

STATEMENT OF FUND RELEASED TO CAPFs/ ARMY DEPLOYED IN NORTH EASTERN REGION UNDER CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMME FROM 2015-16 TO 2020-21(UPTO 31.12.2020)

(₹ in lakh)

Organizations	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (up to 31.12.2020)
BSF	150.00	150.00	150.00	300.00	400.00	350.00
CRPF	150.00	150.00	150.00	250.00	270.00	300.00
ITBP	100.00	80.00	100.00	80.00	80.00	100.00
SSB	70.00	70.00	70.00	140.00	150.00	150.00
Assam Rifles	350.00	350.00	550.00	330.00	350.00	350.00
Army	180.00	180.00	180.00	68.00	50.00	50.00
Total	**1000.00**	**980.00**	**1200.00**	**1168.00**	**1300.00**	**1300.00**

YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE/FUND RELEASED FOR HELICOPTER SERVICES IN NE STATES DURING LAST FIVE YEARS AND CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR (UPTO 31.12.2020)

(₹ in crore)

Years	Expenditure/ Fund released
2015-16	76.45
2016-17	86.00
2017-18	86.00
2018-19	90.00
2019-20	100.00
2020-21 (up to 31.12.2020)	42.12

State-wise security situation during the years from 2014 to 2020

Arunachal Pradesh

Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremist arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	33	09	86	--	02	07	--	46	49
2015	36	05	55	03	01	03	01	17	33
2016	50	07	59	02	--	04	02	49	25
2017	61	09	44	--	03	03	01	43	27
2018	37	12	69	02	01	02	--	60	17
2019	36	02	106	02	12	02	--	44	34
2020	21	07	72	02	--	15	09	37	21

Assam

Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremist arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	246	102	319	04	168	102	43	265	94
2015	81	49	645	--	09	30	17	413	27
2016	75	51	366	04	29	15	05	298	14
2017	33	16	204	03	06	13	02	120	05
2018	28	15	133	01	07	13	03	92	06
2019	17	--	131	--	--	49	22	85	10
2020	15	05	79	--	02	2616*	421*	73	02

*Yet to be verified.

Manipur

Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremist arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	278	23	1052	08	16	80	73	515	29
2015	229	41	805	24	15	04	02	252	26
2016	233	09	518	11	11	--	--	116	25
2017	167	22	558	08	23	74	10	127	40
2018	127	10	404	07	08	--	--	99	30
2019	126	09	476	--	07	--	--	92	15
2020	97	07	259	03	--	02	--	92	09

Meghalaya								
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremist arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	179	35	173	06	24	59	20	97	110
2015	123	25	121	07	12	78	45	53	87
2016	68	15	59	--	08	205	78	57	52
2017	28	06	13	--	02	37	14	12	18
2018	15	03	17	01	04	19	10	103	01
2019	02	--	06	--	01	01	--	04	--
2020	05	--	--	--	--	01	--	12	--

Mizoram								
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremist arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	03	--	--	--	--	03	--	31	14
2015	02	--	04	03	--	--	--	19	13
2016	--	--	02	--	--	--	--	05	01
2017	--	--	05	--	--	--	--	16	--
2018	03	--	--	--	--	114	44	02	--
2019	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	--
2020	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05	--

Nagaland								
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremist arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	77	12	296	--	01	--	--	150	65
2015	102	29	268	09	09	13	01	74	78
2016	58	05	198	--	--	16	03	80	51
2017	19	04	171	01	03	02	--	87	12
2018	42	04	181	03	03	--	--	64	63
2019	42	01	217	02	01	16	01	74	49
2020	23	02	222	--	--	04	--	84	33

Tripura								
Years	Incidents	Extremists killed	Extremist arrested	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Arms Surrendered	Arms recovered	Persons Kidnapped
2014	08	--	08	02	01	40	15	--	08
2015	01	--	02	--	--	15	03	--	03
2016	--	--	--	--	--	27	05	--	--
2017	--	--	--	--	--	01	--	--	--
2018	--	--	--	--	--	13	01	--	--
2019	--	--	--	--	--	90	44	--	--
2020	01	--	14	--	--	06	04	02	03

Total Area and Population in Union Territories

Sl. No.	Union Territory	Area (in sq km)	Population (2011 Census)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,79,944
2.	Chandigarh	114	10,54,686
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	603	5,86,956
4.	Lakshadweep	32	64,429
5.	NCT of Delhi	1,483	1,67,53,235
6.	Puducherry	479	12,44,464
	TOTAL	**10,960**	**2,00,83,714**

(Note:- The population data for UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh have been indicated separately in Chapter –XIV)

Comparative Statement showing Budget Estimate / Revised Estimate and Actuals during 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 (BE)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of UTs	2019-20			2020-2021			2021-2022
		BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual exp. 2020-21 Up to 31.01.2021	BE
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4887.58	5029.16	5007.34	5234.26	4824.97	3846.80	5317.41
2.	Chandigarh	4753.12	4868.99	4829.55	5138.10	4154.91	3861.25	4661.12
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	3103.37	3249.51	3242.73	3520.52	1418.43	1964.62	2204.59 (UTs merged w.e.f. 26.01.2020)
4.	Lakshadweep	1303.49	1324.61	1314.00	1376.46	1349.71	910.00	1440.56
5.	NCT of Delhi	1112.00	1037.00	1022	1116.00	1116.00	570.60	957.51
6.	Puducherry	1601.00	1601.00	1600.99	1703.02	1703.02	1023.80	1729.79

(Note:- The Budget provisions for UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh may be indicated separately in Chapter –XIV)

State-wise bifurcation of the authorized strength of Indian Police Service officers

Sl. No	State/Cadre	Authorized strength of officers as on 01.01.2021
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144
2.	AGMU	309
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	195
4.	Bihar	242
5.	Chhattisgarh	142
6.	Gujarat	208
7.	Haryana	144
8.	Himachal Pradesh	94
9.	Jharkhand	149
10.	Karnataka	215
11.	Kerala	172
12.	Madhya Pradesh	305
13.	Maharashtra	317
14.	Manipur	91
15.	Nagaland	75
16.	Odisha	195
17.	Punjab	172
18.	Rajasthan	215
19.	Sikkim	32
20.	Tamil Nadu	276
21.	Telangana	139
22.	Tripura	69
23.	Uttar Pradesh	517
24.	Uttarakhand	73
25.	West Bengal	347
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	147
	Total	**4984**

Operational achievements of Assam Rifles

Sl. No	Action	Quantity Number/ Amount	Amount where applicable (₹ in crore)
Insurgents			
(a)	Killed	08	-
(b)	Apprehended	394	-
(c)	Surrendered	07	-
Other Apprehendees			
(d)	Civilians	318	-
(e)	Arms Dealers & Drug Peddlers	46	-
(f)	Myanmar Nationals	42	-
Recovery of War Like Stores			
(g)	Assorted Weapons	243	-
(h)	Assorted Ammunition	11675	-
(i)	Assorted Magazine	107	-
(j)	Hand Grenade/ Chinese Hand Grenade	23	-
(k)	IEDs	07	-
(l)	Detonators	100110	-
Recover of contraband items			
(m)	Opium (kg)	5.455	0.544
	Ganja (kg)	628	0.18
(n)	Heroin (kg)	7.528	21.75
(o)	Brown Sugar (kg)	104.319	443.4
(p)	Banned Drugs (Tab)	3887071	122.476
(q)	Banned Drugs	68.45	56.74
(r)	Illicit Liquor (Bottle)	72158	4.031
(s)	Marijuana (kg)	39.490	0.429
(t)	Gold (kg)	3.563	1.480
(u)	Myanmar Fake Currency (Kayat)	15,300	-
(v)	Cash (in ₹)	53,09,876	0.398
(w)	Foreign Cigarettes (Cases)	6799	12.869
(x)	Areca/ Betel Nuts (kg)	672263	19.61
(y)	Black Pepper (kg)	54700	3.422
(z)	Woods (Logs)	3546	14.698
	Total		₹ **702.027**

Operational achievement of Sashastra Seema Bal

(a) Seizures/Arrests

Sl. No.	Item	No. of cases	Qty. in kg	Qty. in Nos.	No. of arrests
1	Narcotics	159	4860.30	0	180
2	FICN	1	0.00	0	9
3	Indian Currency	74	0.00	0	128
4	Others Currencies	30	0.00	0	49
5	Prohibited Items/Contraband	2552	0.00	0	2972
6	Forest Products	242	0.00	0	150
7	Wildlife Products	50	0.00	0	71
8	Cattles	237	0.00	2664	271
9	Gold	4	9.58	0	15
10	Silver	4	31.12	0	5
11	Psychotropic Synthetic Drugs	5	0	0	8
	TOTAL	**3358**	**4901**	**2664**	**3858**

(b) Arms

Sl. No.	Particular	Nos. of cases	Qty. in Nos./kg	No. of arrests
1	Factory made	24	121	21
2	Country made	76	192	101
	TOTAL	**100**	**313**	**122**

(c) Ammunition Explosive etc

Sl. No.	Particular	No. of cases	Qty. in No./ kg	No. of arrests
1.	Cartridges	77	3690 No.	99
2.	Detonators	15	2801 No.	20
3.	Hand Grenade	7	208 No.	9
4.	IED	6	16 No.	10
5.	Neogel Stick	1	79	0
6.	Bombs	5	120 No.	10
7.	Gun Powder	5	1 No.	8
8.	Explosive	5	3 No.	1
9.	Gelatin Stick	2	805	-
10.	Ammunition Nitrate	1	10 kg	1
	TOTAL	124		158

(d) Arrests

1	Maoists/Maoists Linkmen	89
2	Maoist Surrender	1
3	Militants/Terrorists	1
4	Neutralized Maoists/ Linkmen	7
5	Neutralized Militants/ Terrorists	6
6	Illegal Infiltrators (Foreigner)	12
7	People Liberation Front of India (PLFI)	1
8	Others Criminals/ Anti-Social Elements	4021
	TOTAL	**4138**

(e) Human Trafficking Cases during 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020

Cases	Victim Male	Victim Female	Total Victim	Trafficker Male	Trafficker Female	Total Trafficker
70	44	72	116	62	3	65

(f) **Operational Achievement of DOGs**	
Trade of Dog	Items seized
Explosive	1. .315MM Country Made Rifle - 01 No. 2. .31SMIM Ammunition- 02 Rounds 3. 7.62MM Ammunition- 215 Rounds 4. Pistol (FM) - 05 Nos 5. Pistol (CM) - 02 Nos. 6. Rifle- 03 Nos 7. Barrel- 01 No. 8. Grenade- 192 Nos 9. RPG- 14 Nos 10. Pistol Magazine- 01 No 11. SLR Magazine- 02 Nos 12. AK 47 Rifle Magazine-01 No 13. 7.62MM (SLR) Ammunition-200 Rounds 14. 7.62MM (AK 47) Ammunition- 117 Rounds 15. 5.56 MM Ammunition- 50 Rounds 16. 22 MM Ammunition- 15 Rounds 17. Empty Cartage- 09 Nos 18. Bullet Head- 04 Nos 19. 36 HE Grenade - 03 Nos 20. Igniter Set- 03 Nos. 21. Safety Ring-01 No. 22. Ammunition (7.63 Mouser GFL)-40 Rounds 23. Chinese Hand Grenade- 01 No. 24. Magazine M-16 (US Made) - 01 No. (Large) 25. Magazine M-16 (US Made) - 01 No. (Small) 26. 7.63 MM Pistol Ammunition- 80 Rounds 27. IED- 08 No. 28. Surri Explosive 04 Pkt and Sulpher 100 gm
Narcotic Detection Dog	Ganja- 182 kg worth of ₹ 1.41 crore

Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2020-2021

(As on 07.01.2021)
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Installment	2nd Instalment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,119.00	372.00	1491.00	559.50	559.50	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	250.00	28.00	278.00	125.00	125.00	--
3.	Assam	772.00	86.00	858.00	386.00	386.00	--
4.	Bihar	1416.00	472.00	1888.00	708.00	708.00	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	432.00	144.00	576.00	216.00	--	--
6.	Goa	12.00	3.00	15.00	6.00	--	--
7.	Gujarat	1324.00	441.00	1765.000	662.00	662.0	--
8.	Haryana	491.00	164.00	655.00	245.50	245.50	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	409.00	45.00	454.00	204.50	204.50	2.90
10.	Jharkhand	568.00	189.00	757.00	284.00	--	--
11.	Karnataka	791.00	263.00	1054.00	395.50	395.50	577.84
12.	Kerala	314.00	105.00	419.00	157.00	--	--
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1820.00	607.00	2427.00	910.00	910.00	611.61
14.	Maharashtra	3222.00	1074.00	4296.00	1611.00	1611.00	268.59
15.	Manipur	42.00	5.00	47.00	21.00	--	26.53
16.	Meghalaya	66.00	7.00	73.00	33.00	33.00	16.52
17.	Mizoram	47.00	5.00	52.00	23.50	--	--
18.	Nagaland	41.00	5.00	46.00	20.50	20.50	--

19.	Odisha	1604.00	535.00	2139.00	802.00	--	500.00
20.	Punjab	495.00	165.00	660.00	325.925 (247.50+ 78.425) #	--	--
21.	Rajasthan	1481.00	494.00	1975.00	740.50	740.50	68.65
22.	Sikkim	50.00	6.00	56.00	25.00	25.00	73.86
23.	Tamil Nadu	1020.00	340.00	1360.00	510.00	510.00	--
24.	Telangana	449.00	150.00	599.00	224.50	224.50	--
25.	Tripura	68.00	8.00	76.00	34.00	--	12.93
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1933.00	645.00	2578.00	966.50	--	--
27.	Uttarakhand	937.00	104.00	1041.00	468.50	--	--
28.	West Bengal	1011.00	337.00	1348.00	505.50	505.50	2250.28 (1000.00+ 1250.28)
	Total	22,184.00	6799.00	28,983.00	11,170.425	7866.00	4409.71

Includes arrears of Central share for the previous year i.e. 2019-20.

List of Guidelines issued by NDMA

Sl. No.	National Disaster Management Guidelines on	Month and year of preparation/ release
1.	Management of Earthquakes	April 2007
2.	Management of Chemical (Industrial) Disasters	April 2007
3.	Preparation of State Disaster Management Plans	July 2007
4.	Management of Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management	October 2007
5.	Management of Floods	January 2008
6.	Management of Cyclones	April 2008
7.	Management of Biological Disasters	July 2008
8.	Management of Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies	February 2009
9.	Management of Landslides and Snow Avalanches	June 2009
10.	Management of Chemical (Terrorism) Disaster	June 2009
11.	Psycho-social support and mental health services in disasters	December 2009
12.	Incident Response System	July 2010
13.	Management of Tsunamis	August 2010
14.	Management of the Dead in the aftermath of Disasters	August 2010
15.	Management of Urban Flooding	September 2010
16.	Management of Drought	September 2010
17.	National Disaster Management Information and Communication System	February 2012
18.	Scaling, Type of Equipment and Training of Fire Services	April 2012
19.	Seismic Retrofitting of Deficient Buildings and Structures	June 2014
20.	School Safety Policy	Feb 2016
21.	Hospital Safety	Feb 2016
22.	Minimum Standards of Relief	Feb 2016
23.	Museums	May 2017
24.	Cultural Heritage Sites and Precincts	September 2017
25.	Boat Safety	September 2017
26.	Preparation of Action Plan – Prevention and Management of Thunderstorm & Lightening / Squall/ Dust/ Hailstorm and Strong Wind	March 2019
27.	Temporary Shelters for Disaster - Affected Families	September 2019
28.	Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction	September 2019
29.	Landslide Risk Management Strategy	September 2019
30.	Preparation of Action Plan – Prevention and Management of Heat Wave (Revised Guidelines)	October 2019
31.	Guidelines on Management of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)	October 2020

ANNEXURE-XV
[Refer para 9.156]

Operational Achievement of NDRF for the period from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020

Sl. No.	Type of Incidents		Achievements			
			Rescued	Evacuated	Dead Bodies	Live Stock
1	Floods		2412	25931	0	521
2	Drowning Cases		06	0	259	0
3	Landslide		03	428	60	0
4	CSSR/ Building Collapse		14	0	66	0
5	Boat Capsize		10	0	10	0
6	Borewell Incidents		0	0	03	0
7	Mela/ Festival		1	0	0	0
8	Fire Incidents		0	0	08	0
9	Vehicle Incidents		0	01	06	0
10	CBRN Incidents		0	20	0	0
11	Cyclones	Amphan	0	Assisted State administration in Mass evacuation of more than 8,13,092 persons in West Bengal and 2,37,296 persons in Odisha.	0	7650
		Nisarga	0	Assisted State administration in Mass evacuation of more than 36,964 persons in Maharashtra and 47,000 persons in Gujarat.	0	0
		Nivar	44	Assisted State administration in Mass evacuation of more than 2,27,317 persons in Tamil Nadu and 3397 persons in Puducherry.	0	0
		Burevi	0	Assisted State administration in Mass evacuation of more than 1,67,666 persons in Tamil Nadu and 177 persons in Kerala.	0	32
12	Any Other Incidents		12	0	8	1
	Total		2502	29954 and assisted the State administration in mass evacuation of people during various cyclones as mentioned above.	420	8204

Details of funds released under Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (new name 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police')

(₹ in crore)

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (as on 31.12.2020)
Arunachal Pradesh	3.05	2.69	3.42	1.03	0.00	0.00
Assam	62.59	4.68	5.48	5.67	0.00	0.00
Manipur	7.79	8.37	1.98	5.99	10.75	0.00
Meghalaya	8.28	0.67	2.60	3.66	6.63	0.00
Mizoram	5.41	8.12	6.66	8.38	34.63	0.00
Nagaland	13.78	18.05	13.88	18.89	17.29	0.00
Sikkim	0.22	1.96	2.39	0.36	0.00	0.00
Tripura	7.00	1.40	1.63	7.08	4.97	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	35.88	34.54	48.00	32.69	40.20	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.44	5.58	4.09	3.35	27.49	0.00
Uttarakhand	3.74	8.53	4.35	13.60	5.43	0.00
Total	**148.18**	**94.59**	**94.48**	**100.70**	**147.39**	**0.00**

Details of funds released under scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (new name 'Assistance to States for Modernisation of Police')

(₹ in crore)

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (as on 31.12.2020)
Andhra Pradesh	32.56	41.10	31.62	50.81	75.36	0.00
Telangana	16.32	29.40	22.60	64.17	57.58	0.00
Bihar	26.57	19.15	5.73	13.18	9.42	0.00
Chhattisgarh	14.24	1.73	2.02	8.56	8.35	0.00
Goa	0.13	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	23.75	43.22	33.05	52.62	41.19	0.00
Haryana	14.74	19.29	14.04	12.95	18.48	0.00
Jharkhand	22.44	1.64	1.91	9.91	7.08	0.00
Karnataka	39.45	72.04	17.12	11.39	14.61	0.00
Kerala	2.01	11.09	16.12	17.78	54.01	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	26.80	21.86	30.47	37.97	14.45	0.00
Maharashtra	50.88	12.80	9.78	9.58	65.98	0.00
Odisha	19.46	26.22	19.87	35.10	42.45	0.00
Punjab	20.67	27.60	20.07	36.52	31.33	4.15*
Rajasthan	34.18	34.54	40.38	62.59	27.28	0.00
Tamil Nadu	63.90	89.24	15.54	68.87	56.62	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	69.99	35.80	28.20	118.67	62.75	0.00
West Bengal	35.52	12.31	48.94	46.93	46.53	0.00
Total	**513.61**	**499.21**	**357.67**	**657.81**	**633.47**	**4.15***

*released under HM/HS Contingency Reserve

Table 1: Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 2018

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	20	21.6	16.7	6.2	6.7	5.1	13.8	14.9	11.6	32	36	23
Bigger States/Union Territories												
1. Andhra Pradesh	16	16.4	15.3	6.7	7.4	5	9.4	9	10.3	29	33	21
2. Assam	21.1	22.2	14.6	6.4	6.6	5.1	14.7	15.6	9.5	41	44	20
3. Bihar	26.2	26.8	21.9	5.8	5.9	5.1	20.3	20.9	16.8	32	32	30
4. Chhattisgarh	22.5	24	17.8	8	8.6	6.3	14.5	15.4	11.6	41	42	35
5. NCT of Delhi	14.7	16.2	14.7	3.3	3.7	3.3	11.4	12.5	11.4	13	8	13
6. Gujarat	19.7	21.6	17.4	5.9	6.3	5.3	13.8	15.3	12.1	28	33	20
7. Haryana	20.3	21.7	18	5.9	6.6	4.9	14.4	15.1	13.2	30	33	25
8. J & K and Ladakh	15.4	17	11.7	4.9	5.1	4.2	10.5	11.8	7.5	22	23	20
9. Jharkhand	22.6	24	18.1	5.4	5.7	4.5	17.1	18.3	13.6	30	31	26
10. Karnataka	17.2	18.1	15.9	6.3	7.2	4.8	10.9	10.8	11	23	25	20
11. Kerala	13.9	13.8	14	6.9	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.8	7.4	7	9	5
12. Madhya Pradesh	24.6	26.6	19.1	6.7	7.1	5.5	17.9	19.5	13.6	48	52	36
13. Maharashtra	15.6	15.9	15.2	5.5	6.3	4.5	10.1	9.6	10.7	19	24	14
14. Odisha	18.2	19.2	13.4	7.3	7.6	5.9	10.9	11.6	7.5	40	41	31
15. Punjab	14.8	15.3	14	6.6	7.7	5.1	8.2	7.7	8.9	20	21	19
16. Rajasthan	24	24.9	21.3	5.9	6.1	5	18.1	18.7	16.3	37	41	26
17. Tamil Nadu	14.7	14.8	14.6	6.5	7.8	5.3	8.3	7.1	9.3	15	18	12
18. Telangana	16.9	17.2	16.5	6.3	7.5	4.5	10.6	9.7	12	27	30	21
19. Uttar Pradesh	25.6	26.6	22.5	6.6	7	5.3	19	19.6	17.2	43	46	35
20. Uttarakhand	16.7	16.8	16.4	6.2	6.5	5.3	10.6	10.4	11.1	31	31	29
21. West Bengal	15	16.5	11.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	9.3	10.8	5.8	22	22	20
Smaller States												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	17.9	18.4	15.4	6	6.2	4.7	11.9	12.2	10.7	37	38	28
2. Goa	12.4	12	12.7	5.9	7	5.1	6.4	5	7.5	7	8	7
3. Himachal Pradesh	15.7	16.2	10.3	6.9	7.1	4.8	8.8	9.1	5.5	19	20	14

4. Manipur	14.3	14.5	13.9	4.5	4.2	5	9.8	10.4	8.8	11	12	9
5. Meghalaya	22.1	24	13.6	5.8	6.1	4.5	16.3	17.9	9	33	35	17
6. Mizoram	14.8	17.5	12.1	4.1	4	4.3	10.7	13.5	7.8	5	7	2
7. Nagaland	12.9	13.7	12.2	3.5	4.2	2.7	9.5	9.5	9.4	4	5	3
8. Sikkim	16.3	15.2	17.9	4.5	5.2	3.5	11.8	10.1	14.5	7	8	6
9. Tripura	13	13.7	11.2	5.5	5	6.5	7.5	8.7	4.7	27	26	31
Union Territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.2	12	10.3	5.3	6.4	4	5.9	5.6	6.3	9	12	3
2. Chandigarh	13.3	18.7	13.2	4.3	3.4	4.3	9	15.3	8.8	13	4	13
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.9	20.1	25.1	3.8	4.6	3.3	19.1	15.6	21.8	13	19	9
4. Daman & Diu	19.6	15.8	20.4	4.5	5.5	4.3	15.1	10.3	16.1	16	19	16
5. Lakshadweep	15.3	21.6	13.7	5.6	7.1	5.3	9.7	14.5	8.4	14	14	14
6. Puducherry	13.7	13.6	13.7	6.9	7.9	6.6	6.8	5.7	7.1	11	9	12

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-year period 2016-18

Expectation of life at birth by sex and residence, India and bigger States/UTs, 2014-18

India & bigger States/UTs	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India	**69.4**	**68.2**	**70.7**	**68.0**	**66.7**	**69.3**	**72.6**	**71.5**	**73.8**
Andhra Pradesh	70.0	68.7	71.4	69.0	67.6	70.7	72.6	72.0	73.3
Assam	66.9	66.1	67.9	65.8	64.9	66.7	73.7	73.1	74.5
Bihar	69.1	69.4	68.7	68.7	69.1	68.3	71.9	72.2	71.5
Chhattisgarh	65.2	63.7	66.6	64.3	62.9	65.6	68.5	67.2	70.1
Delhi	75.3	73.8	77.0	72.9	70.4	75.3	75.4	73.9	77.1
Gujarat	69.9	67.8	72.3	68.5	65.5	71.8	71.8	70.7	72.9
Haryana	69.8	67.7	72.3	68.6	66.5	71.1	71.9	69.7	74.4
Himachal Pradesh	72.9	69.6	76.8	72.6	69.2	76.6	77.0	74.5	80.6
J & K and Ladakh	74.0	72.2	76.2	72.7	71.0	74.7	77.2	74.9	79.9
Jharkhand	69.1	69.9	68.5	68.3	69.3	67.4	72.0	71.7	72.3
Karnataka	69.4	67.9	70.9	67.7	66.0	69.5	72.4	71.5	73.5
Kerala	75.3	72.5	77.9	75.4	72.5	78.1	75.1	72.5	77.7
Madhya Pradesh	66.5	64.8	68.5	65.3	63.4	67.4	70.5	69.2	72.0
Maharashtra	72.5	71.3	73.8	71.1	70.0	72.2	74.4	72.9	76.0
Odisha	69.3	68.0	70.8	68.7	67.4	70.3	72.0	71.0	73.0
Punjab	72.7	71.0	74.8	71.6	70.0	73.5	74.4	72.3	77.5
Rajasthan	68.7	66.5	71.6	67.6	65.1	70.3	72.2	71.8	72.8
Tamil Nadu	72.1	70.2	74.2	70.2	68.3	72.4	74.0	72.1	76.1
Telangana	69.6	68.6	70.8	68.2	66.7	69.8	71.8	71.5	72.1
Uttar Pradesh	65.3	64.8	65.8	64.3	63.6	64.9	68.7	68.6	68.8
Uttarakhand	70.9	67.9	74.3	70.7	67.4	74.4	71.1	69.1	73.5
West Bengal	71.6	70.7	72.6	70.5	69.4	71.7	73.8	73.2	74.4
* : India includes all States/UTs									

Details of Vigilance / Disciplinary Cases in Ministry of Home Affairs and its Attached / Subordinate Offices

(As on 31.12.2020)

Sl. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 01.04.2020	197	199	1301	1304
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 01.04.2020 to 31.12.2020	67	74	4736	4760
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of up to 31.12.2020	40	53	4811	4837
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases on 31.12.2020 (1+2-3)	224	220	1226	1227
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference to details at S. No. 3):-				
	(a) Dismissal	04	04	146	141
	(b) Removal	00	01	235	246
	(c) Compulsory Retirement	01	08	61	62
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	07	07	434	435
	(e) Withholding of increment	02	07	524	534
	(f) Withholding of promotion	01	01	00	00
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	00	00	1258	1261
	(h) Censure	06	06	1260	1260
	(i) Warning	00	00	288	288
	(j) Displeasure	04	04	05	05
	(k) Exoneration	10	10	196	199
	(l) Transfer of cases	00	00	03	03
	(m) Proceedings dropped	03	03	31	32
	(n) Cut in Pension	02	02	02	02
	(o) Resignation accepted	00	00	14	14
	(p) Confinement in Unit	00	00	45	45
	(q) Confinement in Q Guard	00	00	271	272
	(r) Transferred out	00	00	00	00
	(s) Kept in abeyance	00	00	23	23
	(t) Removal from Instl. Area	00	00	09	09
	(u) Proceedings dropped as per court orders	00	00	06	06
	(v) Case closed after Investigation / Disposed of due to death / Anonymous / Pseudonymous cases / Extra guard / duties	00	00	00	00
	Total (a to v)	**40**	**53**	**4811**	**4837**

Details of Outstanding Inspection Paras (IPs) in respect of all Organizations under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs as on 31.12.2020

Sl. No.	Name of Organization	Number of IPs pending as on 31.12.2019	Number of IPs received during 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020	Number of IPs settled during 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020	Number of IPs pending as on 31.12.2020
1	A & N Islands	2066	206	189	2083
2	Assam Rifles	100	132	55	177
3	B P R & D	24	0	0	24
4	B S F	418	37	43	412
5	C I S F	401	32	42	391
6	C R P F	263	40	22	281
7	Chandigarh	1655	179	144	1690
8	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	1037	0	0	1037
9	D o L	59	10	11	58
10	I B	132	13	34	111
11	I T B P	144	21	24	141
12	Lakshadweep	477	0	269	208
13	M H A (P)	30	0	0	30
14	N C R B	8	0	0	8
15	N I C F S	14	0	0	14
16	S V P N P A	16	0	0	16
17	N S G	76	0	0	76
18	R G I	284	42	20	306
	Total	**7204**	**712**	**853**	**7063**

STATUS OF THE ATNs ON IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS INCLUDED IN EARLIER ANNUAL REPORTS

Sl. No.	Year of Annual Report	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.		
			Number of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	Number of ATNs sent but returned with observations and audit awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	Number of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1.	2016-17	17	0	0	0
2.	2017-18	18	0	0	0
3.	2018-19	18	0	0	0
4.	2019-20	Nil information was provided by Ministry of Finance			

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATION PERTAINING TO MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND STATUS OF ACTION TAKEN NOTES (ATNS) ON THESE OBSERVATIONS DURING 2020-21

Sl. No.	Para No.	Subject of the Para	Status of ATN
Report No. 6 of 2020 – Union Government (Civil) - Union Territories without Legislatures – Compliance Audit Observations – For the period ended March, 2018			
1.	10.1	**Ministry of Home Affairs** Ministry of Home Affairs failed to effectively monitor the unutilised funds of Central Assistance lying with States under the Scheme of "Construction of Police Stations/Outposts to States affected by Left Wing Extremism" resulting in savings (including interest thereon) aggregating ₹ 52.18 crore remaining idle with eight States even after three years of completion of the scheme, while in Madhya Pradesh, the State had utilised the savings of ₹ 3.79 crore on construction of two additional Police Stations which, in the absence of sanction, was irregular. On this being pointed out by Audit, Ministry has recovered ₹ 22.69 crore, while ₹ 33.28 crore is yet to be recovered.	ATN is being prepared.
2.	15.2	**Union Territories – Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration** Andaman Public Works Department did not ensure availability of all the requisite materials before signing of a construction contract which was ultimately foreclosed after flip flops on the issue. It delayed the construction of the Sea wall, increased the cost of shore protection, in the Tsunami affected area and also resulted in wasteful expenditure of ₹1.18 crore, as the incomplete work was washed away. The work has again been sanctioned with an estimated cost increase of ₹ 30.36 crore. The habitation of the affected area remained unprotected for 15 years after Tsunami.	ATN is being prepared.

Sl. No.	Para No.	Subject of the Para	Status of ATN
3.	15.4	**Union Territories – Chandigarh Administration** Municipal Corporation Chandigarh, (MCC) decided to implement a project to design and build a tertiary treatment plant and associated facilities with a capacity of 10 Million gallons/day (MGD), in addition to an existing tertiary treatment plant of 10 MGD, to treat the discharge from its Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs), in order to supply treated water for irrigation purposes replacing potable water otherwise being used. The design wrongly assumed sufficient availability of sewage water, One of the Underground Reservoirs was shifted to the older network with lower than required discharge capacity of pumps were installed at both plants, and the old STP was not technically upgraded. Moreover, MCC did not ensure the required BOD level i.e. below 5mg/l. in the output to TTP likely leading to non-acceptance of treated water among the consumers. Moreover, MCC could not recover the 43 per cent of the cost of operation and maintenance of the project as planned. Treated water was supplied free to the green spaces being maintained by MCC Horticulture wing. MCC also did not bill the tertiary water connections. Audit found that the intended results could not be achieved even after 6-7 years after the completion of the project, and audit could not assure itself of the viability of the project.	ATN is being prepared.
4.	15.6	**Chandigarh Administration** Department of Information Technology, Chandigarh made irregular payment of ₹ 64.83 lakh to the Society of Promotion of Information Technology, Chandigarh on account of service tax, which was recovered after being pointed out by Audit.	ATN is being prepared.

Sl. No.	Para No.	Subject of the Para	Status of ATN
5.	15.7	**Chandigarh Administration** **Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism** Development Corporation Limited (CITCO) operated Union Territory Chandigarh Secretariat Canteen at Chandigarh and Guest House at New Delhi without any agreements or operational arrangements and incurring a deficit of ₹ 8.27 crore and ₹ 1.52 crore respectively.	ATN is being prepared.
6.	15.11	**Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration** Directorate of Port, Shipping and Aviation, Union Territory of Lakshadweep (UTL) had retained an amount of ₹ 29.18 crore in their SB Account without remitting it to Government Account in violation of the provisions of Receipt & Payment Rules, thereby frustrating optimum cash management.	ATN is being prepared.
Report No. 15 of 2020 – Summary of Comptroller and Auditor General's Report - Performance Audit of "Manpower and Logistics Management in Delhi Police"			
7	Entire Report	The main objective of the Performance Audit was to examine whether the Delhi Police is managing its manpower and logistics efficiently and effectively. Further, another area of emphasis is the examination of the adequacy of infrastructure across all units of the Organisation. The Performance Audit primarily covered Law & Order Police (territorial Police Districts), Security Unit, PCR, Operations & Communications, Special Cell, Provision & Logistics, IT Cell and PHQ, for a period of six years, from 2013-14 to 2018-19.	ATN is being prepared.