

Annual Report

2005-06



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



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Annual Report 2005-06

DEPARTMENTS OF INTERNAL SECURITY, STATES, HOME,
JAMMU & KASHMIR AFFAIRS AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

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CHAPTER

I

MANDATE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) discharges multifarious functions, important among them being the maintenance of Internal Security. Though in terms of Entries No. 1 and 2 of List II - 'State List'- in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'public order' and 'police' are the responsibilities of States, Article 355 of the Constitution enjoins the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In pursuance of these obligations, the Ministry of Home Affairs extends manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments for the maintenance of security, peace and harmony without trampling upon the constitutional rights of the States.

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

- Department of Internal Security, dealing with police, law and order and rehabilitation;
- Department of States, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State

relations, Union territories and freedom fighters' pension;

- Department of Home, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President and Vice-President, notification of appointment of the Prime Minister and other Ministers, etc.;
- Department of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) Affairs, dealing with the constitutional provisions in respect of the State of Jammu & Kashmir and all other matters relating to the State excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned;
- Department of Border Management, dealing with management of borders, including coastal borders; and
- Department of Official Language, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

1.3 The Department of Official Language has a separate Secretary and functions independently.

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs does not, therefore, cover the activities of that Department. The Department of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Home, Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs and Department of Border Management do not function in water-tight compartments. They all function under the Union Home Secretary and are inter-linked.

1.4 Apart from the major task of preserving the internal security of the country in its countless dimensions, the responsibilities of the Ministry of Home Affairs cover a wide arch of subjects covering Central Police Forces (CPFs), Centre-State relations, police modernisation, border management, disaster management, human rights, national integration, law and order and insurgency in north-east, communal harmony, freedom fighters' pension and other welfare measures for them, rehabilitation of displaced persons, administration of Union territories, etc.

1.5 The information relating to Ministers, Home Secretary, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries who held/ are holding position in the Ministry of Home Affairs (excluding the Department of Official Language) is at **Annex-I**.

1.6 Divisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs, indicating major areas of their responsibility, are as follows:

Administration Division

1.7 The Division is responsible for handling all administrative and vigilance matters of the Ministry and also deals with matters relating to the

Table of Precedence, Padma Awards, National Flag, National Anthem, State Emblem of India and Secretariat Security Organisation.

Border Management Division

1.8 The Division deals with all matters relating to the management of borders.

Coordination Division

1.9 The Division deals with intra-Ministry coordination work, Parliamentary matters, public grievances, monitoring of compliance of furnishing information under the Right to Information Act, 2005, etc.

CS Division

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

Disaster Management Division

1.11 The Division is responsible for coordination of relief measures in the event of natural calamities and man-made disasters (except drought and epidemics).

Finance Division

1.12 The Division is responsible for formulating, operating and controlling the budget

of the Ministry under the Integrated Finance Scheme.

Foreigners Division

1.13 The Division deals with all matters relating to visa, immigration, citizenship, foreign contribution and hospitality.

Freedom Fighters & Rehabilitation Division

1.14 The Division frames and implements the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme and the schemes for rehabilitation of migrants from former West Pakistan / East Pakistan and provision of relief to Sri Lankan and Tibetan refugees.

Human Rights Division

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

Internal Security Division

1.16 The Division deals with matters relating to internal security, including anti-national and subversive activities of various groups / extremist organisations.

J&K Division

1.17 The Division deals with constitutional matters including Article 370 of the Constitution of India and general policy matters in respect of J&K

and terrorism / militancy in that State. It is also responsible for implementation of the Prime Minister's Package for J&K.

Judicial Division

1.18 The Division deals with all matters relating to the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) / Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) and the Commission of Inquiry Act. It also handles matters relating to State legislations to the extent these legislations require the assent of the President under the Constitution.

NE Division

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

Police Division

1.20 The Division functions as the cadre controlling authority in respect of Indian Police Service and also deals with all matters relating to Central Police Forces, including their deployment.

Police Modernisation Division

1.21 The Division handles all items of work relating to modernisation of State Police Forces, provisioning / procurement of various items for modernisation of Central Police Forces, police reforms and VIP / Installation Security.

Policy Planning Division

1.22 The Division deals with matters relating to policy formulation in respect of counter-terrorism, international covenants, bilateral assistance treaties and related items of work.

Security Division

1.23 The Division deals with arms and explosives, narcotics, coastal security, National Security Act, etc.

UT Division

1.24 The Division deals with all legislative and constitutional matters relating to Union territories, including National Capital Territory of Delhi. It also functions as the cadre controlling authority of the Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram and Union territory (AGMU) cadre of Indian Police Service (IPS)/ Indian Administrative Service (IAS) as also Delhi-Andaman and Nicobar Islands Civil Service (DANICS)/ Delhi-Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service (DANIPS). Besides, it is responsible for over-seeing the crime situation in UTs.

CHAPTER II

INTERNAL SECURITY

OVERVIEW

2.1 The overall internal security and law and order situation in the country remained largely under control during the year 2005-06. However, the security situation in Jammu and Kashmir, North-East and some naxal-affected States continue to be a matter of concern. The unsuccessful terrorist attack in Ayodhya on July 5, 2005, the serial bomb blasts in Delhi on the eve of festive season on October 29, 2005 and the attack on the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore on December 28, 2005, have been serious incidents of terrorist violence. The communal situation in the country, by and large, remained under control during the current year. No major communal incident was reported from any part of the country, except the one incident at Mau town in Uttar Pradesh on October 14, 2005, involving a confrontation over the holding of a procession and the use of loudspeaker by Hindus during the Bharat Milap programme, which claimed 10 lives. The situation was, however, brought under control.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

2.2 Jammu and Kashmir became an integral part of the Indian Union when Raja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession unconditionally on October 26, 1947. Pakistan's refusal to accept the

State's accession to India led to an armed aggression in 1947 resulting in the forcible occupation of a part of the State, which still remains under Pakistan's illegal occupation.

2.3 The United Nations called for a ceasefire and the withdrawal of all Pakistani regulars / irregulars from the territory of the erstwhile Princely State of J&K. This withdrawal was to be certified by United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) for undertaking a reduction of the Indian force to a level sufficient to maintain law and public order. However, Pakistan continues to occupy illegally, a part of the State (PoK) and the Northern Areas and has also ceded some territory of J&K to China. After the Shimla Agreement of 1972, India and Pakistan agreed, inter-alia, that the issue of J&K would be addressed bilaterally.

2.4 Like all other States, the people of Jammu and Kashmir enjoy free and equal participation in the governance and political life of a vibrant and secular democracy. The popular enthusiasm is well demonstrated by the large people's participation in the Parliamentary elections of 1996, 1998, 1999 and 2004; the Assembly elections of 1996 and 2002 and the Panchayat elections of 2000. The elections to the urban civic bodies held in 2005 also witnessed a very high voter turn-out despite terrorist threats and the boycott call given by secessionist outfits.

DISTURBED AREAS IN JAMMU & KASHMIR

2.5 The areas notified as 'disturbed' under section 3 of the Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990 include the Districts of Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Poonch, Rajouri and Doda in Jammu Division and Srinagar, Budgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, Baramulla and Kupwara in Srinagar Division.

BANNING OF TERRORIST OUTFITS

2.6 As on date, nine terrorist outfits operating in Jammu & Kashmir, namely, Jaish-e-Mohammad [JeM], Lashkar-e-Toiba [LeT], Hizbul-Mujahideen [HM], Harkat-ul-Mujahideen [HuM], Al-Umar-Mujahideen [AuM], Jammu & Kashmir Islamic Front [JKIF], Al-Badr, Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen [JuM] and Dukhtaran-e-Millat [DeM] were declared as 'terrorist organizations' under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, (POTA) 2002 [No.15 of 2002]. After the repeal of POTA, these outfits continue to remain banned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 2004.

SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE [SRE]

2.7 In order to support the State Government in the fight against terrorism, the Central Government have been reimbursing the security related expenditure since 1989. A sum of Rs. 3,366.947 crore has been released to J&K Government during 1989-1990 to 2004-05. The Revised Budget estimate for the year 2005-06 under the Head 'SRE' and 'Relief and

Rehabilitation' is Rs. 159 crore and Rs. 140 crore, respectively.

2.8 A sum of Rs. 17.28 crore was released to the Government of Himachal Pradesh during the period 1999-2000 to 2004-2005 for meeting security related expenditure in its efforts to control / contain spill-over of terrorism related activities from J&K to the State. The Budget provision for the year 2005-06 is Rs. 3 crore.

AUTONOMY AVAILABLE TO J&K

2.9 In literal terms, autonomy can be defined as the freedom to plan / work independently. If this definition is applied in constitutional term, then autonomy means independent powers to make legislation on various subjects. The State of J&K enjoys autonomy as under:

- J&K is the only State which has its own Constitution;
- J&K is constitutionally related with the nation through Article 370, which enables the State to determine the extent to which the provisions of the Constitution of India could be made applicable to J&K;
- the State List [List-II] is not applicable to J&K;
- a number of entries in the Union List [List-I] and Concurrent List [List-III] have not been made applicable to J&K and some have been applied with modification;

- the power of legislation in respect of residuary matters lies with the State for J&K, whereas for other States, this lies with the Parliament;
 - elections to the State Legislature are held in respect of J&K in accordance with the Constitution of J&K, whereas for other States, they are being held under the provisions of the Constitution of India;
 - the power exercised by the President to appoint Judges of J&K High Court is derived from the provisions of the Constitution of J&K; and
 - the State Legislature has the power to make laws relating to permanent residents and their rights in terms of Article 35(A) of the Constitution of India, as applicable to J&K.
- openness to dialogue with all groups in J&K, especially those which eschew the path of violence and express a desire for such talks; and
 - deepening the political process through elections at all levels and encouraging political debate within the State.

2.11 This strategy is supported by the Government's efforts in the diplomatic and media spheres.

2.12 India has always maintained and reiterated that the resolution of all problems lies solely in the deployment of peaceful means and accordingly, the Government have kept the door open and, from time to time, extended the offer of dialogue to different organisations / sections of people.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON JAMMU & KASHMIR

2.10 The Union Government, conjointly with the State Government of J&K, are pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy to the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The four major elements of the strategy are:

- pro-active tackling of cross-border terrorism by security forces;
- accelerating economic development and redressal of public grievances within the State;

ASSESSMENT OF THE SECURITY SITUATION IN J&K

2.13 During the year 2005, 1,990 terrorist incidents occurred as compared to 2,565 incidents during the year 2004. 557 civilians were killed in the year 2005, compared to 707 last year. The number of Security Force personnel killed in the year 2005 was 189, compared to 281 in 2004. 917 terrorists were killed in the year 2005, compared to 976 during the previous year.

2.14 The operations of the Security Forces over the last few months have achieved notable successes including neutralisation of a large number of senior commanders of all major terrorist outfits.

2.15 Some features of the ongoing terrorism in J&K are:

- Grassroots political workers, volunteer civilian members of Village Defence Committees and Special Police Officers continue to be targeted by terrorists.
- The activities of Over Ground Workers (OGWs) include recruiting local youth for joining terrorist ranks, collecting funds for sustaining terrorist activities, forced recruitment of local boys and extending them logistical support, highlighting alleged human rights violations, instigating people to demonstrate on trivial grounds and demoralising and discrediting the security forces.

MAJOR TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN 2005

- A massive Improvised Explosive Device (IED) blast in front of the Central High School, Pulwama, on June 13, 2005, killed thirteen persons, including three CRPF personnel, while fifty-four others were injured.
- In two separate incidents of civilian killings in Rajouri district, 10 members of minority community were killed by a group of unidentified terrorists in village Raj Nagar, PS Budhal on the intervening night of October 9 / 10, 2005.

- Two terrorists tried to storm the residence of Shri Md. Yusuf Tarigami, MLA, CPM, in Tulsibagh Government residential complex in Srinagar on October 18, 2005, where a terrorist was killed in retaliatory fire by the security guards. Another terrorist entered the residence of Dr. Ghulam Nabi Lone, Minister of State for Education and shot him dead. In the encounter, a CRPF jawan, a homeguard and a civilian were killed and another civilian injured.
- On November 16, 2005, a car bomb blast took place near J&K Bank headquarters, Srinagar, killing 4 persons and injuring 49 including Shri Usman Majid, Independent MLA and former Minister.

STRATEGIES TO COUNTER TERRORISM IN THE STATE

2.16 The strategies adopted cover the following areas:

To tackle violence

- protection of minorities, remote and scattered population;
- protection of vital installations;
- countering the over-ground support base of terrorists by initiating legal action as per law;
- strengthening the counter-terrorism grid by greater functional integration of efforts

through an institutional framework of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups at all levels;

- provision of improved technology, gadgetry and equipment for J&K Police, Central Police Forces (CPFs) and modernisation / strengthening of J&K Police to equip the Force to take the lead role in direct anti-terrorism operations;
- providing specific intelligence to ensure that the operations are target focused;
- involving people through volunteer Village Defence Committees;
- the Security Forces take steps to avoid collateral damage, as far as possible and deal with innocent civilians humanely; and
- dynamic Force deployment and flexibility of tactics to counter the changing strategies deployed by terrorist outfits.

To tackle cross-border terrorism

- curbing infiltration / ex-filtration;
- fencing of International Border (IB) and creating obstacles along the Line of Control (LoC) and along terrorist routes supported by multi-tier deployment (So far, 177 km. of fencing and 87 km. of flood lighting works have been completed out of 180 km. and 195.80 km. sanctioned,

respectively. Fencing on the Line of Control portion in Jammu & Kashmir has been completed); and

- enhancing intelligence capabilities of security forces.

PEACE INITIATIVES ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR

2.17 The Government are committed to carry forward the dialogue process with all groups and different shades of opinion on a sustained basis, with support from the democratically elected State Government, and have initiated a process of consultation with various political groups and others to resolve the problems faced by the people.

2.18 Resuming the dialogue process, the Prime Minister held discussions with a five-member delegation of All Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC) led by Shri Mirwaiz Umar Farooq on September 5, 2005. During the discussions, the Prime Minister reaffirmed his faith in peaceful resolution of all issues pertaining to J&K and reminded the delegation that violence had no role in a democracy. He reiterated his commitment to ensure a life of peace, self-respect and dignity for the people of Jammu and Kashmir. He agreed to review, in a time-bound manner, all cases of those held in detention under the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act (PSA), 1978 and Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA). He assured that Government would take all necessary measures to safeguard against human rights violations. He said that conditions would be created for the reduction of armed forces if there was a cessation of violence and an end to infiltration.



Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, Union Home Minister, Shri Shivraj V. Patil with the delegation of All Party Hurriyat Conference (A)

2.19 The APHC welcomed the opportunity provided to them to meet the Prime Minister and discuss the issues pertaining to Jammu and Kashmir. They expressed hope that the dialogue process would lead to the resolution of all outstanding issues on J&K and stressed that an honourable and durable solution would be found through this exercise. It was agreed that the only way forward was to ensure that all forms of violence at all levels should come to an end. The delegation also welcomed the India-Pakistan peace process initiatives taken hitherto, including the resumption of the bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad.

2.20 It was agreed to carry forward the dialogue process so that all regions and shades of political opinion in J&K are involved. The APHC stated that they would be able to bring, at the next meeting, specific suggestions for the honourable and durable resolution of the problems faced by the State.

2.21 In pursuance of the discussions held by the Prime Minister with the APHC, a time bound review of cases of detention under J&K PSA Act has been

completed. A high level meeting has also been held to reiterate the Government's commitment to the observance of human rights and finalise a proactive agenda in this context. It was decided to investigate all cases of human rights violations within a time frame of 90 days; constitute a 3-member team to examine the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of security forces for making them simpler and more people-friendly and distribute a handy card listing the do's and don'ts to security personnel as a constant reminder of the sanctity of human rights.

SRINAGAR-MUZAFFARABAD BUS SERVICE

2.22 The historic bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad was flagged off at a special public function organised at the Sher-e-Kashmir Stadium, Srinagar, on April 7, 2005. The suicide attack at the Tourist Reception Centre, Srinagar, on its eve failed to dampen the popular enthusiasm and the bus was cheered all along its route. The people of the State, mainstream political parties and the Press have



Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and UPA Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gandhi flagging off the historic bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad in Srinagar

welcomed the successful re-opening of Srinagar-Muzaffarabad road despite the shadow of terrorist threats. Since the inauguration of the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus on April 7, 2005, there have been 18 bus trips from Srinagar to Muzaffarabad and an equal number of trips from Muzaffarabad to Srinagar.

317 Indians visited Muzaffarabad, out of whom 265 have returned. Similarly, 365 Pakistanis visited Srinagar from PoK/Pakistan out of whom 324 have returned. The Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus, which was suspended due to the road damage after the earthquake has resumed on December 1, 2005.



Relatives on both sides of the border celebrating the occasion

ELECTIONS TO THE URBAN CIVIC BODIES IN J&K

2.23 Elections to 63 urban civic bodies in 12 Districts of Jammu and Kashmir Divisions were held between January 29 and February 17, 2005, with the participation of all major mainstream political parties. The average polling percentage was 48%. Significantly, many of the terrorism-affected urban civic bodies in Srinagar Division recorded over 80% voter turnout. Reservation of 30% seats for women was a positive feature of this election, as a result of which there was unprecedented enthusiasm and active women's participation in the electoral process. Out of the 3,084 candidates in the fray, 934 were women. It is expected that grassroots democracy will ultimately prove to be the ideal foil to militancy in the State.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Central Assistance to Jammu and Kashmir

2.24 The Central Government have been continuously striving to supplement the efforts of the State Government to bring about all-round economic development and provide avenues for gainful employment to the people. The focus is on planned and balanced regional development for creating physical, economic and social infrastructure, thereby improving the productive potential of the State.

2.25 The State's Annual Plan for the year 2005-06, finalized at Rs. 4,200 crore, shows an increase of Rs. 1,192 crore over the previous year's Plan of Rs. 3,008 crore.

PM's Reconstruction Plan for Jammu and Kashmir announced on November 17-18, 2004

2.26 The Prime Minister, during his visit to Jammu and Kashmir on November 17-18, 2004, announced a Reconstruction Plan for the State involving an outlay of approximately Rs. 24,000 crore, which broadly includes projects / schemes aimed at expanding economic infrastructure and the provision of basic services, imparting a thrust to employment and income generation and providing relief and rehabilitation to the displaced and the families of victims of militancy. The Reconstruction Plan caters to the need for strengthening the economic and social infrastructure and balanced development of the three regions of Jammu and Kashmir.

(I) EXPANDING ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- (a) **Power:** (Rs. 15,052.00 crore)
- (b) **Roads** (Rs. 998.00 crore)
- (c) **Assistance for External Borrowings for Infrastructure** (outlay: 30% of Rs. 1,970.00 crore = Rs. 591.00 crore)

(II) EXPANDING PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES

- (d) **Education** (Rs. 142.00 crore)
- (e) **Health** (Rs. 120.00 crore)

- (f) **Physical infrastructure for civic amenities** (Rs. 4,884.00 crore)

(III) THRUST TO EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATION

- (g) **Tourism** (Rs. 517.00 crore)
- (h) **Agriculture & food processing** (Rs. 101.00 crore)
- (i) **Other industrial promotion related measures** (Rs. 78.00 crore)
- (j) **Other employment measures** (Rs. 163.00 crore)

(IV) RELIEF AND REHABILITATION FOR FAMILIES OF VICTIMS OF MILITANCY

- (k) **Assistance to the dislocated and the families of the victims of militancy** (Rs. 75.00 crore)

Prime Minister's Announcements in Ladakh

2.27 The Prime Minister made the following announcements at Kargil and at Leh on June 11, 2005 during his visit to the Ladakh region:

- declaring the Srinagar-Leh road as a National Highway;
- conducting a feasibility study for the construction of a 12 km tunnel to bypass the Zojila pass;
- providing an untied grant of Rs. 10 crore each to the Ladakh and Kargil Autonomous Hill Development Councils;

- exploring the feasibility of a bus service between Kargil and Skardu on the pattern of the Srinagar-Muzzaffarabad bus service;
- expediting the construction of Nemo-Padam-Darcha road to connect Leh and Manali;
- examining the feasibility of a Kibar-Korzok road via Parangla pass to connect Leh with Shimla; and
- exploring the feasibility of opening the Ladakh-Mansarovar route with the Chinese Government as an alternative to the existing Mansarovar route through Uttaranchal.

Monitoring of Development Schemes

2.28 Six Sub-Groups chaired by Secretary (Border Management), monitor the progress of the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes / Centrally Financed Projects undertaken by various Central Ministries / Departments in the State.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF TERRORISM AFFECTED PEOPLE

Ex-gratia relief / compensation to the victims of militancy / cross-border firing

2.29 Government of Jammu and Kashmir have been providing ex-gratia relief to the Next-of-Kin (NoK) of victims of militancy in cases of death and injury, as per the existing rules. Rs. 1.00 lakh is paid to the NoK in case of death, Rs. 75,000/-, Rs. 5,000/- and Rs. 1,000/- for permanent disability, grievous injury and minor injury respectively, caused

in a terrorist incident. 50% of the loss of immovable property, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh, is paid as compensation to the property damaged in militancy.

2.30 The State Government of J&K provides Rs. 2 lakh to NoK of J&K Police personnel and Security Forces personnel and volunteer Special Police Officers killed in action against terrorists.

2.31 This expenditure is reimbursed by the Central Government and till December 31, 2005, a sum of Rs. 426.44 crore has been reimbursed.

Payment of ex-gratia relief to the J&K Police personnel by the Central Government

2.32 The Central Government pays Rs. 3 lakh to the NoK of each J&K Police personnel killed in terrorism-related incidents, over and above the amount of Rs. 2 lakh paid by the State Government and reimbursed under SRE.

Policy For Surrender of Militants And Rehabilitation of Surrenderees

2.33 Government of J&K adopted a new policy for the surrender of militants on January 31, 2004. The salient features of this policy are as under:

- a monthly stipend of Rs. 2,000/- per month for a period of three years after surrender;
- immediate grant of Rs. 1.50 lakh to be kept in the shape of FDR in a bank in the name of the surrenderee for a period of three years which can be drawn by him on completion of three year period and subject to good behaviour;

- incentives for surrendered weapons are given as per prescribed rates; and
- vocational training for self-employment to those who desire to undergo such training.

2.34 A total number of 3,676 militants have surrendered upto December 31, 2005 out of which 197 militants surrendered after the announcement of the new Policy on January 31, 2004.

Relief to Kashmiri Migrants and their rehabilitation

2.35 The targeted attacks by the militants against civilians in the initial phases of the terrorist violence in J&K forced a vast majority of Kashmiri Pandits and a sizeable number of Sikhs and other Hindus and few Muslims to migrate from the Valley in 1990 and thereafter.

2.36 There are 55,476 migrant families of whom 34,088 families are in Jammu, 19,338 families in Delhi and 2,050 families in other States / UTs. 14,869 needy families in Jammu and 4,100 in Delhi are drawing relief. 230 migrant families are living in 14 camps in Delhi and 5,778 families in 16 camps in Jammu.

2.37 The policy of the Government in respect of these Kashmiri migrants is based on the premise that they will return to the Valley as soon as conditions reasonably conducive for their return are created. Accordingly, the permanent rehabilitation of the migrants outside the State is not envisaged. Government of J&K are providing cash relief of Rs. 3,000/- per family per month plus basic dry rations, expenditure on which is reimbursed by the Central Government. Government of NCT of Delhi is giving cash relief of Rs. 3,200/- per family per month for non-

camp migrants and Rs. 2,400/- per family per month plus basic dry rations for those living in camps. Various State Governments / UT Administrations, where the Kashmiri migrants are staying, are providing relief to migrants in accordance with the rules in vogue in their States.

2.38 In order to provide further relief to the migrants, the State Government have enacted the J&K Migrants Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint of Distress Sales) Act, 1997 on June 2, 1997 which aims at preventing distress sale of immovable property by the migrants. The State Government have also enacted the J&K Migrants (Stay of Proceedings) Act, 1997 on June 2, 1997 to stop undue harassment of migrants due to litigation in absentia.

2.39 Under the Jammu & Kashmir Migrants' Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint on Distress Sales) Act, 1997, notices have been issued by the concerned Deputy Commissioners in the capacity of Custodian of migrant property, to persons who have unauthorisedly occupied migrants' houses. As far as the houses occupied by the security forces are concerned, the admissible rent is reimbursed.

Action Plan for Return of Migrants to the Valley

2.40 The State Government have undertaken construction of temporary shelters in the shrines in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani where Kashmiri migrants, displaced from these places, will be housed by developing two model clusters, until such time they can repair their existing residential houses. 18 flats at Mattan and 100 one-room tenements at Kheer Bhavani, along with the repair / renovation of the shrines, have been undertaken. In order to facilitate the return of Kashmiri migrants to the

Valley, 200 flats are under construction at Sheikhpora in Budgam District.

Inter-Ministerial Team

2.41 As announced by the Prime Minister during his visit to J&K in November, 2004, an inter-ministerial team was constituted to prepare a plan to rehabilitate Kashmiri migrants. The team recommended various confidence building measures like construction of two-room tenements, creation of job opportunities, health-care and other facilities to improve the living conditions of the migrants in the camps. The recommendations of the inter-ministerial team have been accepted and the State Government and the concerned Ministries/ Departments have initiated necessary action.

Construction of two-room tenements for Kashmiri migrants at Jammu

2.42 The Prime Minister, during his visit to J&K in November, 2004, announced construction of two-room tenements for Kashmiri migrants who are presently housed in one-room tenements in camps. In accordance with the recommendations of inter-ministerial team and subsequent deliberations, the State Government propose to construct 5,242 Two-Room Tenements (TRTs) at an expenditure of Rs. 185.00 crore (approx.) to accommodate migrant families presently living in One-Room Tenements (ORTs) and government / semi-government buildings. The construction work will be carried out in a period of three years as under:

2005-06	-	1500 TRTs
2006-07	-	2551 TRTs
2007-08	-	1191 TRTs



Two bedrooms flats constructed at Budgam

Relief and rehabilitation of border migrants of J&K

2.43 The December 13, 2001 attack on the Indian Parliament and the consequent military build-up along the Line of Control / International Border and step-up in cross-border firing resulted in the displacement of a large number of families from the border areas. Cash relief and rations were provided to these families.

2.44 A package to rehabilitate the Akhnoor migrants displaced by cross border firing during the Kargil war involving an expenditure of Rs. 59.18 crore, by allotting plots of 5 marlas to each family, providing Rs. 50,000/- for construction of houses, Rs. 10,000/- for buying a pair of bullocks and Rs. 10,000/- to each family as rehabilitation grant, is under implementation.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS/FACILITIES TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES POSTED IN KASHMIR VALLEY

2.45 Special concessions have been provided to the Central Government employees working in the Kashmir Valley as well as to the Kashmiri migrant employees of the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings since March 1990 which have been extended from time-to-time and presently stand extended up to June 30, 2006. The concessions include the option to move the family to a place of choice, payment of House Rent Allowance for class 'A' city irrespective of the status of the city chosen, arrangement for stay, security and transport, per diem allowance of Rs. 10/- for each day of attendance, messing allowance at a uniform rate of Rs. 15/- per day/departmental messing arrangements, temporary adjustment of migrants employees against available vacancies in the respective Ministries / Departments in and around Delhi, payment of pension outside the Valley, etc.

NORTH-EAST

2.46 The North Eastern region, including Sikkim, accounts for 8.06% of the total land surface of India. As per 2001 census, it has a population of 3.88 crore, which is 3.78% of the total population of the country.

Major insurgent groups

2.47 The major insurgent groups which are active in the North Eastern States are as under:-

(i) Assam

- United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
- National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)

(ii) Manipur

- People's Liberation Army (PLA)
- United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
- People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
- Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
- Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
- Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
- Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)

(iii) Meghalaya

- Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC)
- Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)

(iv) Tripura

- All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
- National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)

2.48 In addition, numerous other militant groups like the Dima Halan Daogah (DHD) and United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS), Kuki National Army (KNA) and Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA), Naga National Council (NNC), etc. are also operating in the North East.

2.49 The militant outfits mentioned in para 2.47 have been declared 'Unlawful Associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967).

Current status of militancy in the North-East

2.50 Overall violence details in the North Eastern States from 2001 to 2005 are as under:-

Head	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Incidents	1,335	1,312	1,332	1,234	1,332
Extremists killed	572	571	523	404	405
Security Forces killed	175	147	90	110	70
Civilians killed	600	454	494	414	393

2.51 During the current year, while the number of violent incidents has increased by 8%, killings of civilians came down by 6% and security forces by 36% as compared to the incidents / killings in the year 2004.

2.52 State-wise figures for the States of Assam, Arunchal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura are at **Annex-II**. In case of Assam, the number of violent incidents has increased by 49% as compared to the incidents in the year 2004. However, the number of Security Forces (SFs) and civilians killed has reduced by 59% and 11% respectively, during this period. In Manipur during the current year, the number of violent incidents, SFs and civilians killed has increased by 15%, 39% and 79% respectively over the year 2004. In Nagaland, the violence during the relevant period has gone up by 3%, whereas the number of civilian killed has reduced by 33%. In other States, the situation has improved this year compared to the last year.

2.53 Some of the major events which had bearing on the security situation of North Eastern region are given below:

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE BY ALL NAGA STUDENTS ASSOCIATION OF MANIPUR (ANSAM)

2.54 All Naga Students Association of Manipur (ANSAM) started economic blockade of the State of Manipur with effect from June 19 / 20, 2005 against the declaration of June 21, 2005 as Integrity Day by the State Government. NH-39 was blocked by the activists of ANSAM. Situation was constantly reviewed by the Ministry of Home Affairs

at the level of Home Minister / Home Secretary. State Governments of Manipur, Nagaland and Assam were asked to cooperate with each other and see that the essential commodities were allowed to be transported to Imphal and other places without any obstruction. The Indian Oil Corporation and Food Corporation of India were asked to make all efforts to send maximum supplies to Manipur. National Highway-53 was made operational and full protection to the convoys carrying the essential commodities was provided by Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence and the State Police. The blockade was lifted on August 11, 2005.

AGITATION IN MEGHALAYA ON THE ISSUE OF MEGHALAYA BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION (MBoSE)

2.55 The MBoSE has its headquarters in Tura in West Garo Hills district. Due to alleged malfunctioning of MBoSE in Khasi Hills, an agitation was started which was led by the Khasi Students' Union, to shift the headquarters of MBoSE to Shillong. This is opposed by various Garo groups. There were demonstrations and damage to public property in Khasi Hills area and Shillong during the agitation. The State Government appointed a committee to recommend measures to resolve the issue. The Committee submitted its report on August 29, 2005 and the recommendations made therein were accepted by the State Government on August 31, 2005. The decision of the State Government was not well taken by the Garos. The situation in the Garo Hills took a turn for the worse on September 30, 2005 when Garo protestors clashed with the police resulting in 9 persons getting killed in police / SF firing. The situation was brought under control.

ETHNIC CLASHES IN KARBI ANGLONG AND NORTH CACHAR HILLS DISTRICT OF ASSAM

2.56 North Cachar (NC) Hills and Karbi-Anglong districts in Assam are covered under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India and enjoy a large degree of autonomy. In N.C. Hills district, Dimasas are the dominant tribe, while in Karbi-Anglong, Karbis are in majority. Both the districts have sizeable presence of other tribes like Kukis, Hamars, Khasis, etc. There have been clashes among various tribal groups in these two districts and neighbouring Cachar district. Ethnic clashes in Karbi-Anglong district between Karbi and Dimasa community, which started on September 26, 2005, claimed 104 lives and a large number of houses were burnt.

Declaration of certain areas in North-East Region as ‘Disturbed Area’ under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958

2.57 The Government of India have declared Nagaland and Assam, Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh and a 20 km belt in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya along their borders with Assam, as ‘disturbed areas’ under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 (as amended in 1972). The Government of Tripura have also declared the areas under 28 Police Stations (in full) and part of areas under 6 Police Stations as ‘disturbed areas’. The Government of Manipur have declared whole of Manipur (except Imphal Municipal Area) as ‘disturbed area’.

Demand for repeal of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

2.58 A five member committee, headed by Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy, former Judge of Supreme Court of India, was set up on November 11, 2004, to review this Act. The committee submitted its report on June 6, 2005 which is under consideration.

Deployment of Central Police Forces (CPFs)

2.59 Units of the CPFs and the Army have been deployed in aid of civilian authorities in the insurgency affected States. While deployment charges for CPF units in Assam are presently levied @ 10% of the normal charges, the other six North Eastern States are totally exempt from such charges in view of their poor resource position.

Raising of India Reserve (IR) Battalions

2.60 The concept of IR Battalions was mooted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the background of increasing problems of law and order and emerging internal security scenario in the country, which put considerable pressure on the CPFs. So far, 32 Battalions have been sanctioned to NE States, including Sikkim. These include 2 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya, 3 for Mizoram, 4 for Nagaland, 6 for Manipur, 7 each for Assam and Tripura and 1 for Sikkim.

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

2.61 The Central Government is implementing a scheme for reimbursement of SRE to the States seriously affected by insurgency.

Under the scheme, expenditure incurred by the North Eastern States (except Mizoram and Sikkim) on raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the Central Police Organisations / Army, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence, 50% of POL (Petrol, Oil and Lubricants) and honorarium paid to village guards / Village Defence Committees / Home Guards deployed for security purposes, are reimbursed.

2.62 State-wise details of assistance released to NE States under the SRE scheme during the last five years are as under:

State	(Rs. in crore)					
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (up to 31.12. 2005)
Assam	63.97	92.86	68.01	50.80	75.40	60.43
Nagaland	7.50	12.71	22.42	19.17	26.49	13.16
Manipur	14.18	7.75	7.64	4.00	9.44	10.96
Tripura	15.00	27.70	29.85	34.33	36.17	12.30
Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	1.90	0.95	2.47	1.35	1.35
Meghalaya	3.21	0.60	8.35	1.92	1.56	2.42
Total	104.86	143.52	137.22	112.69	150.41	100.62

Peace Talks and Ceasefire Agreements with various militant outfits in the North Eastern Region.

Ceasefire with NSCN (IM)

- An immediate grant of Rs. 1.50 lakh to be kept in the name of the surrenderee as fixed deposit for a period of 3 years. The money can be withdrawn by the surrenderee after 3 years subject to good behaviour.
- Period for stipend has been increased from 12 months to 36 months, etc.

3, 299, 1, 284 and 555 militants surrendered during the years 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively.

Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy

2.63 Central Government have formulated a 100% Centrally funded Surrender and Rehabilitation Scheme to wean away misguided youth. Recently, the Government decided to revise the existing scheme for Surrender and Rehabilitation of militants in the North East. The main features of the scheme are as follows:

2.64 Government of India had entered into a formal ceasefire with the Isak Muivah group of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland with effect from August 1, 1997. The ceasefire between the Government of India and the NSCN (IM) has been extended upto July 31, 2006.

Naga Peace Talks

2.65 A Group of Ministers (GoM) has been constituted to hold talks with NSCN (IM). The GoM

has held talks with NSCN (IM) leaders during Feb – May, 2005. The talks are continuing.

Ceasefire with NSCN (K)

2.66 The Government of India have also entered into a formal ceasefire with NSCN(K) with effect from April 28, 2004. It has been extended up to April 28, 2006.

Suspension of Operations (SoO) with National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)

2.67 Ground Rules of SoO between the Government of India, the State Government of Assam and NDFB of Assam was signed on May 24, 2005 at New Delhi for a period of one year with effect from June 1, 2005.

Suspension of Operations (SoO) with United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS)

2.68 One faction of UPDS led by its General Secretary, Shri Horensing Bey, has shown willingness to give up violence and seek solution of its problems peacefully within the framework of the Indian Constitution. Suspension of Operations (SoO) arrangement with this group is effective from August 1, 2002. Tripartite talks with UPDS, at the level of Special Secretary (Internal Security), are continuing. SoO with UPDS has been extended up to July 31, 2006.

Suspension of Operations (SoO) with Dima Haram Daogah (DHD)

2.69 DHD, a militant outfit in Assam, has also agreed to give up violence and to seek solutions of its

problems peacefully within the framework of the Indian Constitution. Cessation of hostilities between the security forces and DHD was agreed to and is in force since January 1, 2003. Tripartite talks with DHD, at the level of Special Secretary (Internal Security), are continuing. SoO has been extended till December 31, 2006.

Suspension of Operations (SoO) with Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC)

2.70 The Government of India entered into a formal SoO with ANVC w.e.f. July 23, 2004. SoO agreement has been extended for one year beyond July 22, 2005.

Talks with United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)

2.71 ULFA has been resorting to serial blasts since mid-2004 mainly targeting Government installations and security forces. Its violence is concentrated around National days (Republic Day and Independence Day) and important days pertaining to the ULFA like Army Day (March 18), 'Raising Day' (April 7), 'Martyrs' Day (July 27), 'Protest Day' (November 28) and anniversary of Royal Bhutan Army (RBA) operations (December 15).

2.72 The Government had received an appeal from Prof. Indira Goswami for 'Peace Talks' with ULFA. The appeal indicated the willingness of ULFA to hold talks with the Government of India without pre-conditions. In reply to the appeal, it was reiterated that the Government of India had consistently expressed

its willingness to talk to all groups, which were prepared to abjure the path of violence. The Peoples' Consultative Group constituted by ULFA held talks with the Government representatives on October 26, 2005.

Implementation of Accord/Agreements

Bodo Accord

2.73 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed between the Central Government, Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) on February 10, 2003. The status of its implementation is as under:

- Government of India are committed to providing Rs. 50 crore for administrative infrastructure in Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD). Of this, Rs. 40 crore have been released to the Government of Assam in the years 2003-2004 and 2004-05 for development of administrative infrastructure in BTAD. The utilisation of these funds is being reviewed.
- As per MoS, the Government are committed to providing financial assistance of Rs. 100 crore per annum on specific projects to develop the socio-economic infrastructure in BTAD area for 5 years, over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of Assam.

- Implementation of MoS is being reviewed periodically

Assam Accord

2.74 The Assam Accord was signed in 1985. The Prime Minister chaired a tripartite meeting on May 5, 2005 and reviewed the implementation of Assam Accord. Present status / action taken on decisions taken in the meeting is given below:

- (a) **IMDT Act, 1983** – In view of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order scrapping the IMDT Act 1983, the Ministry has taken the following actions:
 - The Tribunals and Appellate Tribunals constituted under the Illegal Migrants (Determinations by Tribunals) Act, 1983 have ceased to function w.e.f. July 12, 2005.
 - Government sanction for additional 21 Tribunals under Foreigners (Tribunals) Order 1964, has been issued.
- (b) **National Register of Citizens (NRC)**
The Government of Assam had requested for Central financial assistance of Rs. 1.02 crore for procurement of 171 computers / other accessories for updating of NRC. The proposal of the State Government was considered and Rs. 1.02 crore released on October 4, 2005. The modalities for updation of the NRC have been agreed upon between the State Governments and the All Assam Students' Union (ASSU).

DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVES WITH MYANMAR NIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

BANGLADESH

2.75 The Ministry of Home Affairs has a wide-ranging mechanism for interaction with Government of Bangladesh. At the national level, Home Secretaries of both countries are to meet once a year and Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretary once in six months. In addition, DG level meetings between Border Security Force (BSF) and Bangla Desh Rifles (BDR) are also being held from time to time. The sixth Home Secretary Level talks were held from October 27 to 28, 2005 at New Delhi and the issues discussed, inter alia, included security and cooperation in combating the problems of drugs, narcotics and trans-border crimes. Both sides agreed to the need for more vigil and operations to check trans-border crimes, cross border movement, resumption of the meetings of Joint Boundary Working Groups, extradition treaty and agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and review of revised travel arrangements.

BHUTAN

2.76 An India-Bhutan Group has been set up on Border Management and Security issues. The second meeting of this Group was held at Thimpu from September 13 to 16, 2004. Special review meeting under the Border District Co-ordination between India and Bhutan, was held on May 9 – 10, 2005 at Guwahati. The third India-Bhutan meeting on Border Management and Security was held at Hyderabad on September 15-16, 2005.

MYANMAR

2.77 An agreement for the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the border areas was signed with the Government of Myanmar on January 29, 1994 at New Delhi. Under this agreement, Home Secretaries of both countries are to meet once in a year and sectoral meetings at the level of Joint Secretary are to be held once in 6 months. At these meetings, issues relating to security, drug trafficking, border trade, etc. between the two countries are discussed. The 13th sectoral level meeting was held at Kolkata from July 1 to 3, 2005. The 11th National Level Meeting between India and Myanmar was held at Yangon, Myanmar, from October 13 to 17, 2005.

NAXALISM

2.78 Naxalism remains another area of concern. It is not merely a law and order problem but has deep socio-economic dimensions. Therefore, a multi-pronged strategy essentially of sustained and effective police action coupled with accelerated socio-economic development of naxal affected areas is being pursued to effectively tackle this menace.

Extent of Naxal Violence

2.79 The overall naxal violence during the years 2002-2005 is given below:-

HEAD	2002	2003	2004	2005
No. of incidents	1,465	1,597	1,533	1,594
No. of civilians killed	382	410	466	516
No. of policemen killed	100	105	100	153
No. of naxalites killed	141	216	87	223

In the year 2005, while the number of incidents has shown a marginal increase of 4% compared to the year 2004, resultant casualties of civilians increased by 11%. Police personnel killings have shown a sharp increase by 53% during this period.

2.80 Parts of 76 districts in the 9 States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are badly affected by naxal violence though in varying degrees. The level of violence is significant in the affected districts of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra and Orissa. Naxal violence has been reported in the year 2005 from 509 police stations in 11 States including these nine States. Total number of police stations in the country is 12,476.

2.81 The State-wise position of naxalite violence during the years 2002-2005 is given below:

Name of States	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	346	96	577	140	310	74	532	206
Chhattisgarh	304	55	256	74	352	83	380	165
Jharkhand	353	157	342	117	379	169	308	118
Bihar	239	117	250	128	323	171	183	94
Maharashtra	83	29	75	31	84	15	95	53
Orissa	68	11	49	15	35	8	42	14
Madhya Pradesh	17	3	13	1	13	4	20	3
Uttar Pradesh	20	6	13	8	15	26	10	1
West Bengal	17	7	6	1	11	15	14	7
Other States (Kerala-Karnataka- Tamil Nadu)	18	1	16	-	11	1	10	8
Total	1,465	482	1,597	515	1,533	566	1,594	669

CURRENT TRENDS

Militarisation and consolidation

2.82 Naxalites continue to focus on fresh recruitment and militarisation of their cadres. Training camps to impart training in arms and explosives handling to fresh and old cadres are being held mainly in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. They continue to loot weapons by attacking police parties, police stations and other police establishments and strive to acquire greater sophistication and up-gradation of their armoury.

CPI-Maoist attacks on the Police personnel

2.83 A total of 153 police personnel were killed in 194 attacks on the Police in the year 2005. This is mainly due to Improvised Explosive Device (IED) / landmine blasts caused by the naxalites.

Attacks on Government/Private properties

2.84 The naxal outfits have been targeting the police posts, railway stations, forest checkpoints and other private / Government properties. The attacks on railway / other properties have been more prominent in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand.

Holding of Jan-Adalats

2.85 Jan-Adalats continue to be held by the naxalites to dispense crude and instant justice, supplant the State apparatus and assert their hegemony over the rural tracts. In the year 2005, 114 Jan-Adalats were held as against 155 Jan-Adalats in the year 2004.

Linkages between Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists) and Indian Naxalite outfits

2.86 Available reports indicate continued fraternal and logistic links between Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists) and Indian naxalite groups. Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists) are reported to have come to various parts of the country, especially bordering States such as Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, mainly for medical treatment. In the last four years (2001-2004), over 140 Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists) cadres / sympathisers have been apprehended in Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country. Around 40 activists / supporters of CPN (Maoists) have been arrested in the year 2005.

Strategy of the Government to tackle Naxalite Violence

2.87 Naxal leaders have exploited socially and economically deprived sections of people living in remote areas to lure them to the path of armed struggle. Therefore,

a multi-pronged integrated strategy is being pursued to effectively combat the menace of naxalism. This strategy essentially comprises:

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

MEASURE TAKEN TO TACKLE NAXALISM

Strengthening of local capabilities at the State level

2.88 There are three schemes being administered by the Ministry to strengthen security apparatus at the State level. These are as follows:

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme

2.89 In order to enable the States to undertake more effective anti-naxalite action, Ministry of Home Affairs has a non-plan scheme since 1996, namely, SRE Scheme. This scheme was comprehensively revised in February, 2005. As per the revised scheme, the items eligible for reimbursement include:

- ex-gratia payment to the family of a civilian / policeman killed;
- provision for transportation, communication and other logistic support for CPFs deployed in the State for anti-naxalite operations including expenditure incurred on Petrol / POL used by the Joint Teams of State Police and the CPFs to undertake anti-naxalite operations;
- ammunition used by the State Police Personnel for anti-naxalite activities;
- training to the State Police Forces;

- community policing by the local police;
- lump sum grant to the Village Defence Committee / Nagrik Suraksha Samiti and honorarium to Special Police Officer (SPO);
- rehabilitation of hardcore, underground naxalite surrenderees; and
- premium for insurance of police personnel engaged in anti-naxalite operations. The revised scheme has raised the rate of reimbursement from 50% to 100% and also allows advance release of funds to the naxalite-affected States.

Disbursement under SRE

2.90 Since 1996, a sum of Rs. 140.18 crore under the SRE scheme has been reimbursed to the affected State Governments. In the current year, an advance of Rs. 20 crore has been released to 9 naxal-affected States. The details are as under:-

(Rs in lakh)

State	Upto 2001-02	2002-03	2003-2004	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06 (Advance Released)
Andhra Pradesh	4,193.82	217.35	221.00	282.00	601.85	300.00
Bihar	3,885.10	180.00	43.68	60.41	184.99	250.00
Madhya Pradesh	711.06	82.37	139.82	23.52	8.00	100.00
Maharashtra	262.66	-	81.42	125.55	72.16	200.00
Orissa	567.29	168.00	86.85	65.77	54.60	200.00
Chhattisgarh	32.25	36.83	160.87	200.00	200.14	500.00
		(00-01)				
		186.66				
		(01-02)				
Jharkhand	18.80	54.00	98.07	341.27	166.90	200.00
Uttar Pradesh	-	29.17	-	-	96.30	100.00
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	77.53	150.00
Total	9,670.98	954.38	831.71	1,098.52	1,462.47	2,000.00

Police Modernisation Scheme

2.91 The Ministry provides funds to the State Governments under the scheme of 'Police Modernisation' to upgrade their police forces in terms of modern weaponry, mobility, communication equipment and training infrastructure. So far, the Central Government have released an amount of Rs. 3,065.62 crore to the naxal-affected States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttaranchal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. During the current year (2005-06), an amount of Rs. 517 crore has been allocated.

Raising of India Reserve (IR) Battalions

2.92 The naxalite-affected States have been sanctioned India Reserve battalions to not only supplement the security apparatus in the States but also provide gainful employment to the youth particularly in the naxalite-affected areas. However, the progress in raising of these IR battalions has not been up to the expected level. Therefore, the States have been asked to indicate a specific schedule of raising of IR battalions so that there is no further delay in strengthening the security apparatus at the State-level which is so urgently required to deal with the naxalite situation. The Central Government have now decided to provide a higher level of financial assistance to the States for raising of IR Battalions and sanctioned additional IR Battalions for the naxal-affected States.

Intelligence gathering and sharing

2.93 Intelligence inputs are shared by the Central agencies with the States. Steps have also been initiated to strengthen intelligence collection and sharing mechanism and to constitute Inter-State Intelligence Support Teams (ISISTs) in the States.

Training of Police Forces

2.94 The affected States have earmarked / raised Special Police Forces for anti-naxalite operations. These police personnel have to be inevitably well equipped and trained. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has drawn up a programme for training of the State Police Forces (SPFs) in the Central Police Forces (CPFs) run centres of excellence. During the year 2004-05, 53 training slots (MP-8, Chhattisgarh-8, Jharkhand-2, Orissa-3, West Bengal-11, Andhra Pradesh-4, Maharashtra-10 and Uttar Pradesh-7) were utilised in various courses such as Counter Insurgency and Bomb Disposal, Weapons & Tactics, Un-armed Combat, etc. in various training institutes of the CPFs-run centres of excellence. Besides Greyhounds, Training Centre in Andhra Pradesh has also organized training programmes to the police personnel of the other States engaged in anti-naxalite operations.

Increased vigil along Indo-Nepal Border

2.95 Keeping in view the recent developments in Nepal and the Maoist violence in that country that may have repercussions on the internal security of our country, all the State Governments bordering Nepal have been sensitised to intensify vigil and patrolling of areas bordering Nepal to prevent the ingress of Maoists elements and check undesirable activities on the Indian side of the border. Besides, the deployment of SSB along the Indo-Nepal border has also been strengthened.

Integrated Development of the naxalite-affected districts

2.96 Recognising that the menace of naxalism is to be tackled on both security and development fronts, the Ministry continues to focus attention of the State Governments for ensuring integrated development of

the affected districts of the States. As a part of this strategy, the Ministry has been advising the States to accord a high priority to the affected districts in the annual plans to ensure integrated development of these districts.

Backward Districts Initiative (BDI)

2.97 The Central Government have sanctioned Rs. 2,475 crore for 55 naxal- affected districts in nine States under the Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) of the Planning Commission. The Scheme provides an additionality of Rs. 15 crore per year per district for 3 years from the year 2003-04 as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to fill in critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure in these areas. The Planning Commission has been requested to include more naxal-affected districts under their proposed scheme of the Backward Regions Grant Fund.

2.98 At the behest of this Ministry, the Ministry of Environment & Forests has issued on January 3, 2005 general approval for use of forest land up to 1 hectare for security and socio-economic infrastructure in the forest areas.

Implementation of Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996

2.99 It is felt that the overall progress in implementation of Panchayat (Extension of Scheduled Areas), 1996 is rather slow. Therefore, the States have been advised to take vigorous and effective steps to ensure expeditious implementation of PESA.

Strengthening of administrative machinery

2.100 In order to ensure improved delivery mechanisms and to facilitate more effective and prompt redressal of public grievances, the States have been

advised to post committed and willing officers with a stable tenure in the naxal-affected areas.

2.101 The naxal-affected States have also been advised to make the district administration more responsive, transparent and sensitive towards the needs of the local people so as to remove their alienation and wean them away from the of naxalite ideology and violence.

Encouraging local resistance groups

2.102 The States have also been advised to encourage formation of Local Resistance Groups / Village Defence Committees / Nagrik Suraksha Samitis in naxal-affected areas. In order to achieve this objective, State Governments have been advised to sensitise the people about various policies and programmes of the State / Central Governments being implemented for the socio-economic development of the tribal areas, particularly the naxal- affected areas, and the futility of senseless violence resorted to by the naxalites. In the year 2005, Chhattisgarh witnessed significant local resistance against the naxalites in some areas.

Public perception management

2.103 The States have been advised to undertake a publicity campaign to expose unlawful activities and misdeeds of naxal outfits and their leaders, futility of violence and armed struggle and loss of human life and property caused by naxal cadres, absence of development activities in the affected areas due to fear and extortion of naxal cadres, etc.

Organisation of Tribal Youth Cultural Exchange Programme

2.104 At the instance of this Ministry, the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan organized a Tribal Youth Cultural Exchange Programme from November

10 – 16, 2005 in New Delhi. The objective of the Programme was to provide an opportunity to the tribal youth from the naxal-affected areas to visit different places of the country to understand the cultural ethos, language and history and to help them to develop an emotional linkage with their peer groups, to wean them away from the path of violence adopted by naxalites. 180 youths from 6 identified districts, namely, West Champaran and Jamui (Bihar), Hazaribagh and Palamau (Jharkhand) and Rajnandgaon and Sarguja (Chhattisgarh) participated in the programme.

REVIEW MECHANISMS

Task Force on Naxalism

2.105 A Task Force was constituted on October 7, 2004, under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (IS), to deliberate upon the steps needed to deal with the menace of naxalism more effectively and in a coordinated manner. The members of the Task Force comprise the nodal officers of the nine naxal-affected States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and representatives of Intelligence Bureau, CRPF and SSB. The Task Force has provided a useful opportunity to discuss and streamline anti-naxalite operations being carried out by the affected States.

Coordination Centre

2.106 Keeping in view the overall dimensions of naxalite activities, a high level Coordination Centre, set up in 1998 and headed by the Union Home Secretary with the Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of the naxal-affected States as its Members, meets regularly and reviews and coordinates steps taken by the States to control

naxalite activities. So far, 19 meetings have taken place, the last being in New Delhi on January 13, 2006. The important decisions taken by the Coordination Centre, inter alia, include strengthening of intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms by the affected States, long-term deployment of CPFs, inclusion of more districts and items under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, modernisation and up-gradation of SPFs and Police Stations for anti-naxalite operations, mounting of focused, coordinated and sustained intelligence-based anti-naxalite operations, effective implementation of various development schemes in the affected areas and creation of Local Resistance Groups.

Standing Committee of the Chief Ministers of the naxal-affected States

2.107 Pursuant to the decision taken in the Chief Minister's Conference on Internal Security and Law & Order held on April 15, 2005, a Standing Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister with the Chief Ministers of thirteen naxal-affected States as its Members. The first meeting of the Standing Committee was held on September 19, 2005 in New Delhi. The Union Minister for Environment and Forests, the Governor of Bihar, Chief Ministers of almost all the naxal-affected States and senior officers of the Central and State Governments attended the meeting.

2.108 The major decisions taken in this meeting were to ask States to:

- adopt a collective approach and pursue a coordinated response to effectively combat naxalism. Joint operations to be conducted and mechanisms institutionalised for this purpose;

- accord a high priority to effective implementation of land reforms including distribution of surplus land to the landless and the poor in the naxal-affected areas;
- ensure full and proper utilisation of funds given to them under Police Modernization, SRE, BDI, food for work programme and employment guarantee schemes and also to bring in their matching contribution;
- prepare an Action Plan to combat naxalism on both security and developmental aspects in a time bound manner;
- strengthen and upgrade State Police as also the intelligence network;
- appoint Nodal Officers to deal with naxal-related issues and to have better coordination amongst themselves and with the Central Government; and
- set-up special and stable administrative structures at the State and district levels for better governance and faster socio-economic development in the naxal-affected areas.

ISI ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

2.109 The terrorist outfits operating and indulging in acts of terror in India continue to be based in Pak / PoK. The infrastructure of terror remains largely intact in Pak / PoK. Terrorists continue to be sponsored and infiltrated into India from across the border and also through other routes. Known anti-India elements and those

declared as fugitives from the law in India, are sheltered in Pakistan. The focus of the Pak-based / Pak-ISI sponsored terrorist outfits is also to promote disaffection and communal disharmony among the Indian people towards the State with a view to destabilising the country.

2.110 The main features of the ISI strategy in India are:

- intensification of low cost and proxy war operations in a wide area extending from J&K to the hinterland;
- focusing on plans of coordinated attacks by militant outfits on security forces, mainly in J&K;
- increasing use of India's immediate neighbourhood for executing its plans;
- continued disinformation campaign to discredit India's security forces for alleged violation of human rights;
- espionage, subversion, indoctrination and training of vulnerable sections of society;
- targeting of economic infrastructure and destabilising the economy of the country by circulating fake currency notes and by promoting drug trafficking / narco-terrorism;
- to provide direct and indirect support to the underworld elements operating in and outside the country; and
- create communal disturbance and disharmony in the country.

2.111 The Government have adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of ISI by strengthening the border management with a view to checking illegal cross-border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery, neutralising plans of terrorist modules and anti-national elements by way of coordinated action between the Central and State security and intelligence agencies, modernisation and upgradation of security agencies including civil police with the state of the art weaponry, communication system and accessories.

2.112 The Central Government have been sensitising the State Governments about the threat perception and activities of ISI in the country. Periodic coordination meetings are held with the State Governments for sharing the inputs from various quarters as well as for devising strategies to pre-empt and counter such activities. Security agencies belonging to the Union and States have been working together to check the activities of ISI.

2.113 Due to coordinated and concerted efforts by the Central Intelligence Agencies and the State Police Forces, 159 Pak / Pak ISI-backed terrorist modules (including 28 terrorist modules in the year 2005) have been busted in various parts of the country during 2001-2005. In these terrorist modules, 488 persons were arrested and 86 terrorists including 57 Pakistani nationals were killed. During the same period, 99 espionage modules (including 18 modules in the year 2005), were also neutralised leading to arrest of 199 espionage agents.

SITUATION IN PUNJAB

2.114 While no terrorist-related incident has been reported during the year 2005 from the State of

Punjab, five terrorists belonging to Khalistan Commando Force (KCF), Babbar Khalsa International (BKI), Khalistan Commando Force (P) and International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF) have been arrested during this period. 5 kg. of Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine (RDX) with detonators were also recovered from one of them. Jagtar Singh Hawara, a BKI activist and his accomplices were apprehended by Delhi Police in connection with the twin bomb blasts in two Cinema Halls that took place on May 22, 2005. His 69 associates were also arrested by the Punjab Police and 1.450 kg. RDX, two AK 47 / 56 rifles, five HGs, four pistols / revolvers, 14 detonators and 243 live cartridges of different bores were recovered from them. One terrorist belonging to KCF surrendered in Jalandhar on July 18, 2005.

2.115 Inputs continue to be received about the plans of the ISI and Pak-based Sikh militant leaders to create violence and revive militancy in the State of Punjab. The Central Government and the State Government keep a close watch on the situation and remain committed to ensuring that militancy in Punjab is not revived by anti-national elements. The Government are also pursuing its efforts to secure the apprehension and deportation of Pak-based Pro-Khalistan militants to India.

2.116 The pro-Khalistan outfits, namely, Babbar Khalsa International (BKI), International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF), Khalistan Commando Force (P) and Khalistan Zindabad Force continue to be banned under the Prevention of Unlawful Activities Act, 1967 (as amended in the year 2004). BKI and ISYF have also been banned under the UK Anti-Terrorism Act, 2000. They have been included in the list of terrorist organisations by the European Union also.

REPEAL OF PREVENTION OF TERRORISM ACT (POTA) AND CONSTITUTION OF THE REVIEW COMMITTEES

2.117 There had been allegations that provisions of POTA, 2002 were reportedly applied in certain cases where they should not have been invoked thus giving rise to apprehensions regarding POTA being grossly misused. It was observed in various quarters that the Act had failed to serve its intended purpose and, as a result, there was persistent demand that this Act should be repealed. The Government, therefore, repealed POTA, 2002 on September 21, 2004 by way of an Ordinance, which was later converted into an Act by Parliament on December 21, 2004.

2.118 As per the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism (Repeal) Act, 2004, the Central POTA Review Committees were to review all cases registered under POTA and such review was to be completed within a period of one year from the commencement of the Repealing Act. Accordingly, the Government had constituted three Review Committees to review all pending cases registered under POTA, 2002.

2.119 Following the repeal of the POTA, 2002, three Review Committees reviewed 263 cases involving 1,529 accused persons. The Review Committees did not find any prima-facie case under POTA against 1,006 of them.

BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL INITIATIVES

2.120 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for concluding Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLAT) in criminal matters which are designed to facilitate widest measures

of mutual assistance in investigation, prosecution and prevention of crime, service of summons and other judicial documents, execution of warrants and other judicial commissions and tracing, restraint, forfeiture or confiscation of proceeds and instruments of crime. Till December, 2005, India signed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties in criminal matters with 22 countries and the agreement is in operation with 18 countries, namely, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Canada, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, United Arab Emirates, Russia, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Turkey, France, Tajikistan, Bahrain, Thailand, USA, South Korea, Singapore and South Africa. Besides, agreement has been signed with four countries, namely, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Belarus and Mauritius. Agreements have been negotiated and initialled at official level with four countries, namely, Spain, Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region in the People's Republic of China), Nepal and Iran and the same are yet to be signed and ratified.

2.121 These agreements assume importance in combating transnational organised crimes, trans-border terrorism, crimes and other serious offences, such as, drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeit currency, smuggling of arms of explosives, etc.

Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism (JWG)

2.122 India has established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism / International Terrorism with several key countries to exchange information and strengthen international cooperation to combat international terrorism and transnational organised crime.

2.123 Up to December, 2005, India has signed Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding for setting up Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism with 22

countries viz., USA, U.K., Germany, France, Canada, Israel, China, Kazakhstan, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Russia, Croatia, Turkey, Singapore, Australia, Egypt, Tajikistan, Mauritius, Indonesia, Poland, Myanmar and Japan and with two regional groupings - European Union and BIMSTEC.

Agreements on cooperation in combating illicit Trafficking and abuse of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances

2.124 India has signed Agreements, exclusively on drugs - related matters with 12 countries, namely, Mauritius, USA, Afghanistan, Russia, Myanmar, Zambia, UAE, Egypt, Turkey, Tajikistan, Laos and Israel. Memorandum of Understanding, exclusively on drug-related matters, has been signed with two countries, namely, USA and Iran. Further, Agreements on criminal matters and related matters including drug have been concluded with 8 countries, namely Bulgaria,

Romania, China, Italy, Croatia, Oman, Poland and Indonesia. Besides, signing of Agreements on combating illicit drug trafficking with 9 countries, namely, South Africa, Argentina, Hungary, Pakistan, Russia, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Philippines are at various stages of process.

Comprehensive Agreement

2.125 A model comprehensive agreement covering the essential features of International Terrorism, Organised Crime, Illicit Drug Trafficking and assistance in criminal matters has been prepared in which the Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry. The first such agreement was signed by Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs, India and Mr. Em Sang An, Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior, Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on December 16, 2005 during the visit of the latter to India during December, 14-17, 2005.



Signing of agreement with the Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior, Royal Government of Kingdom of Cambodia

High level visits

2.126 The Union Home Minister visited China at the invitation of Minister of Public Security from September 7 to 11, 2005. The Home Minister called on China’s premier and stressed the need for working together in the political, economic, cultural and

security fields. The highlight of the visit was signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for cooperation between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Public Security of the People’s Republic of China, covering enhanced cooperation in combating international terrorism and prevention and suppression of illegal and criminal activities.

CHAPTER III

EMERGING CONCERNS AND NEW INITIATIVES

BORDER MANAGEMENT

3.1 The management of our borders presents many challenges demanding coordination and concerted action by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country. The Department of Border Management in the Ministry of Home Affairs, is paying focused attention to the issues relating to border management.

VIGILANCE ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

Fencing and flood lighting of borders

3.2 Fencing and flood lighting of the borders are important constituents of maintaining vigilance along the borders. In order to curb infiltration, smuggling and other anti-national activities from across India-Pakistan and India-Bangladesh borders, the Government have undertaken construction of fencing, flood lighting and roads along these borders.

India-Pakistan border

3.3 The fencing and flood lighting works in the entire Punjab and Rajasthan sectors, except some unfeasible stretches, have already been completed.

3.4 The Government have approved a comprehensive proposal for fencing, flood lighting and construction of border / link roads and Border Out Posts (BOP) in the Gujarat sector of our border with Pakistan. So far, 100 km. of fencing and 98 km. of flood lighting have been completed in Gujarat sector out of the sanctioned 310 km. To expedite the works, National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) has also been inducted.



Patrolling along India-Pakistan border



Patrolling and flood lighting on Indo-Pak border

3.5 In the Jammu sector also, fencing and flood lighting work is progressing as per schedule and is due to be completed in 2006-07. So far, 177 km. of fencing and 87 km. of flood lighting work has been completed out of the sanctioned 180 km. and 195.80 km. respectively.

3.6 The status of progress of fencing and flood lighting on the Indo-Pak border is at **Annex - III**.

India-Bangladesh border (IBB)

3.7 The India-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and checking illegal cross border activities has been a challenging proposition. The main problem is illegal migration from Bangladesh into India. In order to prevent illegal infiltration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India have sanctioned fencing in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border to be fenced is 3,286 km. out of which 2129 km. of fencing has so far been completed. The status of construction of fencing on Indo-Bangladesh border is at **Annex - IV**.

3.8 To expedite construction of fencing, Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Border Roads Organisation (BRO), National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC), Tripura Public Works Department (PWD), Assam Public Work Department



Gates provided in border fencing on Indo-Bangladesh border



Newly constructed fencing on Indo-Bangladesh Border

(PWD), Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPIL) and National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC) have been engaged for the work. The entire project is expected to be completed by 2006-07 except Mizoram.

3.9 A pilot project of flood lighting along 277 km. of Indo-Bangladesh border has been taken up out of which 123 km. has been completed up to January, 2006.

India-Nepal border

3.10 India and Nepal have close social, cultural and economic ties. Indian and Nepalese nationals can cross the land border between the two countries without any travel documents. This, together with large volume of people in border areas crossing over for day to day activities, poses certain unique challenges. Both countries have worked out modalities for a pilot project to regulate entry by documents of identity. This pilot project is being

undertaken at Rupaidiha (Uttar Pradesh, India) opposite Nepalganj (Nepal).

3.11 In order to check anti-national activities on the India-Nepal border and to improve security along this border, the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed as the Border Guarding Force on this border. Strength of SSB is being increased and this will make guarding of this border more effective.

3.12 The Government of India also propose to develop four Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) with modern facilities at the four major crossing points between India and Nepal. These ICPs would provide customs, immigration, parking, warehousing, banks, hotels etc. in one complex. An inter-ministerial initiative has been proposed to this effect.

India-Bhutan border

3.13 India and Bhutan have a free movement regime for Indian and Bhutanese nationals. This openness has been exploited in the past by Indian insurgent groups particularly, United Liberation Front

of Assam (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) and Kamatapur Liberation Organization (KLO) for indulging in anti-national activities. The action of the Royal Government of Bhutan (RGOB) against these groups in the year 2003-2004, had checked this menace but the need for vigilance continues.

3.14 To improve the security environment along this border, the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been inducted as the Border Guarding Force on this border. SSB has also been providing escort to Bhutanese civilian convoys transiting India as required. The Royal Government of Bhutan has greatly appreciated this.

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

India-Myanmar border

3.16 Free movement across the India-Myanmar border has been the practice for quite long time due to ethnic and cultural similarities in the areas adjoining the border. There is no bilateral agreement between India and Myanmar on regulation of movement of tribals. It is proposed to regulate free movement regime for tribals on the India-Myanmar border and restrict it to 16 km. vis-à-vis the current practice of 40 km. A draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is under negotiation with the Government of Myanmar.

3.17 In pursuance of the recommendations of the Group of Ministers regarding the need for fencing in Moreh area in Manipur State on Indo-Myanmar border, Government had decided to fence an area of

approximately 10 km. in Moreh. However, fencing could not be undertaken during the year 2004-2005 owing to non-resolution of issue of 'disputed border pillars and no construction zone' with the Myanmar Government. The Government of Myanmar have now agreed that fencing may be undertaken in Moreh area after leaving 'No Construction Zone' of 10 metres.

Deployment of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipments on the International Borders

3.18 The Government have approved a proposal for phase-wise deployment of a suitable mix of various types of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipment like Night Vision Devices, Hand Held Thermal Imagers, Battle Field Surveillance Radars, Direction Finders, Unattended Ground Sensors, High Powered Telescopes; etc. on the international borders of the country which would act as a force multiplier for effective border management, from the year 2005-2006.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

3.19 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is part of the comprehensive approach to the Border Management with focus on socio-economic development of the border areas and to promote a sense of security amongst the people living in the border areas. Under this programme, priorities are given to the areas closer to the border. BADP was started during the 7th Plan with the twin objectives of balanced development of sensitive border areas in the Western Region and subsequently extended to States bordering Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Nepal and now covers 345 border blocks of 94 districts in 17 States which share international land border.

Funding

3.20 BADP is a 100% funded special scheme of the Government of India. Funds are allocated by the Planning Commission and kept under the budgetary control of Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Home Affairs further reallocates the funds to the 17 beneficiary States on the basis of :

- Length of International Border (km.);
- Population of border block;
- Area of the border block (sq.km.) giving equal weightage to each of these criteria; and

- 15% extra weightage is given to the hilly, desert and Rann of Kutch areas.

3.21 Schemes/projects under BADP are finalised and approved by the State Level Screening Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State and executed by the agencies of the State Government. Security-related developmental schemes, as suggested by the Central Police Forces guarding the borders and State Police Forces, can also be taken up under this Programme. The Government of India monitors and reviews the progress periodically.

3.22 Allocation and releases made to the border States during the financial years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 are as under:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	BADP States	2004-2005		2005-2006 (as on February 20, 2006)	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,351.00	1,351.00	1,681.00	1,681.00
2.	Assam	748.00	998.00*	1,081.00	1,081.00
3.	Bihar	728.00	728.00	1,693.00	1,693.00
4.	Gujarat	1,026.00	1,313.06*	1,106.00	1,106.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	416.00	1,148.96*	553.00	553.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	10,000.00	8,695.00*	10,000.00	9,270.47
7.	Manipur	416.00	555.00*	527.00	527.00
8.	Meghalaya	470.00	900.00*	494.00	494.00
9.	Mizoram	832.00	1,556.00*	902.00	871.98
10.	Nagaland	416.00	416.00	416.00	416.00
11.	Punjab	1,008.00	992.51	1,008.00	1,208.00
12.	Rajasthan	3,032.00	3,695.29*	3,687.00	3,687.00
13.	Sikkim	572.00	1,256.20*	572.00	572.00
14.	Tripura	1,296.00	2,109.60*	1,296.00	1,296.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	832.00	1,654.70*	1,284.00	1,284.00
16.	Uttaranchal	416.00	1,389.94*	955.00	955.00
17.	West Bengal	3,956.00	3,739.95*	4,550.00	3,758.00
TOTAL		27,515.00	32,499.21*	31,805.00*	30,453.45

* Includes one time additionality.

COASTAL SECURITY

3.23 India has a coastline of 7,516.6 km. running along 9 States and 4 Union territories. A coastal security scheme has been formulated in consultation with the State Governments of coastal States for giving focused attention to secure the coasts against any illegal cross-border activities of criminals and anti-national elements. Under the scheme, assistance will be given to coastal States for setting up coastal police stations which will be equipped with vehicles and vessels for mobility in coast and in close coastal waters. The coastal police stations will have a component of marine police personnel trained in maritime functions. Ministry of Home Affairs is meeting the non-recurring expenditure estimated at Rs. 400 crore and recurring expenditure estimated at Rs. 151 crore on fuel, repairs and maintenance of vessels for a period of 5 years. The State Governments are providing manpower. The scheme has been approved for implementation in 5 years from the year 2005-06.

3.24 The High Level Empowered Committee under Union Home Secretary, has approved an outlay of Rs. 329.52 crore for setting up of 68 coastal police stations under the scheme in 9 coastal States and the Union territory of Pondicherry. These police stations will be equipped with 184 vessels, 124 jeeps and 279 motor cycles for coastal patrolling and surveillance. A lump sum assistance of Rs. 10 lakh per police station has also been approved for equipment, computers, furniture, etc.

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

3.25 Considering the vulnerability of the coasts of Gujarat and Maharashtra to illegal cross-border activities, patrolling of the area between the

international maritime boundary with Pakistan off Gujarat and north of Goa, is being conducted jointly by Navy, Coast Guard, Customs and State Police. Under this arrangement, Navy and Coast Guard are patrolling the high seas and a joint contingent of Navy, State Police and Customs is patrolling the waters close to the coast by deploying trawlers. With a view to strengthening the patrolling of the close coastal waters, the trawlers will be replaced with interceptor boats. A scheme has been approved for implementation in 6 years from the year 2005-06, for setting up 3 Coast Guard Stations at Veraval in Gujarat and Dhanu and Murud Janjira in Maharashtra and equip them with 15 interceptor boats. The scheme will be implemented jointly by Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Defence. The non-recurring expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 342.56 crore, will be met by the Ministry of Home Affairs and recurring expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 25.95 crore per annum, will be met by Ministry of Defence.

Pilot Project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card

3.26 A Pilot Project on Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) has been under implementation since November, 2003 in a few selected sub-districts in various districts of 12 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and 1 Union territory of Pondicherry, covering a population of nearly 31 lakh. The Pilot Project has been undertaken to develop the processes indigenously as well as technical specifications and standards having interoperability which can then be scaled for the National Role-out as and when it is decided to be implemented. The necessary legal framework has been put in place by

enactment of the Citizenship Act, 2003 and Rules have been framed accordingly. But the Project is heavily dependent on State Governments' support first for undertaking a census of the household and, subsequently, for doing the verification of the citizenship of each individual. The latter is extremely cumbersome as the document base for proving citizenship is not readily available in the rural areas.

3.27 Despite these odds, the Pilot Project has made considerable headway. The work of data collection has been completed for the entire population. The electronic data preparation, verification and integration with photographs and finger biometry have been almost completed. 20 MNIC centres have been set up and the hardware and software made available along-with the required manpower. The work of determination of citizenship status is in progress. The National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been assisting in providing connectivity for bulk data transfer, software development and for cyber-security of the database. The identity card would be a smart card, technical specifications of which has been approved by the Government. The virtual design of the Smart Card is ready. The production and personalisation of the smart cards is yet to begin. The process for award of work for manufacturing of smart-cards is in progress.

Progress of implementation of Pilot Project

- Data entry work for all the 30.96 lakh records has been completed and integration of photographs and finger biometrics of 17.2 lakh (83.5 percent) out of 20.6 lakh (15 years and above) has been completed.
- The task of verification of citizenship status is in progress in all the pilot States

except Assam. The verification work has been completed in case of about 28.06 lakh persons out of the total of 30.96 lakh.

- The Pilot Project is expected to be completed shortly.

SECURITY OF VIPs / VITAL INSTALLATIONS

3.28 Review of VIP security is undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. The weapons to be used in VIP security have been standardized and the States / UTs have been advised to upgrade the weaponry for VIP security from their own resources as well as through the State Police Modernization Scheme of Ministry of Home Affairs. It has also been emphasised by this Ministry that State Police as well as Central Security agencies use the latest technology in VIP security like bullet-proof vehicles and mine-proof vehicles, jammers, mine detectors, bullet resistant vests and bullet proof jacket, whenever needed.

3.29 As per the recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GoM) that a Special Duty Group (SDG) should be created in the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for VIP security, CISF is being trained for the purpose of providing physical protection of a high degree to threatened dignitaries / individuals, evacuation of the protected persons, counter-terrorist assaults, static as well as mobile security to the protected persons.

3.30 The State Governments are also constantly sensitized by this Ministry about security issues concerning VIP security and their movements. Advisories

are sent to them periodically, sharing intelligence inputs with them and guiding them, wherever necessary. Crisis Management Plans for meeting any eventuality arising out of VIP security issues and security of vital installations are also prepared to suitably handle any crisis or contingency which may arise. Special training courses for Police Commandos are being conducted in National Security Guard (NSG), Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) training institutions.



Special training courses for police commandos

3.31 Threat perception for vital installations in the country like airports, oil refineries, atomic power plants, space installations, etc. is also assessed periodically and continuously updated with the assistance of Central security agencies which provide important inputs for their safety. Besides, efforts are made to minimize the visibility of security arrangements as far as possible and make them less obtrusive.

3.32 Further, the latest technical gadgetry is also adopted to provide adequate security which is effective and unobtrusive at the same time. Even though security of vital installations in the country is basically the concern of the concerned Ministry / Department / State Government, this Ministry has been advising them on their security needs. All Ministries / Departments have been requested to not only review the existing security arrangements, but also the security categorisation of the installations under them. CISF has so far been deployed

in 99 “A” category vital installations. Besides, CISF has also been deployed in 48 airports (out of 64 operational civil airports) and the deployment of CISF at other operational airports in the country, in phases, is underway.

3.33 A Special Security Scheme for ensuring the security of the Taj Mahal at Agra, has been prepared in consultation with the Central security agencies and the Government of Uttar Pradesh, as per the directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India and is being implemented by the concerned agencies.

HUMAN RIGHTS

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

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

Human Rights Education and Training

3.36 A National Action Plan for Human Rights Education, adopted by the Government of India, envisages promotion and awareness of human rights to all sections of the society. Specific target groups have been identified such as schools, colleges and universities. Government officials, armed forces, prison officials and law officers are also sensitized to the protection of human rights.

3.37 The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken various initiatives, including the following, for the spread of human rights education:

- Five Seminars at Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Bhopal have been organised. These seminars were attended by a large number of NGOs working in the field of human rights as well as police officers and civil servants.

- Human Rights courses have been introduced as a part of the training for the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police Force. Human Rights courses have also been a part of the training at the National Police Academy and Police Training Colleges.

Transparency and Commitment to Human Rights

3.38 The Government have encouraged visits of all citizens, including foreign nationals, to Jammu and Kashmir. Diplomats and journalists were allowed free access to that State. The Government have cooperated fully with various human rights agencies functioning under United Nations (UN) and have been responding in an appropriate manner to specific complaints of alleged human rights violations. The Government have also, in their obligation under International Convention, been sending information and replies to specific issues and questions received from various Rapporteurs of the UN High Commission for Human Rights. This has strengthened the position of the Government in countering biased propaganda launched by vested interests.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

3.39 In consonance with their policy of transparency, the Government of India have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in June, 1995, which provides the Delegates of the ICRC access to detention centres where individuals, arrested

or detained in connection with the prevailing situation in Jammu and Kashmir, are lodged. Since the operation of the MoU, delegates of the ICRC have visited 61 places of detention and registered 9,279 detainees up to January, 2006.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

3.40 The NHRC was set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It is headed by a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. During the year 2005-2006 (period from April 1, 2005 to January 31, 2006), 59,889 cases were registered. There were also 49,548 cases of previous years pending for consideration, as on April 1, 2005. Against this pendency of 1,09,437 cases, the Commission was able to dispose of 64,983 cases during the period from April 1, 2005 to January 31, 2006. The Commission recommended interim relief amounting to Rs. 11, 98,000 to be paid in 40 cases and disciplinary action in 7 cases.

Training Division

3.41 The Commission has set up a Training Division with a focus on imparting training to various stakeholders. The emphasis, where possible, is on collaboration with renowned training institutions so that these programmes become self-sustaining.

Promoting human rights awareness

3.42 An Expert Committee, consisting of officers from the Information and Broadcasting Units of Doordarshan (DD), All India Radio (AIR), Press Information Bureau (PIB) and Directorate

of Audio Visual Publicity (DAVP) as well as officials from the Commission, was constituted in order to identify methods to raise mass awareness on human rights as per the National Action Plan. NHRC successfully utilised the Inland Letter and the Post Card facility of the Department of Posts in spreading awareness on human rights through postal stationery.

Publications

3.43 The Commission has already come out with several publications, both priced and non-priced, on variety of subjects related to human rights. The booklets have been translated into four regional languages and are proposed to be translated into all regional languages.

IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION DURING THE YEAR

Mental Hospitals in Ranchi, Agra and Gwalior

3.44 The Commission has monitored the functioning of the Ranchi Institute of Neuro-Psychiatry and Allied Sciences (RINPAS), Ranchi, Institute of Mental Health Hospital (IMHH), Agra and the Gwalior Mansik Arogyashala (GMA), Gwalior, as directed by the Supreme Court of India in their Order dated November 11, 1997.

Workshops on Bonded Labour

3.45 As per the directions of the Apex Court, workshops have been organised for sensitising the District Magistrates, Superintendents of Police,

NGOs and other field functionaries involved in the implementation of the Bonded Labour Act. Four such workshops were organised during the period of report at Delhi, Jaipur, Chennai and Bhopal in collaboration with the State Labour Departments.

Rights of the Elderly: National old Age Pension Scheme

3.46 The Commission, having been deeply concerned about the protection of rights of older persons, assigned a study on the Old Age Pension Scheme of the Central and State Governments for an in-depth analysis and recommendations. The study has been completed and is under consideration of the Commission.

Canadian Human Rights Commission-National Human Rights Commission-Indira Gandhi National Open University (CHRC-NHRC-IGNOU) Linkage Project on Disability

3.47 In order to build capacity for better protection of rights of persons with disability, the Commission launched a project in partnership with the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) and the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in the year 2003. Under this project, five Outreach programmes were organised during July, 2004 – March, 2005. These programmes culminated in a National Conference on Disability held on June 23, 2005 at New Delhi which was attended by Vice Chancellors of Universities, Union Secretaries, State Welfare Secretaries, State Disability Commissioners, NGOs, representatives from National Council for Education, Research and Training (NCERT), National Council for Technical Education (NCTE) and other apex

institutions. A Disability Manual was released on the occasion which is also available in Braille and accessible CD format. The Commission hopes that the Manual will contribute towards sensitising and educating lawyers, NGOs, academics, human rights activists and the general public in their work and daily interactions.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005

3.48 Ministry of Home Affairs is dealing with legislative aspects of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

3.49 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2005 was passed by both the Houses of Parliament during the Budget Session of Parliament, 2005. It was assented to by the President on June 23, 2005. Important provisions of the Act are as follows:

- prohibits arrest of a woman after sunset and before sunrise except in exceptional circumstances;
- police is required to give information about the arrest of a person as well as the place where he is being held to anyone who may be nominated by him for sending such information;
- mandatory judicial inquiry in case of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in the custody of the police. In case of death, examination of the dead body to be conducted within 24 hours of

death;

- mandatory provision that if the arrested person is accused of a bailable offence and he is indigent and cannot furnish surety, the court shall release him on his execution of a bond without surety;
- an undertrial prisoner, other than the one accused of an offence for which death has been prescribed as one of the punishments, should be released on his personal bond with or without sureties when he has been under detention for a period extending to one half of the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the alleged offence;
- in no case will an undertrial be detained beyond the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the alleged offence;
- bail and anticipatory bail provisions are being made stringent for hardened criminals;
- Bail jumping is being made a specific offence in the Indian Penal Code; and
- State Governments are being empowered to establish a Directorate of Prosecution under the administrative control of the Home Department of the State.

3.50 The required notification to give effect to the provisions of this Act, was not issued as a number of representations from various lawyers' organisations

were received protesting against some of the provisions of the Act.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005

3.51 The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2003, introduced in the Rajya Sabha on August 22, 2003, was passed by both the Houses of Parliament during the Winter Session of 2005. Some of the important provisions of this Act are as follows:

- introduces the concept of "Plea-Bargaining";
- provides for more scientific experts to give evidence in cases relating to fake currency notes; and
- amends the Indian Penal Code, 1860, to provide punishment for threatening any person to give false evidence.

THE MALIMATH COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM REFORMS

3.52 The Government had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. (Justice) V.S. Malimath, former Chief Justice of Karnataka and Kerala High Courts, to consider and recommend measures for revamping the Criminal Justice System. The Committee submitted its report to the Government on April 21, 2003. The committee made 158 recommendations to revamp the Criminal Justice System.

3.53 Since the Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and the criminal laws

are administered by the State Governments, the Report of the Malimath Committee was forwarded to State Governments on October 8, 2003 for their views. So far, comments of 12 State Governments and 4 Union territories have been received. The rest of the States/UTs are being reminded regularly to furnish their comments so that the necessary action could be taken. Action on some of the recommendations of the Malimath Committee, pertaining to the Central Government, have already been taken.

MERCY PETITIONS UNDER ARTICLE 72 OF THE CONSTITUTION

- During the period April 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005, 21 cases of mercy petitions for commutation of death sentence under Article 72 of the Constitution of India, were received and dealt with.
- 24 petitions for remission of sentence / pardon from persons sentenced under various Central laws have been dealt with during the period.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PERMISSION U/S 321 Cr. P.C, 1973, FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM PROSECUTION

3.54 22 requests from various State Governments for Central Government permission u/s 321 Cr.PC, 1973, for withdrawal from prosecution of the cases involving provisions of various central laws were dealt with during the period.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SANCTION U/S 188 Cr.P.C, 1973

3.55 15 requests for Central Government sanction under section 188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for prosecution of offenders, accused of committing offence outside the territorial jurisdiction of India were, dealt with during the period.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES TOWARDS EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

3.56 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005, enacted during the Budget Session of Parliament 2005, has the following provisions towards empowerment of women:

- a new sub-section (4) was added to section 46 of Cr. P.C to prohibit arrest of a woman after sunset and before sunrise except in unavoidable circumstances;
- inserted a new section 53A in Cr. P.C to provide for a detailed medical examination of a person accused of an offence of rape or an attempt to commit rape by the registered medical practitioner, employed in a hospital run by the Government or a local authority and in the absence of such a practitioner, by any other registered medical practitioner.
- inserted a new section 164A in the Code to provide for a medical examination of the victim of a rape by a registered medical practitioner employed in a

hospital run by the Government or a local authority and in the absence of such a practitioner, by any other registered medical practitioner;

- Section 176 of Cr. P.C was amended to provide that in the case of death or

disappearance of a person, or rape of a woman while in the custody of the police, there shall be a mandatory judicial inquiry and in case of death, examination of the dead body shall be conducted within twenty-four hours of death.

CHAPTER IV

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

INTER-STATE COUNCIL (ISC)

4.1 Established under Article 263 of the Constitution on May 28, 1990, the Inter-State Council performs following duties:

- 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, as may be brought up before it;
- making recommendations upon any such subject and in particular recommendations for the better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject; and
- deliberating upon such other matters of general interest to the States as may be referred by the Chairman to the Council.

4.2 The Prime Minister heads the Council as Chairperson with Chief Ministers of all the States and Union territories having Legislative Assemblies, Administrators of other Union territories, Governors of States under President's rule, six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers as Members and four other Ministers of Cabinet rank nominated by the Prime Minister as permanent invitees. The ISC, under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister and the Standing Committee of the ISC,

under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister, were re-constituted on June 21, 2004 and on October 12, 2004, respectively. A Standing Committee was set up on December 5, 1996 to have continuous consultation and process matters for consideration of the Council. The Standing Committee can also consider any matter referred to it by Chairman/ Council.

4.3 The ISC, since its inception, has held nine meetings, the first on October 10, 1990 and the ninth on June 28, 2005. The Council, which so far has primarily been considering the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations, completed considerations of all of its 247 recommendations.

Ninth meeting of ISC

4.4 The Council, in its ninth meeting held on June 28, 2005, deliberated on the following issues:

- Blue Print of Action Plan on Good Governance;
- Disaster Management – Preparedness of States to cope with disasters; and
- Implementation Report on the decisions taken by the Inter-State Council on the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission.

Action Plan on Good Governance

4.5 The Blue Print of Action Plan on Good Governance, prepared by the Inter-State Council Secretariat (ISCS) after interaction with the Union Ministries, the State Governments and the Institutions of Excellence, was considered by the Council in its meeting on June 28, 2005. The Action Plan consists of long-term and short-term Plans. The long term Action Plan [90 action-points] covers the role of Civil Society, Judicial Reforms, Civil Service Reforms, Labour Market Reforms, Citizen-Centric Reforms, Rural Decentralisation, Urban Sector Reforms, E-Governance, Special issues relating to Border Management and Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes. The short-term Action Plan [49 action points] covers Reforms under Transforming Government, Reforms under Growth-Friendly Government, Reforms under Citizen-Centric Government, Capacity Building (Performing Government) including setting up of National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) for institutional

capacity building and Special Issues (Border Management, SCs and STs).

4.6 The ISC, in its meeting held on June 28, 2005, broadly endorsed the 'Blue Print of Action Plan on Good Governance'. In his concluding remarks, Prime Minister expressed his happiness on the collective resolve of all the Members of the Council for promoting good governance and expressed confidence that the State Governments would carry forward the agenda of good governance. While laying emphasis on the necessity of the institutional structures based on efficiency, effectiveness and accountability, he observed that only such institutional mechanisms would turn outlays into desired outcomes. He also observed that 'Good Governance Reforms Agenda' prepared by the ISCS and the deliberations of the Council would reinforce the common desire for good governance and enable all Governments to take practical and meaningful steps for achieving this goal.



Ninth meeting of the Inter-State Council

4.7 The Action Plan on Good Governance also envisages setting up of a National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) to carry forward the ‘Good Governance Reforms Agenda’, building a national repository of best governance practices, building institutional capacity and change management. The NCGG is proposed to be set up in the capital as a world-class institution of international standard where the best practices of good governance would be showcased and opportunity provided to all the States to adopt them.

Implementation Report on the decisions taken by ISC on the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission

4.8 The ISC has already considered and taken a final view on all the 247 recommendations made by Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations. Of these, 179 recommendations have been accepted and implemented, 64 recommendations have not been accepted either by the Inter-State Council or the Administrative Ministries concerned and 4 are under different stages of consideration in the concerned Ministries / Departments.

Activation of the ISC

4.9 Activation of ISC is one of the items of the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP). Following steps have been taken to activate the Council:

- ISCS has written to the Union Ministries/Departments and the State Governments to invite new issues for consideration of ISC. Response has

been received from 52 Union Ministries / Departments and 11 States and 3 UTs. The matter is being vigorously pursued with other Ministries / Governments;

- Consultative Groups are being set up by the ISC for developing a mechanism of continuous review of measures taken to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy;
- ISCS is in the process of bringing up an agenda paper on ‘Status of Civil Services Reforms in the States’. The States have been advised to furnish status reports. Responses have been received from 21 States and 6 UTs. The matter is being vigorously pursued with other States / UTs;
- To strengthen ISCS, Government have given approval, in principle, to the following:
 - (i) constitution of Consultative Groups (CGs);
 - (ii) creation of legal set-up in ISCs; and
 - (iii) setting up of knowledge management network.
- A Consultative Group has been constituted to study the inter-governmental consultative process and conflict resolution mechanisms in other federal / democratic countries. The

Group has met several times since its constitution; and

- ISCS is organising the 4th International Conference on Federalism in the year 2007 in India and has already started preliminary work in this connection.

ZONAL COUNCILS

4.10 Five Zonal Councils have been set up under the States' Re-organisation Act, 1956. These are high level advisory bodies with the Union Home Minister as their Chairman and the Chief Ministers of the respective States as members. These Councils play a key role in resolving inter-State and Centre-State problems and fostering balanced socio-economic development in the respective zones.

4.11 Since their inception, the Councils have held 104 meetings. During the year under report, meetings of all five Zonal Councils were held. The deliberations have resulted in progress in diverse sectors like rural development, infrastructure, tourism, health, mining, power etc.

COMMISSION ON CENTRE – STATE RELATIONS

4.12 A commitment has been made in the National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) to set up a new Commission to look into the issues of Centre-State relations keeping in view the sea-changes that have taken place in the polity and economy of India since the Sarkaria Commission had last looked at the issue of Centre-State relations over two decades ago.

4.13 Accordingly, the Union Government have on September 30, 2005, notified setting up of the Commission on Centre-State Relations with its headquarters at New Delhi. Government have already appointed the Secretary to the Commission and some supporting staff.

4.14 The Commission is to complete its work and submit its report with recommendations within two years. Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Commission include :

- examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States as per the Constitution of India and various pronouncements of the courts in this regard;
- address the growing challenges of ensuring good governance for promoting welfare of the people, strengthening the unity and integrity of the country; and
- make particular recommendations, but not limit its mandate, on:
 - (a) the role, responsibility and jurisdiction of Centre vis-a-vis States during major and prolonged outbreaks of communal violence, caste violence or any other social conflict leading to prolonged and escalated violence;
 - (b) planning and implementation of mega projects; effective devolution of powers and autonomy to various local bodies;

- (c) practice of independent planning and budgeting at District level;
- (d) devolution of powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Local Bodies including the autonomous bodies;
- (e) linking Central assistance with the performance of the States;
- (f) positive discrimination in favour of backward States;
- (g) fiscal relations between Centre and States;
- (h) levying duties on goods and services in the emerging tax regime;
- (i) freeing inter-State trade to establish a unified and integrated domestic market;
- (j) setting up a Central Law Enforcement Agency;
- (k) supporting legislation under Article 355; etc.

President's rule in Goa

4.15 Due to serious political instability, President's rule was imposed in the State of Goa on March 4, 2005, keeping the State Legislative Assembly under suspended animation. Bye-elections to fill 5 vacancies in the Goa Legislative Assembly were held on June 2, 2005. The President's rule was revoked on June 7, 2005 and the Government, headed by Shri Pratapsingh

Raoji Rane of the Indian National Congress, was installed.

President's rule in Bihar

4.16 After elections to constitute a new Legislative Assembly of Bihar held in the month of February, 2005, no party or combination of parties was able to secure a majority in the Legislative Assembly so as to form a Government, resulting in the imposition of the President's rule in the State and keeping the Legislative Assembly under suspended animation. In his communication dated May 21, 2005, the Governor of Bihar recommended dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. On May 23, 2005, the President was pleased to issue Presidential Order, dissolving the Legislative Assembly of Bihar. The Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha approved the extension of President's Rule beyond September 6, 2005 for a period of another six months on August 1, 2005 and August 2, 2005, respectively.

4.17 In the elections to constitute the new Legislative Assembly held in the month of October – November, 2005, the National Democratic Alliance comprising Janata Dal (United) and Bhartiya Janata Party got an absolute majority. On November 24, 2005, President's rule was revoked. The Governor administered the oath of office of the Chief Minister to Shri Nitish Kumar, along with 25 other Ministers.

Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security and Law and Order

4.18 A Conference of Chief Ministers on 'Internal Security and Law and Order' was held on April 15, 2005 at New Delhi. Chaired by the Prime



Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security and Law and Order

Minister, the Conference reviewed the internal security and law and order situation in the country, shared perceptions and assessments of various security-related issues and deliberated on the strategies and measures for effectively dealing with major areas of concern impacting the security environment. It also took stock of the internal and external security dimensions and socio-economic aspects of extremism and emphasised the imperative need to undertake and implement policies and strategies to cater to these aspects of the problem. Some of the important decisions were as under:-

- constitute a Standing Committee, comprising the Chief Ministers of naxal-affected States, to be headed by the

Union Home Minister, to periodically meet, initiate and pursue a coordinated approach and measures on both security and development fronts to curb naxal violence and activity. Simultaneously, speedy implementation of land reforms, resolution of tribal-related issues and generation of employment opportunities to be taken up on priority;

- expedite fencing, particularly, along vulnerable stretches, as also border roads along Indo-Bangladesh border;
- the need for time-bound implementation of the Multi Purpose National Identity

- Card (MNIC) scheme with an emphasis on border and coastal areas;
- the need for effective measures to reduce crimes against women, children and weaker sections of the society;
- devise ways and means and set up monitoring mechanisms at Chief Minister and Chief Secretary levels under the Police Modernisation Scheme to ensure that funds released by the Central Government for up-gradation of security and intelligence apparatus at the State level, are promptly and fully utilised and the desired outputs achieved; the States to contribute their matching share by making the necessary budget provision; and
- ensure time-bound implementation of certain identified recommendations on police reforms.

National Seminar on Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings

4.19 A National Seminar on ‘Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings’ was organised by the Ministry of Home Affairs, in association with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), on October 27-28, 2005 to generate awareness and sensitise law enforcement officers and other stakeholders to the problem of trafficking in human beings and, through consultations, to recommend a national plan of action to address the various issues related to trafficking in human beings in India.



Union Home Minister Shri Shivraj V. Patil addressing National Seminar on Trafficking in Human Beings

4.20 The seminar was inaugurated by the Union Home Minister. The keynote address was delivered by the Chairperson, NHRC. The seminar was attended by 130 participants comprising 60 police officers, 10 prosecutors, 10 judges, 10 representatives of various Ministries of Government of India, 14 representatives of NGOs, 20 resource persons and 6 others.

4.21 There were four topical sessions on the first day. The first session, chaired by Justice Shivaraj V. Patil, Hon'ble Member, NHRC, was on 'Overview of Trafficking in Human Beings'. The second session, chaired by Dr. N. R. Madhava Menon, Director, National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, deliberated on 'Policy and Laws on Trafficking in Human Beings in India'. The third session was devoted to 'State Response', with Shri Ramavtar Yadav, Director, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), as the chairperson. The fourth session discussed the 'Role of NGOs' and was chaired by Shri Shankar Sen, former Director General, NHRC and Fellow, Institute of Social Sciences.

4.22 On the second day of the seminar, five Working Groups were constituted with each one to discuss a thematic topic and make their suggestions. These topics were (i) State Response: Policy and Strategy, (ii) Improving Police Response in Countering Trafficking in Human Beings, (iii) Prosecution and Judicial Response to Counter Trafficking in Human Beings, (iv) Coordination between Government and NGOs in Rescue, Relief, Rehabilitation and Reintegration and (v) Counter Measures against Re-trafficking. Each Working Group made recommendations which were presented before the entire participants. The session on presentations was chaired by Shri Kamal Kumar, Director, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad.

4.23 Several recommendations emerged during the seminar. These are being examined for chalking out appropriate strategies for preventing and combating trafficking in human beings.

CRIME SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

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

Incidence and rate of crimes during 2000 to 2004					
Year	Incidence		Crime Rate		
	IPC	SLL	IPC	SLL	Total
2000	17,71,084	33,96,666	176.7	338.9	515.6
2001	17,69,308	35,75,230	172.3	348.1	520.4
2002	17,80,330	37,46,198	169.5	356.6	526.1
2003	17,16,120	37,78,694	160.7	353.7	514.4
2004	18,32,015	41,96,766	168.8	386.6	555.4

Crimes under Indian Penal Code (IPC)

4.25 The total IPC crimes reported during 2004 (18,32,015) increased by 2.9% and 6.8% respectively, over the years 2002 (17,80,330) and 2003 (17,16,120). These crimes are further categorised as crimes against body, property, public order and weaker sections, namely, women and SC / ST.

Violent Crimes against Body

4.26 Violent crimes against body comprising of murder, culpable homicide not

amounting to murder, kidnapping and abduction and hurt in the year 2004, stood at 3,37,738 and were 6.1% more than those in the year 2003 (3,18,181) and 3.7% more than those in the year 2002 (3,25,789).

Violent Crimes against Property

4.27 A total of 3,89,304 violent crimes against property comprising of dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft were reported during the year 2004. There was an increase of 7.9% over the year 2003 (3,60,879) and 5.6% over the year 2002 (3,68,788).

Violent Crimes against Public Order

4.28 A total of 68,608 violent crimes against public order, comprising of riots and arson, were reported during the year 2004, which represented an increase of 2.9% over the year 2003 (66,699) and a decline of 15.1% over the year 2002 (80,765).

Crimes under Special and Local Laws (SLL)

4.29 A total of 41,96,766 crimes under various Special and Local Laws were reported during the year 2004. Such crimes registered an increase of 12.0% and 11.1% over the years 2002 (37,46,198) and 2003 (37,78,694), respectively. These generally represent preventive action by respective police forces. The maximum action under SLL was reported from States of West Bengal (12,78,298), Uttar Pradesh (8,57,586), Tamil Nadu (6,36,211), Andhra Pradesh (4,52,858) and Madhya Pradesh (2,01,118).

Police Population Ratio

4.30 As per the UN Global report on Crime and Justice, 1999, the number of police personnel per one lakh population in 1994, for India and a few countries, was as under:

Russian Federation	1225
Malaysia	430
England & Wales	347
United States of America	300
India	134

This ratio in India declined further to 129 and 123 during the years 2000 and 2004, respectively.

MODERNISATION OF PRISONS

4.31 'Prisons' is a State subject. As such, prison management is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government have been providing financial assistance to the State Governments through the Finance Commissions' awards as well as schemes for modernisation of prisons. At present, a new non-plan scheme for construction of additional prisons to reduce overcrowding, repair and renovation of existing prisons, improvement in sanitation and water supply and living accommodation of prisons staff, is being implemented over a period of five years from 2002-03 with an outlay of Rs. 1,800 crore on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 by the Central Government and the State Governments, respectively.

4.32 During the year 2005-06, a budget provision of Rs. 198 crore (as Central share) has been made. The progress of the scheme is being monitored closely with a view to ensuring that funds released to

the States are properly utilised for the purpose for which they are released.

4.33 To improve the quality of prison administration, continuous efforts are made by imparting training to the prison personnel. The Institute of Correctional Administration (ICA) was established at Chandigarh for that purpose and the entire expenditure on its establishment is borne by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition, a Regional Institute for Correctional Administration (RICA), functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu, is being funded by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs has provided a one-time grant for setting up the Institute. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) also plays a significant role through research work and training in the field of prison administration.

The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003

4.34 Earlier, there was no legal provision either in the Code of Criminal Procedure or any other law under which foreign prisoners could be transferred to the country of their origin to serve their sentence, nor was there a provision for the transfer of prisoners of Indian origin convicted by a foreign court to serve their sentence in India. From the humanitarian angle, it was felt that if foreign convicted nationals were transferred to their home countries and prisoners of Indian origin brought to India to serve the remaining part of their sentence, it would enable them to be near their families and help in the process of their social rehabilitation.

4.35 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003, was enacted for achieving the above purpose.

The Act came into force with effect from January 1, 2004. Subsequently, the Repatriation of Prisoners Rules, 2004, were published in the Official Gazette on August 9, 2004.

4.36 Under the Act, a treaty/agreement is signed with countries having mutual interest with India on this matter and notified in the Official Gazette.

4.37 Agreements have so far been signed with Government of U.K., notified in the Official Gazette on July 7, 2005 and the Government of Mauritius, notified on November 17, 2005.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (NCRB)

4.38 Set up in 1986, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was assigned the responsibility of crime mapping and analysis, preparing a strategy for crime control and modernisation of the State Police Forces with the mission to empower Indian Police with information technology and criminal intelligence. In this mission to uphold law and protect people, NCRB endeavours to provide leadership and excellence in crime analysis particularly for serious and organised crime and is providing training to Centre / State Police Forces to achieve proficiency in the use of Information Technology.

ISO 9001:2000 - Maintenance of Quality Management System

4.39 The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), New Delhi, conducted the 1st Surveillance Audit on January 28-29, 2005 to assess conformity to standards of the processes in the Bureau. To ensure effective implementation of the

Quality Management System in the Bureau, internal audits were also conducted. Observations and suggestions for improvements have been taken care of and implemented by the Branches. The 5th Management Review Meeting was conducted on June 30 and July 1, 2005. The directives of the top management were circulated to all branches to comply with points requiring actions.

Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA)

4.40 CIPA software has been designed and developed by NIC using JAVA technologies and Open Source Software. As a pilot project, it was launched in 6 Police Stations of New Delhi District from May, 2005. Subsequently, the hardware and software have been installed in the remaining 122 Police Stations of Delhi. The project in Delhi was formally inaugurated by the Lt. Governor at Connaught Place Police Station, New Delhi on December 16, 2005.

4.41 In the current financial year, it is proposed to implement the project in 10% of police stations all over the country. Tenders for procurement of computer hardware to be installed at police stations have already been finalised. Hardware purchase orders for 298 police stations in 5 States, viz., West Bengal, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Uttaranchal, have already been placed. Purchase orders for 4 States, viz., Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh, are under process. In the remaining States, work relating to site preparation, etc., is going on.

Organised Crime Unit (OCU)

4.42 A Pilot Project on 'Organised Crime Intelligence System' has been sanctioned for implementation in Haryana, J&K, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi for 'Theft of Automobiles' and Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra for 'Sale and Purchase of Women and Children for Prostitution and Maid Services'. A sum of Rs. 2.25 crore has been sanctioned for implementation during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06. Under this pilot project, hardware, systems software and funds for infrastructure developments, etc., have been provided to the 8 piloting States.

4.43 At present, the site preparation and the infrastructure developments for the Computer Centre of the State OCU have been completed at Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. Hardware systems, System software and application software have been tested, accepted and installed at Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Data collection on the standard format for databank creation is in progress in all the 8 States.

Motor Vehicle Information Counters

4.44 The first ever Motor Vehicle Information Counter, for providing information to the general public on stolen / recovered vehicles, was opened at NCRB Headquarters, New Delhi on January 5, 2001. Till December 31, 2005, 1,38,716 queries have been received at this counter. So far 32 such counters have been opened in various States / UTs and are getting good public response. Besides counters, the software has also been provided to

State Crime Records Bureaux to process queries of investigating officers / Regional Transport Officers (RTOs) at their end.

Portrait Building System

4.45 Window-based Portrait Building System has been made available to all the States / UTs up to the District-level. Since its inception, NCRB has prepared 3013 portraits in 1822 cases till December 31, 2005. During the year 2005, the Bureau had prepared 106 portraits in 62 cases. The portraits, prepared at NCRB, have helped in solving landmark cases. The system is being upgraded to enable preparation of colour portraits with added features.

Training

4.46 The total number of courses conducted by NCRB and number of officers trained up to December 31, 2005 are furnished below:-

	NCRB PCTCs*	CCIS**	Total I/O's training	Total
No. of Programmes conducted	537	627	442	1,606
Officers attended	9,692	12,791	15,925	38,408

*Police Computer Training Centres

**Crime Criminal Information System

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES

4.47 The Scheme for 'Modernisation of Police Forces' is an important initiative of the Ministry of

Home Affairs towards capacity building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism, etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs has, therefore, recast the non-plan Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) in 2000-01 wherein the annual Central allocation was increased to Rs. 1,000 crore. This was further enhanced to Rs. 1,400 crore in 2003-04.

4.48 In a decision taken in September, 2005, the Government have further increased the allocation to Rs. 1,645 crore for the financial year 2005-06 and provided for 100% Central funding for 8 States (J&K and seven North-Eastern States viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura) and 75% Central funding for the remaining 20 States. This has been done in order to accelerate the process of modernisation in the police forces, with specific focus on States facing problems of terrorism, left-wing extremism, etc.

4.49 All major items of police administration have been included under the Scheme, i.e. construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, mobility, modern weaponry, security, surveillance, communication, forensic equipment, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerisation, etc.

Objectives

4.50 The major objective of the Scheme is to meet the identified deficiencies in various aspects of police administration, which were worked out by the BPR&D in a study done in the year 2000. Another objective of

the Scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and Central Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situation by way of equipping the State Police Forces adequately and imparting the required training. The focus of the Scheme is on strengthening the police infrastructure at the cutting edge level by way of construction of secure police stations, equipping the police stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, good forensic set-up, housing, etc.

4.51 A satellite based all-India police telecommunication network, namely, POLNET is under implementation, which is also being funded under the MPF Scheme.

Impact of the Scheme

4.52 The Scheme has made perceptible impact in all the States and has provided the much needed assistance and impetus to police modernisation. For instance, proper buildings for police stations / outposts with required facilities have provided safe, secure and comfortable environment, construction of houses for police personnel and provision of modern weapons have boosted their morale, particularly in extremist-affected areas. Enhanced mobility has improved their response time.

4.53 As per the available information, over 1,353 police stations and outposts which were in rented buildings, are now having buildings of their own, with proper facilities. Mobility has increased significantly on account of addition of over 13,800 light vehicles, 3,998 medium vehicles and 3,073 heavy vehicles of modern design and better speed. The communication set-up has also been augmented by addition of over 2,561 UHF, 38,445 VHF and

465 HF sets. The inventory of weapons has been upgraded by procurement of 71,717 INSAS rifles, 23,899 SLRs and 34,880 AK-47 rifles for the State Police. Apart from this, over 27,818 houses have been built for police personnel. This has significantly improved the satisfaction level in housing which was earlier only 30%. The aim is to achieve at least 60% housing satisfaction by 2010.

4.54 In order to improve the quality of investigation and, consequently, the rate of conviction, the forensic set-up in the States is being strengthened. During the past five years, a total allocation of Rs. 357.60 crore has been made for the purpose. The areas of focus are toxicology, narcotics, explosives, ballistics, documents as well as new upcoming areas such as DNA testing and computer forensics. Funds have been released to the States for procurement of chromatographic and photographic equipment, microscopes, ultra-violet equipment and mobile forensic units. Emphasis is being laid on spot analysis by the use of specialised kits. Financial and technical support has also been extended to the State FSLs by setting up facilities for computer forensics and DNA testing, which have come up in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, etc. Equipments have been provided to five States for construction of buildings for DNA testing laboratories. The matter is being pursued with the rest of the States for setting up similar facilities.

Modernisation of State Police Forces: Anti-Naxal operations

4.55 The States are required to develop local capabilities, especially well-equipped State Police Force, to effectively undertake anti-naxal and anti-maoism operations. Therefore, in a major step forward, the

Ministry decided in 2003-04 to fund 100 % expenditure in naxal-affected districts under the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces within the overall Central share. This scheme has further been revised in 2005-06 by which the States have been categorised into “A” and “B” categories with 100% and 75% Central funding respectively. The naxal-affected States have been asked to mainly focus on fortification and upgradation of police stations in terms of infrastructure, weaponry, communication equipment and mobility in naxal-affected districts. Rs. 686.45 crore as Central funds were released as on December 31, 2005 to the nine naxal-affected States under the Scheme.

THE PRIVATE SECURITY AGENCIES (REGULATION) ACT, 2005

4.56 In public interest and in order to regulate the increasing activities of private security agencies, both Indian and foreigners, a bill entitled “The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2005” has been passed by the Parliament, following which “The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005” has since been notified in the Gazette of India on June 23, 2005. Under this Act, a Controlling Authority is to be appointed by the State Governments for the purpose of granting licences and holding of licences will be mandatory for carrying on the business of security agencies and other related matters. The draft model Rules are under finalisation.

STATE LEGISLATIONS

4.57 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been entrusted with the work of processing the legislative proposals (under concurrent list of the Constitution) from the State Governments received

either for approval of the Government or for obtaining the assent of the President. Bills under Article 201 of the Constitution, Bills for previous sanction under proviso to Article 304(b) of the Constitution, Ordinances under proviso to clause 1 of Article 213 of the Constitution and Regulations for Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule to the Constitution) fall in this category.

4.58 In addition, Bills which are required to be reserved for consideration of the President, are sometimes sent by the State Governments for approval of the Central Government, before their introduction in the State Legislatures. Though, it is not a constitutional requirement, this administrative step helps in prior scrutiny before the President’s assent is obtained.

4.59 The legislative proposals are examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries / Departments of the Government of India. The Union Government favour expeditious approval of these legislative proposals and accordingly, time-limits have been prescribed for their examination by the concerned Ministries / Departments.

4.60 The position is reviewed periodically through meetings with the Union Ministries and the concerned State Governments to facilitate early clearance of Bills, by resolving issues across the table.

Proposals received and finalised

4.61 During April 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005, the Government of India received 60 proposals for approval / assent of the Government of India / President of India. The number of proposals

finalised during the period from April 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005 is given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Numbers
1.	Bills received President's assent	28
2.	Assent of the President withheld from the Bills	04
3.	Bills returned with a Message from President	03
4.	Bills for assent withdrawn by State Governments	03
5.	Ordinances for President's instructions	14
6.	Bills for administrative approval	29
7.	Bills for previous sanction of the President	01
Total :		82*

* This also includes Legislative proposals received before April 1, 2005.

4.62 During the financial year 2005-2006, claims of political pensions on account of resumed lands, jagirs, territories etc. that were inherited by the Government of India from the then British rulers after independence, were processed.

CHAPTER V

UNION TERRITORIES

5.1 There are seven Union territories, namely:

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

5.2 Out of the above seven Union territories, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Pondicherry have legislatures, Council of Ministers and Consolidated Funds. The rest of the Union territories are without legislature. The Union territories are administered in accordance with the provisions of Articles 239 to 241 of the Constitution of India.

5.3 The total area covered by the seven Union territories is 10,973 sq. km. and their population, as per the 2001 census, is 1,64,53,676. The area and population of each of the Union territory are given at **Annex V**.

5.4 The Union territories have a total plan outlay of Rs. 29,375.49 crore under the Tenth Five

Year Plan (2002-2007). The plan outlay of individual Union territory for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and Annual Plans for 2002-03 to 2005-06 are at **Annex VI**.

5.5 The Union territories are also given Additional Central Assistance for special / specific programmes like Slum Development, Roads and Bridges, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) including Annapurna, Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), Tribal Sub-Plan, Urban Development Incentive Fund and Externally Aided Projects. The UT-wise details of the components in Annual Plan 2005-06 are given at **Annex VII**.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

5.6 The Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands consists of nearly 307 islands, 265 rocks and islets with a total area of 8,249 sq. km. Approximately 87% of the total area is under forest cover. 38 islands are inhabited with total population of 3,56,152 as per 2001 census. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands is a Union territory without legislature. The territory is administratively divided into two districts viz. the Andaman District and the Nicobar District. There are four sub-divisions, five community blocks and seven tehsils. Port Blair, the

only urban area in the territory, has a Municipal Council. The UT has one Zilla Parishad, seven Panchayat Samities and sixty seven Gram Panchayats.

REHABILITATION OF TSUNAMI VICTIMS

5.7 The A & N Administration with the active support of various Central Ministries, launched a massive relief and rehabilitation programme for the victims of tsunami that hit the islands on December 26, 2004. 3,513 persons were killed / missing in the tsunami disaster. Over 9,500 families lost their homes and there was large scale destruction of ports and jetties, school and hospital buildings, damage to coconut plantations and agricultural land, roads and bridges, water and power supply schemes etc.

5.8 The Government of India had initially declared a relief package with an outlay of Rs. 821 crore. This was essentially meant to provide immediate relief including ex-gratia payment to the next of kin, temporary restoration of communication, intermediate housing etc. The A & N Administration has already provided ex-gratia payment and all other immediate relief. The A & N Administration also constructed 9,565 intermediate shelters for housing the families, which were rendered homeless by the tsunami. These intermediate shelters were constructed in a very short period of two months time between February and April, 2005. In the non-tribal areas, several NGOs also participated in the construction of intermediate shelters. The intermediate shelters were ready well before monsoon hit the islands. All these intermediate shelters are occupied. As a result of this effort, no family affected by tsunami in A & N islands is shelter-less.



Union Home Minister, Sh. Shivraj V. Patil, and Ministers of State, Shri Manik Rao H. Gavit and Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal reviewing action plan on intermediate shelters



Intermediate shelters at Brichgunj

5.9 All the essential infrastructure facilities such as water supply, electricity etc., have been restored in time. An ambitious package with an outlay of Rs. 239 crore is under implementation to revive the agricultural sector. This includes reclamation of land, distribution of coconut seedlings, introduction of multiple cropping etc.

5.10 For long term reconstruction of infrastructure, the Planning Commission has now approved a programme with an outlay of Rs. 2,676 crore. The long term reconstruction programme includes permanent housing, fisheries, construction of jetties, roads and bridges, environmental coastal protection, water supply and sewerage, power, social infrastructure, etc.

Education

5.11 The literacy rate, as per 2001 census, is 81.18%. The educational requirements of the Union territory, up to the secondary stage, are met through

385 educational institutes, out of which 321 are being run by the Administration. For higher education, there are 3 colleges and 2 polytechnics. Major thrust has been given to primary education by opening schools within 1.5 km of every habitation with a minimum population of 150 or above and opening of non-formal education centres wherever norms do not justify opening of formal schools. The tsunami crippled the education sector. 85 schools were completely damaged, 35 partially damaged and 74 teachers / staff of education department have been declared dead / missing. While the damaged schools are being reconstructed, schools have been opened at temporary sheds / tents and students provided with mid-day meals, school uniforms, books, pens and other stationeries.

Health and Family Welfare

5.12 Health coverage is provided through a network of 147 health institutions which includes 1 Referral Hospital, 2 District Hospitals, 4 Community

Health Centres, 19 Primary Health Centres, 5 Urban Health Centres, 107 sub-centres, 8 Homeopathy dispensaries and one Ayurvedic dispensary. One 30-bedded hospital, two Primary Health Centres and one sub-centre were established during the current year.

Shipping

5.13 Shipping service is the lifeline of the islands and 15% of total outlay is earmarked for this in Annual Plan 2005-06. The Directorate of Shipping Services is operating a fleet of 83 ships for transportation of cargo and passengers to mainland and within islands. There has been a steady increase in the movement of passengers and cargo. The Department has introduced weekly service to Barren Island for promoting tourism.

Tribal Welfare

5.14 There are six primitive tribes, namely, Andamanese, Onge, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Nicobarese and Shompen in the Union territory. The total population of tribals is 29,469. Various schemes are implemented by Department of Tribal Welfare and Education under Tribal sub-plan. These include:

- an autonomous body called 'Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) looks after the welfare of the primitive tribes; and
- starting of a special scheme and scholarship for the tribal Nicobarese students pursuing medical, dental and engineering courses. Under the scheme, the entire amount of boarding & lodging

charge of hostel and other miscellaneous expenses up-to Rs. 24,000/- plus tuition fees will be paid to the deserving tribal students on the recommendation of the respective Tribal Council.

CHANDIGARH

5.15 The Union territory of Chandigarh has a total area of 114 sq. km. consisting of 79.34 sq. km. of urban and 34.66 sq. km. of rural areas. The population of Chandigarh is 9,00,914 as per 2001 census. The literacy rate of the territory is 81.9%.

Education

5.16 Chandigarh has emerged as a centre for excellent educational facilities, both for elementary and higher education in northern India. All Government schools are affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education and the colleges are affiliated with the Punjab University. There are 6 Government colleges and 7 privately managed colleges, 102 Government schools, 7 Private (aided) and 46 recognized schools. Under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, 722 centres have been opened covering approximately 11,000 out-of-school children. There is one State Yoga Centre and 5 Yoga sub-centres located in different sectors of the city.

5.17 To improve attendance of SC / ST students, incentives like Attendance Scholarship, Talent Scholarship, free text books, free stationery and uniforms, extra coaching, and Mid-Day Meal Scheme are being provided by the UT Administration. No tuition fee is charged from girl students up to Senior Secondary level and to

encourage the girls in schools, a special attendance scholarship is provided to the girls up to Vth class.

5.18 21 Vocational courses are being run in 20 Government Senior Secondary schools of the Union territory. The capacity in these courses has increased from 215 in year 1986-87 to 1195 in the year 2005-06. The UT Administration is running 400 education centres under Adult Education programme. Each centre is well equipped with library books, sports material and other infrastructure.

Health and Family Welfare

5.19 The UT Administration caters to the health needs of the people of Chandigarh through one 500-bedded multi-specialty general hospital, one 50-bedded Primary Health Centre, one 18-bedded hospital for Chest diseases, one 30-bedded Maternity Wing, 25 Poly Clinics and 38 Allopathic, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries. The General Hospital has been upgraded by adding a Trauma Unit and emergency operating theatre. The UT Administration is implementing a number of national health programmes such as National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Family Welfare Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Aids Control Programme, National Anti-Malaria Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme, National Tuberculosis Control Programme, Drugs Control Programme and National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme.

Industries

5.20 The Union territory has witnessed a steady industrial growth over the years. There are

12 units in the large / medium sector and about 3,300 small-scale industrial units offering employment to about 31,200 persons with an annual output worth Rs. 600 crore approximately. These units are mainly ancillary units engaged in manufacturing industrial fasteners, steel and wooden furniture, machine tools, soaps and detergents, pharmaceuticals, electrical / electronic items, sanitary fittings, sports goods, plastic goods, knitting needles, etc. There are about 20 major exporting units in Chandigarh which export goods to the tune of Rs. 67 crore approximately, annually. The Department of Industries has set up a Quality Marketing Centre for electronic appliances to monitor quality of electrical products. A Common Facility Centre for handicrafts has also been set up to provide technical guidance to weavers and potters. A Single Window Committee has been constituted for redressal of problems of industrialists. A Chandigarh Industrial Advisory Committee and an Industrial Facilitation Council have also been set up.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

5.21 Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a Union territory without legislature. It comprises of one District and one Taluka with 72 villages and two towns, namely, Silvassa and Amli. The total area of the territory is 491 sq. km. with a population of 2,20,490 as per the 2001 census. The villages have been divided into 11 patelads. Each patelad has a Group Gram Panchayat consisting of elected members. There is a District Panchayat comprising representatives from all Village Panchayats. One seat of Lok Sabha has been allotted to the Union territory which is reserved for the Scheduled Tribe.

Industry

5.22 The Union territory has maintained its pace of industrial growth in the current year also. There are 1,832 small scale, 430 medium scale and 6 large scale industrial units functioning in the Union territory providing employment to 45,571 persons.

Education

5.23 There are 226 Primary, 21 Secondary and 10 Higher Secondary schools in the Union territory. Besides, there is one Navodaya Vidyalaya. The literacy rate which was 40.71% during 1991 census, has increased to 60.03 % in the year 2001. In order to further improve education coverage among the tribals and restrict the drop-outs, the UT Administration is providing free boarding and lodging, mid-day meals, free supply of uniforms, text books and other educational material to the students belonging to SC / ST and low income groups. The enrolment of students has increased from 53,055 in the year 2004-05 to 54,071 in the year 2005-06. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 143 additional class rooms have been constructed in different Primary schools. Construction of Girls' Hostel building at Rakholi has been completed. Technical training is being imparted through a Government Polytechnic College in six curricula, viz., Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Information Technology, Electronic and Communication and Computer Engineering. There is one Industrial Training Institute (ITI) to provide technical training to the local youths in various trades to cope with the demand of industries for skilled persons.

Health and Family Welfare

5.24 The Union territory has a 130-bedded Civil hospital, a Community Health Centre, six Primary Health Centres, three dispensaries, one mobile dispensary and 38 sub-centres to cater to the medical needs of the people. Health sector-related activities like Sentinel Surveillance Survey, Voluntary Testing and Counselling Centre, Family Health Awareness Campaign, etc. were carried out during the year. One Voluntary Blood Testing Centre at Civil Hospital has been started for HIV testing. The Dental Unit has been expanded. The Community Health Centre at Khanvel has been modernised with an ultra modern X-Ray machine and a new Dental Unit for providing better medical and health services in the interior parts of the territory.

DAMAN AND DIU

5.25 Daman and Diu is a Union territory without legislature. It comprises two land blocks of Daman and Diu, each forming a separate district, taluka, as well as a community development block. Daman District is located on the southern border of Gujarat State. It is about 193 km. north of Mumbai. Diu District is an island off the coast of Junagarh and is about 763 km. from Daman.

Education

5.26 The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is being implemented to universalise elementary education and improve human capabilities of all children through provision of quality education through community ownership and people's partnership system in a mission mode.

5.27 Computer laboratories have been established in schools. Computer education is being imparted in most of the schools and is a subject in Board examination. It is expected that within the next five years, computer education will be imparted in all the schools. At present, 2,650 students are taking benefit of computer education. Technical and vocational subjects are being taught in Technical Training Institutes.

5.28 The Industrial Training Institutes continued to provide skilled manpower to meet the demand of the industries. It also promoted self-employment opportunities through short-term training courses. 266 trainees have been admitted and undergoing training during the year 2005-06.

5.29 A new scheme of 'Centre of Excellence' under a World Bank Aided Scheme of the Government of India has been introduced at ITI Daman in 2005-06. Under this scheme, a new course of Plastic Technology has been introduced.

5.30 Since students graduating from the polytechnic have been able to get jobs in the local industries, a large number of aspirants are applying for the courses in Government Polytechnic. The intake capacity has been increased from 20 to 30 students in each course. At present, 290 students are receiving training. During the year 2005-06, 27 students were sponsored by UT Administration against the reserved seats allotted by the Government of India for professional course in medical, engineering, pharmaceutical, etc. for degree and diploma courses outside the Union territory.

Health and Family Welfare

5.31 The Department of Health and Family Welfare caters to the medical and health needs of the people through two Government hospitals, one Community Health Centre, 3 Primary Health Centres, 21 sub-centers and 2 Rural Medical Dispensaries at village level. All Centrally sponsored health programmes are being implemented in the Union territory. Various programmes were organised for creating mass awareness about HIV / AIDS.

LAKSHADWEEP

5.32 The Union territory of Lakshadweep comprises 36 islands scattered in the Arabian Sea between 71° and 74° east longitude and 8° and 12°-30' north latitude and at a distance ranging from 200 to 400 km from mainland (Kerala / Karnataka Coast). Only ten islands are inhabited. The total land area of the territory is 32 sq. km. and it is surrounded by 4200 sq. km of lagoons. The Exclusive Economic Zone available for exploitation extends over an area of 4 lakh sq. km. The population of the territory is 60,695 as per 2001 census, of which about 95% is indigenous and categorized as Scheduled Tribe. The entire Union territory consists of a single district divided into four tehsils and nine sub-divisions.

Education

5.33 The literacy rate of the territory has increased from 15.23% in 1951 to 87.52% in the year 2001. At present, there are 8 senior secondary schools, 10 high schools, 6 senior basic schools, 22 junior basic schools, 9 nursery schools, one Navodaya Vidyalaya at Minicoy and one Kendriya

Vidyalaya at Kavaratti. The University of Calicut is starting centres for degree level courses in the islands of Andrott, Kadmat and Kavaratti. For higher education, students are sponsored to various colleges in the mainland. There is one Industrial Training Institute functioning in the Union territory. Financial support is also provided to students studying in professional courses on the mainland. Hostel facilities are available at Andrott and Kadmat both for boys and girls. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' has been implemented in the Union territory to bring all children to school. The UT Administration is supplying uniform free of cost to the students. The thrust is on improving the quality of education, universalisation of education, introduction of degree college, strengthening of vocational and computer education, etc.

Health and Family Welfare

5.34 There are 2 hospitals, 3 Community Health Centres, 4 Primary Health Centers, 14 sub-centres, one first aid centre, 2 Ayurvedic dispensaries, one Homeopathic dispensary and one dental unit for catering to the health needs of the islanders. Specialists are invited from reputed hospitals of the mainland for rendering advice / specialized treatment in specially organised camps. Specialist doctors of CGHS Cadre are now being deputed for a period of 90 days at a time to Indira Gandhi Hospital, Kavaratti. A telemedicine centre has been started in the hospital at Kavaratti to get specialist opinion from the mainland. Ambulance helicopter is operated by the UT Administration to help evacuation of patients in cases of emergency. The thrust under this sector is on strengthening primary health care facilities,

expansion and modernisation of hospitals / community health centres, strengthening of public health activities and providing financial assistance to patients living below poverty line.

Tourism

5.35 Developing tourism in the Islands has been identified as a thrust area. Simultaneously, efforts are being made to preserve the local culture and fragile eco-system. In order to preserve the unique characteristics of these islands and reduce pressure on its infrastructure, the Administration has promoted the concept of day tourism. Under this arrangement, the ships provide both transport and accommodation at night to the tourists who visit the islands only during day time. Water Sports like scuba diving, wind surfing, para-sailing, kayaking, snorkeling, yachting, glass-bottom boats, etc. are the major attractions for tourists.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY (NCT) OF DELHI

5.36 The NCT of Delhi is a Union territory with a Legislative Assembly and a Consolidated Fund of its own. The Legislative Assembly of Delhi is, subject to the provisions of the Constitution, empowered to make laws for the whole or any part of the NCT with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or in the Concurrent List in so far as any matter is applicable to UTs, except matters with respect to Entries 1, 2 and 18 of the State List and Entries 64, 65 and 66 of that List in so far as they relate to the Entries 1, 2 and 18. The Council of Ministers, headed by the Chief Minister, aids and advises the Lt. Governor in exercise of his / her functions in relation to matters

in respect of which the Legislative Assembly has power to make laws except in so far as he / she is by or under any law required to act in his / her discretion.

Education

5.37 The education plan of Delhi has been formulated in line with the broad objective laid down in the National Policy on general education. In its endeavour to provide access to education to every child:

- ten new schools have been opened and seven upgraded by Directorate of Education during the year 2005-06;
- MCD has opened 26 new primary schools to facilitate primary education;
- under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan about 3,200 learning centres were opened in which about 1.30 lakh children have been admitted. About 2,000 children from these learning centres have been mainstreamed in the current year;
- computer education has been introduced at +2 level in all Government and aided schools. An amount of Rs. 39 crore has been provided to implement the scheme in the year 2005-06;
- the Government have opened 14 super-ability schools, known as Pratibha Vikas Vidyalayas, to provide quality education in Government-run schools; and

- under Project Raksha, female physical education teachers have been trained by Delhi Police, who in turn will give training to nearly five lakh girl students in the year 2005-06.

Health and Family Welfare

5.38 The emphasis of the Government has been on strengthening primary health care while, at the same time, providing secondary and tertiary health care close to people. About 1,100 beds are likely to be added in the current financial year in various hospitals. 5 Super Specialty hospitals and 10 other hospitals are under different stages of construction / commissioning including upgradation of major hospitals like Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narain (LNJP), Govind Ballabh Pant, Deen Dayal Upadhyay (DDU), Guru Teg Bahadur (GTB) and Guru Nanak Eye Centre. In the current financial year, 7 hospitals at Pitam Pura, Shastri Park, Moti Nagar, Malviya Nagar, Patel Nagar and Janakpuri, 140 bedded Trauma Centre at DDU Hospital Complex and 100 bedded Oncology Centre for diagnosis and treatment of cancer with latest technique at GTB Hospital complex, are likely to be commissioned. The construction of 500-bedded multi-specialty hospital at Dwarka will be started during the year.

Power

5.39 The restructuring of power sector has resulted in timely payment of dues to Central Public Sector Undertakings. Losses have been reduced in distribution system more than what had been envisaged and committed by Distcoms. To ensure better consumer service:

- Consumer Grievances Redressal Forum / Ombudsman has been set up;
- options for payment of bills have been increased;
- transformer failure rate has been reduced from nearly 15% to nearly 10% per annum; and
- average response time for attending breakdowns has improved significantly.
- providing meditation in conjunction with various NGOs;
- providing educational facilities by both conventional and audio-visual mode;
- to aid in self-employment after release, a grant of Rs. 10,000/- is given for purchase of tools for setting up of self-employed units. During the year 2005-06, six life convicts were given this grant. Financial assistance for dependent family members of the convicts @ 200/- per head for maximum five family members is also provided; and
- welfare of women prisoners and their children are ensured by setting up one Central Jail exclusively for women prisoners. Children above six years of age of women prisoners are admitted in outside hostels with the help of NGOs.

Public Works

5.40 Five more flyovers and bridges for construction during the year 2005-06 viz. flyover on Ring Road at Moti Nagar Intersection, Flyover on Ring Road at Punjabi Bagh Club Intersection, bridge over river Yamuna at Geeta Colony, Rail Over Bridge (ROB) on Road No. 63 (Wazirabad Road) and also a Master Plan Road over disused canal to decongest Vikas Marg have been taken up.

Prisons

5.41 The primary concern before prison administration is to manage safe and secure custody of prisoners and to use their period of incarceration and thereafter purposefully by conducting reformatory / rehabilitative activities. With these objects in view, the following steps have been taken:

- organisation of a Maha-Panchayat annually where prisoners can address their problems directly to Director General (Prisons);

5.42 Towards modernisation, video conferencing facilities have been installed between Tihar Court Complex and Central Jail-3 and Central Jail-4. Soon all the three district courts in Delhi will be linked to the jails. Modern gadgets like Close Circuit TV, Multi Zone Door Frame Metal Detectors (DFMDs) and X-Ray Scanner are being procured for installation in the jails. Records are being computerised and networking in all the nine jails has been completed.

Transport

5.43 Effective steps towards improvement of Public Transport System have been taken by the Transport Department, which include:

- the second corridor of Delhi Metro between Vishwa Vidyalaya-Central Secretariat was commissioned in July, 2005 and the third corridor of Barakhamba Road-Dwarka was made functional in December, 2005;
- an automated state-of-the-art Inspection and Certification Centre has been set up at Burari with the help of Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune, for checking fitness of transport vehicles;
- the Motor Driving Training School at Burari (with the help of Ashok Leyland) has been made operational in July, 2005;
- one more Motor Driving Training School is being opened at Sarai Kale Khan with the help of Institute of Driving Training and Research (IDTR);
- bigger Zonal Offices like Ashok Vihar, Janakpuri and Palam have been bifurcated for convenience of the public. Besides, existing zonal offices have been upgraded. Two zonal offices viz. New Delhi and South Delhi have been awarded ISO 9001 Certification; and
- all authorised Pollution Checking Centres in Delhi have been modernised / computerised to meet latest emission standards.

Delhi Police

5.44 Delhi Police has placed great emphasis on transparency and quick redressal of public grievances. Free and fair registration of crime is being encouraged. Special attention is being given to crime against women and measures are being taken to ensure safety of women. In this regard:

- Crisis Intervention Centres have been established in all nine districts to deal with rape and other crimes against women professionally.
- A Chief Coordinator from an NGO has been appointed by the Delhi Commission for Women for each district.
- All cases of rape are being investigated by women police officers.
- Three special courts, with female judges as Presiding officers, have been constituted for trial of rape cases and female prosecutors have been deputed in these courts.
- A new scheme called 'Parivartan' was launched by Delhi Police wherein a lady beat constable has been introduced in slum areas to encourage women of the area to report their problem thus preventing potential crimes.
- Under the Self-Defence Training Project, 178 institutions across Delhi have been covered and 21, 000 women, which include girl students, working women, housewives, NCC girl cadets, etc. have been provided such training.

- Physical training teachers of all the schools run by MCD and Delhi Government are being imparted training in self-defence so that it becomes a part of school curriculum.
- Gender sensitisation of personnel of Delhi police have been undertaken.

5.45 Towards ensuring safety and welfare of senior citizens, two special toll free help-lines have been established, verification of domestic servants are being carried out and identification of elderly people living alone are being undertaken.

PONDICHERRY

5.46 The Union territory has a Legislative Assembly and a Consolidated Fund of its own. The Council of Ministers, headed by the Chief Minister, aids and advises the Lt. Governor in the exercise of his / her functions in relation to matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly has power to make laws except insofar as he / she is by or under any law required to act in his / her discretion.

Rehabilitation after Tsunami

5.47 Massive rescue and relief operations were launched by the Government of Pondicherry and Government of India in providing relief to people affected by the devastating tsunami of December 26, 2004, which left 599 persons dead and displaced 43,432 people besides destroying infrastructure in the region. The immediate and long term rehabilitation measures include:

Immediate relief measures

- ex-gratia payment to the families of the deceased;
- housing subsidies;
- financial assistance to affected fishermen;
- compensation to farmers;
- supply of food, clothing and temporary housings, etc.

Long Term Rehabilitation Measures

- Tsunami Reconstruction Project under World Bank assistance launched on May 12, 2005.
- An amount of Rs. 156.62 crore under Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package has been sanctioned for tsunami-affected people.

Education

5.48 The literacy rate is 81.49% as against the national average of 65.38%. In order to ensure universal access to primary education, Compulsory Education Act has been enacted. Besides, the Government have taken the following steps:

- the Directorate of School Education has upgraded four primary schools, four middle schools and two high schools.

- to achieve 100% enrolment and retention of children in Government and aided schools, free supply of uniforms, text books, stationery Articles besides mid-day meals and breakfast, etc., are being provided. The breakfast scheme in the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been extended to XI and XII standard students.

Health and Family Welfare

5.49 The Department of Health and Family Welfare is delivering preventive, promotive and curative health care services in the Union territory through a network of 157 health care units including 8 hospitals, 4 Community Health Centres, 39 Primary Health Centres, 75 sub-centres and 12 specific disease clinic like TB, STD, Malaria and Filaria. The diagnostic facilities at General Hospital, Pondicherry, have been further strengthened by providing equipments at a cost of Rs. 8 crore. The capacities of Maternity Hospital, Pondicherry and the General Hospital, Karaikal, have also been further upgraded. The Union territory has been ranked high in immunization of new born, pre-school children and pregnant women by the National Population Commission. The important indicators of efforts in this direction include:

- no polio case has been reported in the UT in the past five years;

- the cases of TB, Malaria and Filaria have been brought down considerably; and
- the Union territory has achieved 100% target of complete treatment of all leprosy cases.

Industry

5.50 Adoption of pro-active investment policies and industry friendly measures have resulted in rapid industrialisation of the Union territory. The important indicators in this regard are:

- 5 large scale industries, 10 medium scale industries and 182 small scale industries with an investment of Rs. 137.60 crore were set up during the year under report thereby providing employment opportunity to 2,500 persons;
- Single-point industrial clearance through Industrial Guidance Bureau have been introduced; and
- “In-Principle” approval for setting up of Sector Specific Special Economic Zone has been given by the Government of India at Sedarapet-Karasur revenue villages.

CHAPTER VI

POLICE FORCES

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

6.1 Indian Police Service (IPS) is one of the three All India Services constituted under Article 312 of the Constitution of India. 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 the members of the Service a unique advantage in handling special problems in the States within the overall perspective of national unity and integrity. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the cadre controlling authority in respect of the Indian Police Service. It is responsible for all policy decisions relating to the Service, including recruitment, training, cadre structure, allocation of cadre, confirmation in service, pay and allowances, posting on central deputation, disciplinary matters, etc.

6.2 The Service is organised in 24 State cadres / Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for the Union Government. The officers come on deputation to serve under the Union Government. The cadre structure is finalised by the Government of India. Review of cadre structure of a State is done after 5 years. The cadre review of Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram and Union territories (AGMU) of IPS was conducted during the current year. The cadre review of Nagaland and Tamil Nadu are expected to be held in 2006.

6.3 The total authorised strength of the Indian Police Service as on January 1, 2006 and the actual number of officers in position is given in the table below:

State/Cadre	Sanctioned strength (as on January 1, 2006)	In position (as on January 1, 2006)
Andhra Pradesh	209	193
AGMUT	196	142
Assam-Meghalaya	153	134
Bihar	193	153
Chhattisgarh	81	65
Gujarat	161	139
Haryana	125	116
Himachal Pradesh	72	67
Jammu & Kashmir	135	121
Jharkhand	110	82
Karnataka	156	139

Continued.....

State	Sanctioned strength (as on January 1, 2006)	In position (as on January 1, 2006)
Kerala	139	121
Madhya Pradesh	231	217
Maharashtra	236	191
Manipur-Tripura	121	100
Nagaland	58	49
Orissa	159	107
Punjab	144	118
Rajasthan	184	143
Sikkim	32	32
Tamil Nadu	214	196
Uttaranchal	60	47
Uttar Pradesh	404	340
West Bengal	278	224
Total	3, 851	3, 236

6.4 Appointment to IPS is done in two ways, namely, direct recruitment through the Combined Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission every year and by promotion of State Police Service (SPS) officers. The quota for promotion of SPS Officers to IPS is 33 % of Senior Duty Posts + Central Deputation Reserve + State Deputation Reserve + Training Reserve. The promotion of SPS officers to IPS is done on the basis of recommendations made by a Selection Committee under the chairmanship of Chairman / Member, UPSC. The Government of India, in consultation with the concerned State Government, decide the total number of vacancies for directly recruited and promoted officers in a particular year. Directly recruited IPS officers are allocated to the different State cadres. The promoted officers, however, serve in the same cadre.

6.5 Directly recruited officers undergo 15-weeks Foundation Course training at the Lal

Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. Thereafter, they undergo 44-weeks basic / professional training at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVP NPA), Hyderabad, followed by 34-weeks practical training in States / Districts allotted to them. The SPS officers, on their promotion to IPS, also undergo induction training of six weeks at SVP NPA, Hyderabad. IPS officers are also given specialized training in different fields related to policing in institutions in India and abroad.

6.6 A National Conference of Superintendents of Police was organised by this Ministry on September 1, 2005 at New Delhi. Approximately, 360 Superintendents of Police participated in the Conference. The Conference discussed the fundamentals of policing at the field level, generating a series of useful ideas and suggestions for improving the quality of police service.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY (SVP NPA)

6.7 SVP NPA (estd. 1948) at Mt. Abu and shifted to Hyderabad in 1975, is a premier Police Training Institution in the country and now functions as a 'Centre of Excellence'.

6.8 An Advisory Board, headed by the Union Home Secretary and comprising senior officers of MHA, senior police officers of the States and Central Police Forces and eminent academicians as its members, periodically reviews the nature of courses, syllabi and training methodologies at the Academy taking into account the present day needs. It also advises the Academy on various measures for improving standards.

6.9 The Academy conducts both basic and in-service courses for IPS officers at various levels.

Besides, it conducts induction training for SPS officers on their promotion to IPS. The Academy runs special courses to train trainers / instructors of police training institutions of the States as well as Central Police Forces, laying emphasis on values of discipline, integrity, character, professional ethics, human rights, gender sensitisation and service. It has introduced new modules on subjects like computers, insurgency, anti-terrorism, disaster management, field craft and tactics, simulation exercise investigation, community policing, etc. which are more relevant to present day situation. Certain courses conducted at the Academy are open for officers of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Revenue Service (IRS), Indian Audit and Accounts Service (IA&AS), Indian Forest Service (IFS) and also the officers of the Judicial Probation and Prison departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and Insurance Companies, etc. Short duration specialised thematic courses, seminars and workshops on professional subjects, especially related to policing, have proved to be quite useful.



Union Home Minister, Shri Shivraj V. Patil inspecting the passing out parade of IPS probationers at SVP NPA, Hyderabad

CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPFs)

6.10 There are seven Central Police Forces under the Union Government, namely, Assam Rifles (AR), Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), National Security Guard (NSG) and Sashashtra Seema Bal (SSB). CRPF is the main force to assist the States in matters related to law and order and internal security management. The Rapid Action Force (RAF), a specialised wing of CRPF, deals with riots, especially those with communal overtones and the like. The Assam Rifles perform the dual role of managing India-Myanmar border and counter-insurgency in North-Eastern States of India. The operational control of the Assam Rifles is with the Army. BSF, ITBP and SSB are Border Guarding Forces (BGFs), assigned with the role of managing international borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh as also the Line of Actual Control (LAC) with China and border with Nepal and Bhutan. CISF provides security and protection to vital installations, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Airports, Industrial Buildings, Museums, Government buildings, etc. Its charter has been expanded to provide security cover to VIPs. NSG is a specialised force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also looking after security of high-risk VIPs.



Assam Rifles (AR)

6.11 Known as 'Friends of the Hill People', Assam Rifles, raised initially as Cachar Levy in 1835, is the oldest Police Force in the country with

headquarters at Shillong. It has 2 Inspectorate General Headquarters, 9 Sector Headquarters, 46 Battalions, 1 Training Centre and School, 3 Maintenance Groups, 3 Workshops, 1 Construction and Maintenance Unit and a few ancillary units. The Force has a dual role of maintaining internal security in the North Eastern region and guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border. The Force also participated in operations in Jammu and Kashmir and Sri Lanka in conjunction with the Army.

6.12 In a bid to modernise and enhance its operational efficiency, sophisticated arms like 5.56 mm INSAS Light Machine Guns, Automatic Grenade Launchers (AGLs) and modern communication equipments are being provided to the Force.



Border Security Force (BSF)

6.13 BSF was raised in 1965, with a strength of 25 Battalions and 3 Companies, to do away with the multiplicity of State forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighbouring countries. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date, it has 157 Battalions with 7 Companies each, 5 major training institutions, 9 subsidiary training centres, 4 minor training institutions, 2 basic training centres and 1 recruit training centre. The Force headquarter is in Delhi. Its field formations include 2 Additional Directorates General, i.e. ADG (East) and ADG (West), 10 Frontiers and 39 Sector headquarters, Water Wing and Air Wing. Its operational responsibility is spread over 6385.36 km. of international border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. It is also deployed on Line of Control (LoC) in J&K under operational control of the Army.



Achievements of BSF

6.14 For upgrading weaponry, surveillance, communication and night vision capabilities of the Force and providing the Force with better training, a modernisation plan has been undertaken since 2002-03. The total expenditure envisaged over a period of five years is Rs. 2,330.85 crore.

plants, oil and petrochemicals installations, heavy industries, defence establishments, security presses, museums and historical monuments. The protection of Taj Mahal and Red Fort are prestigious assignments given to this Force.



Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

6.15 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 301 undertakings and fire protection cover to 74 establishments. Some of the important installations are space and atomic energy establishments, ports, airports, coal mines, steel plants, thermal and hydel power



CISF personnel searching baggage of passengers at IGI Airport, New Delhi

6.16 The specialized task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the wake of the hijacking of Indian Airlines plane to Kandhar. The Force has so far taken over security of 54 airports, which include international airports of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. Besides, it has taken over security of 44 Government buildings which include North Block, Part of South Block and CGO Complex at Delhi. The charter of CISF has been expanded to provide security cover to VIPs as well as to provide technical consultancy services relating to Security and Fire Protection to industries in Public and Private sectors.

6.17 The Force is being rapidly modernised both in terms of acquisition of modern arms, ammunitions and equipment as well as up-gradation of skills through training and introduction of innovative techniques.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

6.18 Initially raised as the Crown Representative Police on July 27, 1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has achieved remarkable growth in strength and capabilities. With 191 Battalions (Bns.) (173 executive Bns., 2 Mahila Bns., 10 RAF Bns., 5 Signal Bns. and 1 Special Duty Group), 35 Group Centres, 12

Training Institutions, 3 Base Hospitals, 1 Composite Hospital, 7 Arms Workshops and 2 Central Weapon Store, it has become the largest Central para-military force. The Force is presently handling a wide range of duties covering law and order, counter insurgency, anti-militancy and anti-terrorism operations. The Force plays a key role in assisting States in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. The Force has ladies contingents organised in two Mahila Battalions.

6.19 The CRPF personnel are on continuous vigil in various sensitive areas. They are also performing guarding duties at some of the vital installations and buildings including the shrine of Mata Vaishno Devi, Raghunath Temple in Jammu, Ram Janam Bhoomi / Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, Kashi Vishwanath Temple / Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi, Krishna Janam Bhoomi / Shahi Idgah Masjid in Mathura. The force plays important role in bandobast during Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir.



CRPF personnel patrolling in Pahelgaon during Sri Amarnath Yatra

6.20 A modernisation plan of Rs. 542.75 crore has been sanctioned to induct sophisticated arms, ammunitions and other equipment in the Force over a period of five years.

Rapid Action Force (RAF)

6.21 In 1992, 10 Battalions (Bns.) of CRPF were reorganised and converted into 10 Bns. of 4 Companies each of Rapid Action Force (RAF). The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective strike force in communal riots or similar situations. These Bns. are located at 10 communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response in case of such incidents.



Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

6.22 ITBP was raised with 4 Service Battalions (Bns.) in the wake of the India-China conflict in 1962. At present, it has 25 Bns. (150 Companies) assisted by 4 Specialised Bns. It is deployed from the north-western

extremity of the Indo-China Border up to the tri-junction of India, China and Myanmar covering 3,488 km. of mountainous terrains. The border deployment of ITBP involves 140 Border Out Posts (BOPs) many of which are located in the most inhospitable terrain. Only 50 BOPs are connected by road while 29 are air-maintained.

6.23 ITBP plays an important role in organising the annual Kailash Mansarovar Yatra besides providing assistance in Disaster Management specially in the central and western Himalayan regions.

6.24 A five-year modernisation plan involving Rs. 187.78 crore is under implementation to equip the Force with latest weapons and equipment.



Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

6.25 SSB was set up in early 1963 in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build peoples' morale and inculcate a spirit of resistance in the



ITBP patrol returning from International Pass

border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the border. However, the Force has now been rechristened Sashstra Seema Bal and its charter of duty has been amended. It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders.

6.26 SSB is now functioning in 7 border States covering a stretch of 1,751 km. of International Border in 20 districts along Indo-Nepal Border and about 100 km. along Indo-Bhutan border. SSB has 3 Frontier and 8 Sector Headquarters.

6.27 The organisation is gearing up for its new role as the Border Guarding Force. A comprehensive modernisation plan for induction of sophisticated weaponry and equipment costing to Rs. 444.33 crore has been approved during this year.

National Security Guard (NSG)

6.28 NSG was set up in 1984. It has been modelled on the pattern of SAS of the United Kingdom and GSG-9 of Germany. It is a task-oriented Force and has two complementary elements in the form of the Special Action Group (SAG), comprising Army personnel and the Special Rangers Group (SRG), comprising personnel drawn from the Central Police / State Police Forces. NSG personnel are trained to take high risk in counter hijacking and counter terrorist operations. The NSG Commandos are also assigned the task of providing security to VVIPs.

6.29 Since inception, NSG has conducted a number of important operations including the operation at the Akshardham Temple. NSG teams are deployed on important occasions like Republic Day, Parliament Session, etc. NSG personnel have rendered assistance on several occasions in bomb disposal which saved many



NSG commandos displaying para dropping skills

innocent lives. These personnel are performing duties as Sky Marshals. 50 Women/Mahila personnel have been inducted in NSG as commandos / medical staff, etc.

6.30 A five year modernisation plan costing Rs. 82.49 crore for upgrading arms and ammunition, communication, night surveillance, bomb disposal equipment and training facilities is being undertaken by the force.

Deployment of Central Police Forces (CPFs)

6.31 CPFs are made available in aid of the State Government to maintain public order. These Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the

country. The emerging security scenario has resulted in increased involvement of CPFs in countering threats of terrorism and militancy. The Forces have played a major role in helping the State of J&K, North-Eastern States and naxal-affected States in combating terrorism / militancy. They have also assisted in smooth conduct of free, fair and peaceful Parliamentary and Assembly Elections in the country.

Growth of Manpower in CPFs

6.32 The growth of manpower in the CPFs during the period 1988 to December 31, 2005 is shown in the following table:-

Year	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	Total
1988	52067	135544	66102	120979	23419	7563	23244	428918
1989	52460	149568	71828	121235	25482	7563	27649	455785
1990	52460	171168	74334	131260	29488	7563	30785	497058
1991	52460	171363	79620	156131	29504	7563	31039	527680
1992	52482	171501	84611	158747	29504	7512	33094	537451
1993	52504	171735	88965	158918	29504	7512	33099	542237
1994	52504	171735	90813	165250	30297	7360	33099	551058
1995	52223	181269	93050	165408	30293	7360	33099	562702
1996	52223	181403	96502	167346	30369	7360	33099	568302
1997	52269	182675	96892	167322	29275	7360	33099	568892
1998	52223	182732	94743	167331	30367	7360	33099	567855
1999	51985	183790	94665	167367	30367	7357	33099	568630
2000	51056	181839	95992	181136	30356	7357	32141	579877
2001	59899	185590	95366	184538	32992	7357	31750	597492
2002	62399	204885	94534	204531	34657	7357	31625	639988
2003	63649	208103	94347	229699	34788	7357	31554	669497
2004	61395	208422	93935	248790	36324	7357	31554	687777
2005	65185	208937	93521	248689	34636	7354	47147	705469

Raising of Additional CPFs

6.33 The Ministry has assessed the future requirement of CPFs and initiated steps to augment their strength as well as equip the Forces with the state-of-the-art technology to improve their reach and punch. BSF and CRPF battalions

are organized on 7 company pattern, whereas ITBP and AR have been augmented on the basis of 6 company battalions. Additional 5 battalions of AR are being raised by culling out men from the surplus strength of existing battalions of AR. By March, 31, 2006, the strength of these Forces will increase as shown in the table below:

Force	Strength in 1999-2000 i.e. prior to New Raising (2004-05 in case of SSB) (6 Coy Bns)	New Raising approved	Strength in 2005-06 after new raising / restructuring (7 Coy Bns)
AR	31 Bns	15 Bns	46 Bns*
BSF	157 Bns	157 Coys.	157 Bns
CRPF	121 Bns	64 Bns & 121 Coys.	175 Bns @
IR	35 Bns	50 Bns+ 25 Bns %	85 Bns
ITBP	19 Bns (4 Coys.) 6 Bns (6 Coys.)	38 Coys.	25 Bns (6 Coys.)
RR #	36 Bns	30 Bns	66 Bns
SSB	25 Bns	20 Bns (7 Coys.)	34 Bns (7 Coys.)\$
Total	430 Bns	204 Bns	588 Bns

* additional 6 Bns. are raised by culling out manpower from existing 31 Bns, which had higher strength per Battalion. AR Bns are 6 Coy Bns.

% approved during the current year for raising over the period 2005-06 to 2007-08.

@ 10 more Bns. to be raised from 2006-07 onwards.

\$ 7 Bns. (7 Coys.) to be raised from 2006-07.

to be raised by Ministry of Defence.

6.34 In keeping with increasingly important and high risk roles being performed by the CPFs in maintaining internal security and guarding of the borders

of the country, there has been corresponding increase in budget provisions as may be seen from figures of actual expenditure in the following table:

(Rupees in crore)

YEAR	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
1988-1989	139.59	435.95	119.55	321.82	76.90	26.15	73.13	1193.09
1989-1990	165.01	506.56	142.00	334.07	91.66	37.19	92.22	1368.71
1990-1991	179.11	649.35	171.96	437.64	101.57	52.74	97.02	1689.39
1991-1992	197.86	717.81	206.84	594.94	127.07	45.82	111.34	2001.68
1992-1993	230.07	803.16	252.32	625.24	151.92	56.80	123.43	2242.94
1993-1994	266.42	729.72	300.07	724.75	166.68	52.58	142.35	2382.57

Continued.....

1994-1995	295.55	992.92	333.60	808.90	178.39	48.54	154.61	2812.51
1995-1996	317.18	1110.12	382.19	932.86	219.59	58.18	174.11	3194.23
1996-1997	340.15	1257.96	444.60	1056.90	258.47	67.76	199.81	3625.65
1997-1998	476.68	1542.17	578.28	1262.58	289.82	70.51	240.82	4460.86
1998-1999	531.84	1784.39	664.28	1383.29	327.51	79.05	281.43	5051.79
1999-2000	584.81	2021.72	740.54	1528.72	394.59	89.16	317.51	5677.05
2000-2001	635.32	2157.78	802.30	1653.25	416.06	90.34	322.28	6077.33
2001-2002	776.25	2399.02	860.55	1894.42	417.08	82.79	327.03	6757.14
2002-2003	711.20	2668.41	936.65	2032.37	470.25	95.90	325.77	7240.25
2003-2004	929.15	2970.24	982.19	2087.78	468.32	113.81	315.92	7867.41
2004-2005	1005.64	2635.76	1061.24	2516.96	552.72	128.00	381.84	8282.16
2005-2006	915.95	2693.16	844.47	2965.54	389.37	114.38	362.00	8284.87

(up to December 31, 2005)

Recruitment Scheme of Constables in Central Police Forces

6.35 With a view to providing more job opportunities to the youth of border States and militancy-affected areas, the recruitment scheme of constables in CPFs has been revised. Allocation of vacancies will be made in the following manner:

- 60% of vacancies will be allotted amongst States / UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- 20% of vacancies in the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) (AR, BSF, ITBP, SSB) will be allotted to border districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.
- 20% of vacancies in BGFs will be allotted to areas affected by militancy i.e. J&K, North Eastern States and naxal-affected areas. The districts / areas affected by militancy shall be notified by Government from time to time.

- In Forces other than BGFs, 40% vacancies will be allotted to militancy-affected areas i.e. J&K, North Eastern States and naxal-affected areas. The district / areas affected by militancy shall be notified by the Government from time to time.

Modernisation of CPFs

6.36 Continuous enhancement of the operational efficiency of CPFs is the major focus of the Government in the modernisation programme of Forces. In order to meet the challenges of increased militancy and terrorist activities, a five year perspective plan for modernisation of weaponry, machinery, transport, communication, surveillance, night vision and training equipment as force multipliers has been formulated. The financial outlay over a period of five years is Rs. 3,740.71 crore. The summary of the financial projections of the modernisation plan with year-wise phasing is given in the Table on the next page.

Approved Modernisation Plan for CPFs during 2002-07**(Rs. in crore)**

Force	Year-I	Year-II	Year-III	Year-IV	Year –V	Total of five years
AR	76.36	82.92	115.17	104.53	105.77	484.75
BSF	353.25	438.38	514.31	514.89	510.01	2330.84
CISF	23.54	24.60	25.23	20.62	18.11	112.10
CRPF	103.49	119.31	104.56	110.18	105.21	542.75
ITBP	55.12	46.55	27.85	27.38	30.88	187.78
NSG	30.81	20.20	15.37	9.30	6.81	82.49
TOTAL	642.57	731.96	802.49	786.90	776.79	3740.71

For SSB, a provision of Rs. 444.33 crore has been made with effect from the year 2005-06.

Welfare of the Personnel of the CPFs

6.37 All CPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes to help the families of personnel who die on duty or get incapacitated. Under these Schemes, a number of Funds, namely, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created to provide financial assistance to the Force personnel and their families. The

Government sanction substantial fund for the welfare of Force personnel.

Awards and Medals

6.38 During the year 2005-2006, the following Gallantry/ Service Medals were awarded to police personnel of States / Union territories / Central Police Organisations:

Sl.No.	Name of State / UT/ Organization	PPM	PM	PPMG	PMG
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	13	6	16
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0
3	Assam	1	10	0	17
4	Chhattisgarh	1	5	0	4
5	Delhi	2	10	2	17
6	Gujarat	1	11	0	0
7	Haryana	0	5	2	5
8	Jharkhand	0	4	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	0	0
10	J&K	1	7	12	23
11	Karnataka	3	13	0	2
12	Kerala	1	5	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	2	15	1	4
14	Maharashtra	4	26	0	1
15	Manipur	0	2	7	25

Continued.....

16	Meghalaya	1	2	0	0
17	Mizoram	1	3	0	2
18	Nagaland	0	3	0	0
19	Orissa	3	7	0	1
20	Punjab	3	14	0	0
21	Rajasthan	3	13	0	0
22	Sikkim	1	2	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	1	16	1	6
24	Tripura	0	0	1	5
25	Uttar Pradesh	3	27	0	17
26	Uttaranchal	0	4	0	2
27	West Bengal	2	17	0	0
28	A & N Islands	0	2	0	0
29	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0
30	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1
31	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0
32	Pondicherry	0	2	0	0
33	BSF	6	37	18	37
34	CRPF	6	37	12	23
35	ITBP	2	6	0	0
36	CISF	2	19	0	0
37	SSB	1	12	0	1
38	Assam Rifles	0	11	2	1
39	CBI	4	15	0	0
40	SPG	0	6	0	0
41	BPR&D	0	2	0	0
42	DCPW	0	1	0	0
43	NCRB	0	1	0	0
44	NICFS	1	0	0	0
45	SVPNPA	0	2	0	0
46	NSG	1	4	0	0
47	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1	1	0	0
48	Ministry of Railways	2	13	0	7
TOTAL		67	411	64	217

PPM: President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

PM: Police Medal for Meritorious Service

PPMG: President's Police Medal for Gallantry

PMG: Police Medal for Gallantry

Training of Police Personnel

6.39 Training of Personnel is one of the important requirements for effective and efficient discharge of duties by the police forces. The Government attach great importance to the training of police personnel in all ranks.

6.40 The training includes recruits training at the time of induction in service, specialised training in different disciplines, in-service training to improve the skills of the police personnel and to sensitise them about important issues like human rights, gender sensitivities, community participation, etc.

6.41 Most of the Central and State Police Forces have set up their own training institutions for imparting induction and in-service training to

their personnel. The training curricula and schedules are made to suit the role of respective forces.

6.42 In some training institutions of Central and State Police Forces, police personnel of some foreign countries are also trained. SVP NPA, Hyderabad has trained police officers from countries like Maldives, Mauritius, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Palestine from time to time. Training is an important component of police cooperation with several foreign countries.

6.43 The names of the training courses and the institutes that arranged training for the Police Officers from the neighbouring countries are mentioned below:

Name of the Course and Institution	Name of country
Wireless Technical Gde.III at Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI), DCPW, New Delhi.	Bhutan
Basic Training for Dy. S.P. at Punjab Police Academy, Phillaur.	Bhutan
IPS Probationers Course at SVP NPA, Hyderabad.	Bhutan
Advanced Course in Scientific Investigation, Central Detective Training School (CDTS), Chandigarh.	Afghanistan Maldives
VIP Protection Course at NSG Training Centre, Manesar.	Afghanistan
Post Graduate Diploma in Document Examination, Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narain National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (LNJP NICFS)	Maldives

6.44 During the year, workshops on 'Trafficking in Persons and Role of Police' were conducted at Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Anantpur, Vijaywada and Chennai.

6.45 In addition to organising the training of police personnel within country, the police personnel of States / UTs / CPOs are sent abroad for training to acquaint themselves with modern techniques of crime prevention, detection, investigation, anti-terrorism related matters, etc. These courses have been organized in Japan, Australia, Singapore, etc. USA has also been offering various training courses under Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Programme. During the year 2005, 108 Police Officers were sent for attending various training courses abroad. With the help of these officers, training courses are being replicated in India to have a multiplier effect.

United Nations Peace-Keeping Missions

6.46 During the year 2005-06, 135 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs and CPFs, have been deployed with UN Peace Keeping Missions in Kosovo, Cote D Ivory (Ivory Coast), Sudan and Cyprus. During the year, two Formed Police Units (one each from BSF / ITBP) consisting of 125 police personnel each have been deployed with UN Peace Keeping Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo.

Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D)

6.47 Bureau of Police Research & Development was set up in 1970 to identify the needs

and problems of police in the country, undertake appropriate research project and studies and suggest modalities to overcome the same. It was also mandated to keep abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promoting the use of appropriate technology in police work as a force multiplier. Over the years, this organisation was also entrusted the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality in various States and Central Government police institutions, assisting States in modernisation of police forces and looking after the work relating to correctional administration and its modernisation.

6.48 Research Division of the Bureau completed two research projects and undertook two new research projects / studies during the year 2005-06. In addition, six Fellowships were awarded for doctoral work in the field of different aspects of Policing and Correctional Administration. It also organised the 2nd National Conference for Women in Police with the help of Uttaranchal Police at Mussoorie in July, 2005.

6.49 The Development Division of the Bureau organised three workshops, two at BPR&D Hqrs. (June 14-15, 2005 and June 30, 2005) and one at Bangalore (July 18, 2005) to finalise the designs and costs of various police buildings including Police Posts, Urban and Rural Police Stations, houses for lower subordinates, upper subordinate, etc.

6.50 Training Division of BPR&D organised 5 Vertical Interaction Courses for Prison officers in each region on "Prison as an instrument of social change". It also organised 24 three-day training course for Prison Officers on "Human Rights in Prison Management" throughout the country and Symposium of Heads of Police Training Institutions in India to discuss various

problems to augment police training. It also coordinates training programme of police officers belonging to friendly countries.

6.51 The Correctional Administration Division of BPR&D studies the problems affecting the prison administration and establishes a close coordination with the State Governments to modernise prisons and for carrying out prison reforms. Compendium of NGOs involved in Correctional Programmes in India has been prepared during the current year. The following research projects are also being handled in this division:-

- after-conduct of the Released Women Offenders
- deaths in judicial custody
- streamlining Pre-mature Release Mechanism
- identification of modalities to reduce under-trial prisoners in prisons by way of releasing

them on bail either on surety or personal bond

- open prisons in India and their efficacy

Women In Police Services

6.52 The 2nd National Women Conference at Mussoorie under the aegis of Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) was organised during July, 2005. A number of steps like re-orienting the training programmes to include topics like gender sensitisation, combat training, re-orientation of syllabi, assigning operational duties to more and more women, etc. are being taken to bring the woman police officers in the mainstream of policing. States have also been requested to give more facilities to women in police organisations such as increased maternity leave, to make the working environment more compatible to them.



Second National Conference for Women in Police at Mussoorie

6.53 In the present scenario of women empowerment and emancipation, the role of women in the police force is growing and efforts are being made to increase the number of women in police force gradually to 10%.

6.54 CRPF has two Mahila Battalions and they perform all kinds of internal security duties. In BSF and Assam Rifles, women officers and staff are mostly in the medical and ministerial category. 50 women / Mahila personnel have been inducted in NSG as commandos / medical staff etc.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION, POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

6.55 Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless (DCPW) is entrusted with the responsibility for coordinating the inter-State police telecommunications by setting up a separate network through Police Net (POLNET) throughout the country up to the Thana level for providing foolproof communication with cryptographic cover at all times, including national disasters. This organisation also shoulders the responsibility for modernising the police telecommunications, training radio police personnel in the use of the latest equipment and the issues relating to radio frequency distribution, formulating technical specifications for communication equipment, testing / evaluating instruments for induction, etc.

Police Net Project (POLNET)

6.56 POLNET is a satellite based network with 852 Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs) being established at State and UT capitals, District

Headquarters, etc. interlinking National Crime Record Bureau, State Crime Record Bureau and District Crime Record Bureau computers. The voice connectivity is extended to Police Stations using 11,502 Multi Access Radio Telephones (MART). POLNET station at Headquarters includes a HUB with 11 meters antenna which supports total VSAT network of about 1,000 locations. At State capitals, a hybrid topology is employed for VSAT networking with 3.8 meter antenna with star and mesh connectivity. Installations at 41 locations have been completed. At districts headquarters, star topology has been utilised using Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) / Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) techniques for VSAT networking with 1.8 / 2.4 metre antenna. During tsunami, POLNET VSAT was employed for establishing communication for various rescue and relief information monitoring.

6.57 M/s Bharat Electrics Limited has been given the contract to implement the Project on turnkey basis at a total cost of Rs. 99.06 crore. Through this project, it is proposed to link up all police stations of the country, besides linking all district and State Headquarters and the CPFs. State Governments are being urged to prepare all the sites to instal the equipment on time and efforts are being made to commission / operationalise the project early.

6.58 In view of certain limitations experienced under the scheme, a review is being undertaken by MHA so as to strengthen the reach and scope of services to all the centres covered under the POLNET project.

6.59 The Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI) has conducted 34 training courses and trained 558 police wireless personnel from



Senior Police Officers on visit to POLNET Hub

various States. The Central Police Radio Training Institute, Cipher Wing, has conducted 35 training courses and trained 434 police wireless personnel from various States. The central workshop is entrusted with the responsibility of evaluation of High Frequency (HF) / Very High Frequency (VHF) / Ultra High Frequency (UHF).

LOK NAYAK JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (LNJP NICFS)

6.60 A premier institution for criminology, the National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, set up in 1972, and renamed as 'Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science' on October 3, 2003, continues

to function as the country's nodal institution for training of functionaries of Criminal Justice System in the twin fields of criminology and forensic science, as well as for research in these fields.

Teaching Programmes

6.61 The Institute is affiliated to the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi for running M.A. / M.Sc. programmes in criminology and forensic science. The courses were started with effect from August 3, 2004.

Training and Research

6.62 Up to December, 2005, 1049 officers participated in 44 different training courses. During the last 5 years, the Institute has imparted training to

95 foreign nationals, including 50 senior police officers from Afghanistan and 16 police officers from Sudan. Maldivian nationals are also undergoing long term course of one and a half years in Document Examination.

6.63 Under the Tenth Plan, work is in progress for setting up of DNA Lab and DNA analysis of samples from crime scene, security features of security documents and in computer forensics.

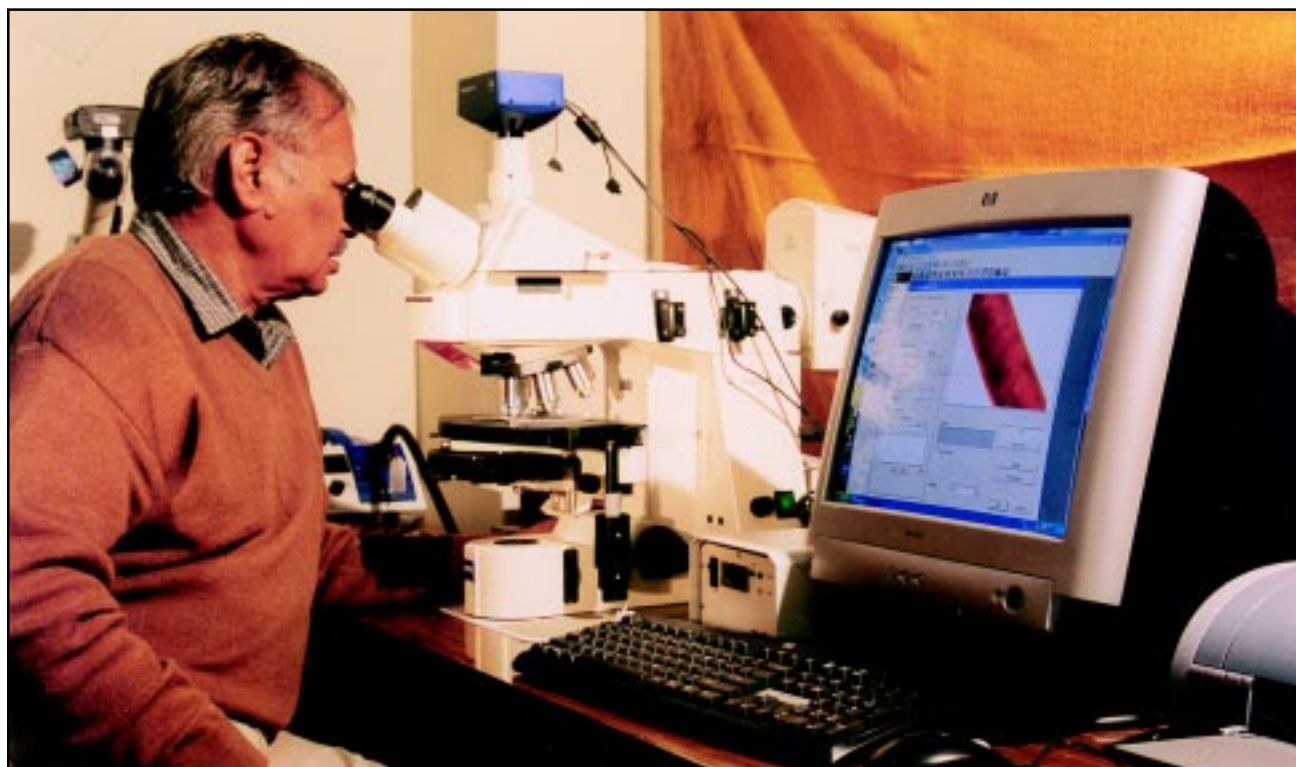
CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CFSL) (CBI)

6.64 CFSL is one of the most well-equipped laboratories in the country with 9 fully equipped divisions, namely, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Serology, Ballistics, Documents, Finger Prints, Lie

Detector and Photo and Scientific Aid Units. The state-of-the-art technology for Computer Forensic Science and DNA Profiling Laboratory has been added recently.

6.65 Till December 31, 2005, the laboratory carried out scientific examinations of 3,74,517 exhibits and tendered expert opinion in 1,464 cases which includes 178 from Delhi Police, 737 from CBI and 549 from others such as judicial courts, State Governments and vigilance organisations. The laboratories received 1504 fresh cases till December 31, 2005. The laboratory scientists gave 340 testimony in courts in Delhi and outside, and visited 145 scenes of crime throughout India.

6.66 During January-March, 2006, it is estimated to handle 400 cases of approximately 1,00,000 exhibits



Scientist working on Axio- Plan-II Imaging Microscope

from CBI, Delhi Police and other organisations in addition to give testimony in courts, scientific assistance to the scenes of crime and developments of skills and infrastructure to meet future challenges.

6.67 CFSL provided practical exposure to 130 participants of various trainees / institutions, namely, CBI Academy, National Institute of Customs and Excise, Delhi Police, National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Intelligence Bureau, BSF, IPS Probationer Officers, newly recruited CBI Trainees, prosecutors, Judges / Judicial Magistrates and others.

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE (DFS)

6.68 Strengthening of the forensic set-up is being emphasized so as to improve the quality of investigation and consequently, the conviction rate in courts. Directorate of Forensic Science, headed by the Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, oversees the Central initiatives in this behalf and also extends necessary technical support to the State forensic laboratories. Three Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh and three laboratories of Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Shimla are functioning under the Directorate.

6.69 During the year 2005-06 (up to December, 2005) three CFSLs examined 2,677 cases and the three Government Examiners of Questioned Documents under DFS examined 2,077 cases.

Training courses organised by DFS laboratories

6.70 12 specialised training courses, especially in the newly emerging areas of white collar crimes, brain fingerprinting, DNA fingerprinting techniques, forensic explosives and computer forensics, have been conducted so far, in which about 200 forensic scientists, police officers and officers from other law enforcement agencies were trained. A four-week intensive training in toxicology was also provided to a Sri Lankan trainee.

Support to State Forensic Laboratories

6.71 The Procedure Manuals in Forensic Physics, Forensic Biology, Forensic Chemistry, Narcotic drugs, Forensic DNA and Brain Fingerprinting were updated / prepared and circulated to all Forensic Science Laboratories, Universities, etc. for adopting uniform standards in forensic reporting.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)

6.72 The NCB was set-up under the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue in 1986 to function as the nodal agency for taking necessary measures under the provisions of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 for preventing and combating misuse of narcotic substances and illicit trafficking thereof. The NCB was brought under the Ministry of Home Affairs in February, 2003.

6.73 The NCB is also responsible for implementation of the obligations under various UN Conventions in respect of counter measures

against illicit traffic, providing assistance to the concerned authorities of various countries and international organisations with a view to facilitating coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. These functions include exercise of control over precursor chemicals, which has been brought under the ambit of NDPS Act, 1985 by an amendment to the Act in 1989. The NCB is also the national repository for drug - related information.

6.74 The drug law enforcement strategy at the operational level in India is mainly focused on combating trafficking through gathering of suitable intelligence inputs and developing the same for appropriate operations, interdiction and investigation, destroying of illicit drug crops,

preventing diversion of licit drug crops for illicit purposes, implementing domestic and international trade control over select precursor chemicals and targeting assets derived from drug trafficking for confiscation and forfeiture.

6.75 During the years 2004 and 2005, seizures of various drugs / chemicals effected by the NCB are as under :

(in kg.)

Name of the drug	2004	2005
Heroin	468	259
Hashish	394	413
Opium	20	0
Ganja	10,502	5,572
Nethuaqualone	0	330
Acetic anhydride	2,370 ltr.	51 ltr.
Ephedrine	71	7



Destruction of ganja and cocaine by the NCB officials

CHAPTER VII

DISASTER MANAGEMENT – EMERGING CHALLENGES AND NEW INITIATIVES

7.1 India is vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its geo-climatic conditions. About 60% of the landmass is prone to earthquakes; over 40 million hectares (8%) is prone to floods; about 8,000 kilometers coast line (8%) is prone to cyclones and 68% of the area is susceptible to drought. The Tsunami disaster, which struck five coastal States / UTs in India in December 2004, has further highlighted our vulnerability. In addition, manmade disasters caused due to terrorists activities using conventional weapons (or nuclear, biological and chemical materials) have also emerged as a threat to national security. Fire incidents and industrial accidents are additional hazards which have underscored the need for necessary mitigation, preparedness and response measures.

Role of Central and State Governments

7.2 The basic responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a disaster is that of the concerned State Government. The Central Government supplement the efforts of the State Government by providing financial and logistic support in case of major calamities. The logistic support include deployment of aircrafts and boats, specialist teams of Armed Forces and Central Police Forces, arrangements for relief materials, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including

communication network and such other assistance as may be required by State Governments.

Approach to Disaster Management

7.3 The major calamities during last 15 years have underscored the need to adopt a multi-dimensional, multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach involving diverse scientific, engineering, social and financial processes. With the emergence of terrorism as a major threat to internal security, the need of being prepared for responding to manmade disasters in an effective and professional manner has also been felt acutely.

Change in Orientation

7.4 The Government have brought about a change in the approach to disaster management. The change is from a relief-centric approach to a holistic approach covering the entire cycle of disaster management encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation. The new approach proceeds from the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in development process. Another cornerstone of this approach is that mitigation has to be multi-disciplinary, spanning across all sectors of development. The

objective is that hazards may be prevented from turning into disasters by taking appropriate mitigation measures, more so, as it is the poor and the under-privileged who are affected most in the disasters.

National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF)

7.5 In line with the change in orientation, a NDMF was drawn up and shared with the State Governments / UT Administrations to enable them to prepare their respective roadmaps taking the National Roadmap as the broad guideline. The National Roadmap covers institutional mechanisms, mitigation / prevention measures, legal and policy framework, preparedness and response, early warning systems, human resource development and capacity building.

Central Legislation

7.6 The Government decided to enact a law on disaster management to provide for requisite institutional mechanism for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and mitigating effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted and notified on December 26, 2005. The Act provides for setting up of a National Disaster Management Authority under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities under the Chairmanship of the Chief Ministers and District Disaster Management Authorities under the Chairmanship of District Magistrates. It also provides for concerned Ministries and Departments to draw up department-wise plans in

accordance with the National Disaster Management Plan. It provides for constitution of a National Disaster Response Force for emergency response and a National Institute of Disaster Management for training and capacity building. It also contains provisions for the constitution of the National Disaster Response Fund and the National Disaster Mitigation Fund and similar Funds at the State and District levels. It provides a specific role for local bodies including Panchayati Raj Institutions as well as urban local bodies like municipalities in disaster management. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 will facilitate effective steps for the mitigation of disasters, prepare for and coordinate effective response to disasters and other related matters.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

7.7 Pending enactment of the law, the Government constituted the NDMA with the Prime Minister as Chairperson on May 30, 2005. The appointment of the Vice-Chairperson and 5 Members of the National Authority was notified on September 28, 2005. The National Authority has been entrusted with the responsibility to lay down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management; approve the National Disaster Management Plan and the Plans prepared by the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India; lay down guidelines to be followed by the State Disaster Management Authorities for drawing up the State Plan and the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disasters or the mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects; coordinate enforcement and implementation of the policies and

plans for disaster management; recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation; and lay down broad policies and guidelines for the functioning of the National Institute of Disaster Management. The National Authority may constitute Advisory Committee consisting of Experts in the field of disaster management to make recommendations on different aspects. The National Authority will be assisted by a National Executive Committee to be constituted by the Central Government. The National Executive Committee is to function as the implementing agency for all plans and programmes of the National Authority and the Central Government. The State Governments and UT Administrations have been advised to set up State Authority and District Authority for each State / district to discharge broadly similar functions at the State and district level.

National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM)

7.8 Recognising the multi-disciplinary dimensions of the efforts required for prevention, mitigation and management of disasters and to dovetail disaster reduction features in the overall social and economic development process, NPDM has been formulated to lay down the roadmap and directions for all Government endeavours and delineate the role and responsibilities of different stakeholders in disaster management. The draft NDPM is presently under the consideration of NDMA.

Mitigation Measures

7.9 The Government have initiated several mitigation and capacity building measures. Separate

National Core Groups have been constituted for earthquake risk mitigation, cyclone risk mitigation and landslide risk mitigation. The Core Groups are assisting the Government in hazard-specific zonation; risk assessment and mitigation planning; upgradation of early warning systems and protocols; putting in place technological regime for safer town and country planning; land use zonation and building regulations; national training and capacity building programmes; and amendment of guidelines to include disaster safety measures in all schemes and projects.

Building bye-laws

7.10 An Expert Committee was constituted to formulate model building bye laws, town and country planning legislation, zoning and building regulations for incorporating disaster resistant features. The Report of the Expert Committee has been shared with State Governments and a series of seminars are in the process of being organised by the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) to facilitate adoption of disaster mitigation technologies under the techno-legal regime. The disaster mitigation technologies were earlier not a part of the course curricula of engineers and architects at undergraduate level. These have since been developed by a Committee of Experts and shared with the All India Council of Technical Education and the Council of Architecture for incorporating it in the course curricula at under-graduate level. Two National programmes for capacity building in earthquake risk management have been undertaken for training of 20,000 engineers and architects. 156 trainer-engineers and 132 trainer-architects / engineers have been trained at the National Resource Institutes so far to impart training to engineers / architects at the State Resource Institutes. A pilot project for detailed evaluation and retrofitting of five

key public buildings has been undertaken in Delhi.

Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP)

7.11 A Disaster Risk Management Programme has been taken up in 169 districts in 17 most hazard prone States with the assistance from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), USAID, European Union and few other international agencies. The programme aims at putting in place sustainable initiatives with the involvement of local self-government institutions and communities. The programme States are being assisted to draw up State, District and Block level disaster management plans. Village level disaster management plans are being developed in conjunction with Panchayati Raj Institutions and disaster management teams consisting of village volunteers are being trained in preparedness and response functions such as search and rescue, first-aid, relief coordination, shelter management plans, etc. The State and district level multi-hazard resistant Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) are also being set up under this programme including provision of equipments for EOCs. Orientation training of engineers, architects and masons in disaster resistant technologies has been initiated. Disaster Management plans have been prepared for 28,911 villages, 4,230 Gram Panchayats, 485 Blocks and 134 Districts. Members of Disaster Management Committees are being trained. 2.88 lakh members at village level, 96,467 at Gram Panchayat level, 34,829 at block level, 12,084 at district level have already been trained. In addition, a large number of volunteers and other stakeholders have also been imparted training under the programme. As a component of this programme an urban earthquake vulnerability risk reduction project, has been undertaken in 38 cities having a population of over five lakh in seismic zone III, IV and V. Detailed information,

education and communication materials have been compiled and disseminated to the State Governments to enable them to cull out material relevant to different areas in the States based on their respective vulnerability profile and also have it translated in local languages and disseminate it to the village level.

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

7.12 In the backdrop of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (INDNR), a National Centre for Disaster Management was established in 1995. The Centre has been upgraded and designated as National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). NIDM came into existence in October, 2003. It has been given the requisite legislative back-up by making it a statutory body under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. NIDM has been entrusted with the responsibility to develop training modules, undertake research and documentation in disaster management and organise training programmes; formulate and implement a comprehensive human resource development plan covering all aspects of disaster management; provide assistance for national level policy formulation; provide requisite assistance to the training and research institutions for development of training and research programme for stakeholders including Government functionaries and undertake training of faculty members of State training institutes; provide assistance to the State Governments and State training institutes in the formulation of State level policies, strategies, disaster management framework and any other assistance as may be required by the State Governments or State training institutes for capacity building of stakeholders, Government functionaries, civil society members, corporate sector and people's representatives; develop materials for disaster

management including academic and professional courses; promote awareness among stakeholders including college and school teachers and students, technical personnel and others associated with multi-hazard mitigation, preparedness and response measures; undertake and organise study courses, conferences, lectures and seminars to promote and institutionalise disaster management; and undertake and provide for publication of journals, research papers and books.

7.13 During the period from April 2005 to February 2006, NIDM organised 38 training programmes and workshops on different aspects of disaster management. Some of the important seminars / workshops were organised on National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, reconstruction activities to be undertaken in the aftermath of Tsunami, role of media in disaster management, disaster management for police and Central Police Organisations officers, a holistic look at disaster mitigation, risk financing and risk transfer in disaster management, role of National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) in disaster management, role of Geographical Information System (GIS) and Geo-information, disaster consequence management, etc. NIDM has also undertaken a study on drought relief impact on mitigation for Ministry of Agriculture. It is at present engaged in developing a Drought Manual for the Ministry of Agriculture, Disaster Management Plan for NOIDA and disaster management framework for Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Meghalaya and Rajasthan.

7.14 It is proposed to develop NIDM as a Regional Institute of Excellence in Asia. A Regional Disaster Mitigation and Management Centre is proposed to be set up at NIDM for South Asia Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) countries.

Training Institutes in States

7.15 Disaster Management faculties are being financially supported by the Ministry in 29 State level training institutes located in 28 States. The State Training Institutes take up focused training programme for different target groups within the State. Training capsules have been drawn up and integrated in the syllabi of training programmes for All India Services. Disaster Management has been made an essential component for the initial training of Central Police Forces. The disaster management faculties in the State level training institutes are being provided technical assistance by the National Institute of Disaster Management by developing training modules and for imparting training to the functionaries at State and District level.

Awareness Generation

7.16 A National Programme for awareness generation, as a part of overall disaster risk management strategy, has been initiated. The programme is being further intensified by enlisting the support of All India Radio, Doordarshan and Print Media.

School Education

7.17 Disaster management, as a subject in social sciences, has been introduced in the school curricula for Class VIII, IX & X through the Central Board of Secondary Education. Training of teachers for teaching the curricula has been undertaken by CBSE with financial assistance from the Ministry. The State Governments have also been advised to take similar steps through their

respective School Boards of Education. Several State Governments have already introduced similar curricula in school education. The Ministry has also initiated programmes for training of volunteers under the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS) and National Service Scheme (NSS).

Preparedness Measures

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

7.18 A NDRF, consisting of 8 battalions of Central Police Forces, is being constituted for the purpose of specialist response to disaster situations. The general superintendence, direction and control of the Force shall be vested in the National Disaster Management Authority and the command and supervision of the Force shall vest in Director General, Civil Defence and NDRF. Two battalions each from Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) have been earmarked for this purpose. There will be a total of 144 specialist response teams consisting of 45 personnel each. Training of trainers has been completed and 43 specialist response teams have been trained to respond to natural calamities. 72 of these 144 specialist response teams will also be trained and equipped for responding to nuclear, biological and chemical related emergencies. Four National Level Training Institutes, one each of BSF, ITBP, CISF and CRPF are being developed as Nodal Institutes for training of teams. One team in each battalion will also be trained in deep sea diving

for the purpose of search and rescue during floods and cyclones.

State Specialist Response Teams

7.19 The States have also been advised to set up their own Specialist Response Teams for responding to disasters. The Central Government are providing assistance for training of trainers. The State Governments have been advised that they may utilise 10% of the annual allocation in the Calamity Relief Fund for the procurement of search and rescue equipment and communication equipment.

Regional Response Centres (RRCs)

7.20 Sixteen RRCs have been identified and are being developed for storing cache of essential search and rescue equipments to facilitate the movement of such equipments quickly to the site of a disaster from the nearest RRC.

Incident Command System (ICS)

7.21 In order to professionalise emergency response management, ICS is being introduced. The system provides for specialist incident management teams with an Incident Commander and officers trained in different aspects of incident management – logistics, operations, planning, safety, media management, etc. The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie has been designated as the Nodal Training Institute for the purpose of training of trainers in different modules of incident command system. Over 140 officers of the Central and State Governments have already been trained in different modules of ICS.

Emergency Support Functions

7.22 The concerned Ministries / Departments of the Government of India were advised to draw up Emergency Support Function Plans and constitute response teams and designate resources in advance for rapid response. Ministries / Departments of the Central Government have drawn up their Emergency Support Function Plans. States have also been advised to take similar steps.

Centralised Electronic Data Base

7.23 A web-enabled centralised data base has been operationalised. The India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) is a nationwide electronic inventory of essential and specialist resources for disaster response including specialist equipment and manpower resources. The IDRN lists out the equipments and resources by type and by the functions it performs and gives contact address and telephone numbers of the controlling officers of the resources. The list of resources is updated from time to time.

Communication Network

7.24 Communication is normally the first casualty in case of a major calamity, since the traditional communication network system normally breaks down in such situations. It has, therefore, been decided to put in place multi-mode, multi-channel communication systems with enough redundancy. Phase-I of the National Emergency Communication Plan is at present under implementation and is expected to be completed by June, 2006. It will provide satellite based mobile voice / data / video communication between National

Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and the Mobile Emergency Operation Centres at remote disaster / emergency sites. After conclusion of Phase-I, it is proposed to take up Phase-II of the plan to connect National EOC / State EOCs / District EOCs with the Mobile EOCs at disaster / emergency sites. An instant alert messaging system has been made operational in the National Emergency Operation Centre. It sends alert messages through SMS, e-mail and fax.

7.25 A mirror back up of the communication links is also proposed to be provided at the National Institute of Disaster Management and the National Disaster Management Authority.

Financial Mechanism

7.26 The present scheme of financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) (2005-10). The TFC has recommended continuation of the Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). The TFC has further recommended that avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides and pest attacks are to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance from CRF / NCCF.

Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) / National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)

7.27 A CRF has been constituted for each State with an allocated amount, based on the recommendations of the TFC. The CRF is contributed by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 3:1. The Central share is

released in two equal instalments in the months of June and December. The State Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary is fully authorised to decide on all matters relating to the financing of the relief expenditure from the CRF, in accordance with the items and norms approved by the Government of India.

7.28 In the event of a calamity of severe nature, in which the requirement of funds for relief operations is beyond the funds available in the State's CRF account, Additional Central Assistance is provided from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), after following the laid down procedure. As per this procedure, the State Government is required to submit a memorandum indicating sector-wise damage and requirement of funds. On receipt of the memorandum, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team is constituted and deputed for an on the spot assessment of damage and requirement of funds. The report of the Central Team is considered by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) headed by the Home Secretary. Thereafter, the High Level Committee, headed by the Agriculture Minister and comprising the Home Minister, the Finance Minister and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, as its members, considers the report of the Central Team, recommendations of the IMG thereon, norms of assistance and balances available in the State's CRF and approves the quantum of assistance from NCCF.

7.29 A statement indicating the allocation and release of funds from CRF and release made from NCCF during the year 2005-06 is at **Annex-VIII**.

Items and Norms of Expenditure from CRF / NCCF

7.30 The expenditure from CRF / NCCF is required to be incurred as per the items and norms

approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs based on the report of the Expert Committee consisting of representatives of the concerned Central Ministries and State Governments. These norms are revised from time to time.

7.31 An Expert Group has been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs to review the existing items and norms of expenditure under CRF / NCCF. The State Governments and the concerned Central Ministries have been requested to give their suggestions in the matter. Based on suggestions received from them, the Expert Group will review and revise the items and norms of assistance from CRF / NCCF.

Expenditure on Long-Term Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

7.32 The Schemes of CRF / NCCF provide for expenditure only on immediate relief to the victims of natural calamities. The expenditure on restoration of infrastructure and other capital assets, (except those intrinsically connected with immediate relief operations and connectivity with the affected areas and population) are required to be met from the Plan funds of the States.

7.33 Keeping in view the magnitude of the situation caused by heavy rains and floods in some States during South-West and North-East Monsoon 2005 and the need for long term rehabilitation and reconstruction in the severely affected areas, an Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairperson, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), on the lines of Core Group set up

in the Planning Commission in the wake of Tsunami of December, 2004. The concerned State Governments are required to submit their detailed Plans for long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure in various sectors in the calamity affected areas to the Committee for consideration.

Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for Tsunami Affected Areas

7.34 The Government of India approved a special package of Rs. 3,644.05 crore, named as Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for Tsunami Affected Areas', for Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Union territories of Pondicherry and A&N Islands to provide assistance for immediate relief and response, revival of fishery and agriculture sectors, construction of intermediate shelters, immediate repair / restoration of infrastructure, besides special relief to orphans, unmarried girls above 18 years of age, widows and disabled persons. The details of the package, affected State / Union territory-wise, are at **Annex-IX**.

Tsunami Early Warning System

7.35 The Government of India have decided to set up an early warning system to forewarn about the occurrence of tsunami and storm surges in the Indian Ocean. Department of Ocean Development has been identified as the nodal agency to set up Tsunami Early Warning System in the Indian Ocean. The Department of Ocean Development has obtained the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) to set up an Early Warning System for Mitigation of Oceanographic Disasters-Tsunami and Storm Surges in the Indian Ocean at a total cost of Rs. 125 crore. A National Centre for Tsunami and Storm

Surges will be established at the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), an autonomous institute of the Department of Ocean Development at Hyderabad, to coordinate the activities. The project would enable generation and issue of timely and reliable warnings.

Response and Relief

Monsoon Behaviour in 2005

7.36 The South-West monsoon this year, i.e. from June 1 to September 30, 2005, ended with the area weighted rainfall at 99% of the Long Period Average (LPA), for the country as a whole.

7.37 Among the four homogenous regions, the South-West monsoon season rainfall over Central India, North-West India and the South Peninsula was 110%, 90% and 112% of LPA respectively, while over North-East India, it was deficient by 20%.

7.38 The seasonal South-West monsoon rainfall from June-September, 2005 was excess / normal in 32 out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, while the remaining 4 sub-divisions recorded deficient rainfall.

7.39 During this season from June to September, 2005, as many as 11 low pressure areas were formed over the Indian region, 8 over the Bay of Bengal, 2 over the Arabian Sea and 1 over land. The systems that formed over the Bay of Bengal followed almost a normal track across Central India and the adjoining Gangetic Plains. The systems resulted in persistent rainfall activity leading to floods in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, and interior parts of Karnataka. Out of these low pressure areas, 5 developed

into monsoon depressions and one into a cyclonic storm. This is for the first time after 1997, that a low pressure system intensified into a cyclonic storm during the month of September. During the period from October to December, 2005 five disturbances formed over the Bay of Bengal, of which one developed into a depression, while two intensified into deep depressions and two into cyclonic storms. Two of these systems crossed the coast and caused extensive rainfall in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Union territory of Pondicherry.

Natural calamities in 2005

7.40 The year 2005, witnessed a number of natural calamities. The State of Jammu & Kashmir was the first to experience heavy snowfall and avalanches during the month of February. This was followed by a breach in the artificial lake formed on river Parechu, which triggered flash floods in some parts of Himachal Pradesh in June. The period from June to September witnessed a vigorous South-West monsoon in which there was incessant and unprecedented rainfall which resulted in a series of flash floods / floods, across States which include Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Karnataka. This phenomenon was compounded during the North-East monsoon season by cyclonic activity over the Bay of Bengal which resulted in heavy rains and floods in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and the UT of Pondicherry. Even the metropolitan cities namely, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore experienced unprecedented rains during the year. On October 8, 2005, there was a severe earthquake of an intensity of 7.4 on the Richter scale which was felt in several States of Northern India. The State of Jammu & Kashmir was the worst affected.

7.41 Twenty-Five States and one Union territory were affected in varying degrees by various natural calamities viz. heavy snowfall / avalanches, heavy rains, flash floods / floods, cyclonic storms and seismic activity during the year. These natural calamities took a toll on human lives and livestock besides causing extensive damage to agricultural crops, roads, national highways, dwelling-units, Government buildings, infrastructure, etc.

7.42 The heavy snowfall in J&K was on account of a Western disturbance which was active over the Northern parts of the country between February 16 and 20, 2005. This heavy snowfall triggered landslides and avalanches in many places in the State causing loss of human lives and injuries to people. It caused extensive damage to agricultural crops, residential houses, public property and infrastructure. Electricity supply, telecom facilities, water supply and supply of essential commodities and health services were temporarily disrupted. The Jammu-Srinagar National Highway was snow bound and closed to traffic for about three weeks.

7.43 On June 26, 2005, there was a sudden breach in the artificial lake on river Parechu, in Tibet (China) which led to an unprecedented rise in the water level of river Satluj and caused flash floods in five districts of Himachal Pradesh. Due to a timely alert sounded by the ITBP post at Lepcha and prompt action initiated by the State Government and Government of India for evacuation of people residing on the bank of rivers Spiti and Satluj, not a single human life was lost. The flash floods, however, caused extensive damage to roads, bridges, agricultural crops, Government & private properties and other infrastructure. Naptha Jakhri, Chamera II and Baspa, three hydro-electric power projects in the

State, had to be temporarily shut down due to heavy siltation caused by the flash floods.

7.44 The period from June to September, 2005, witnessed a vigorous South-West monsoon in which there were incessant and unprecedented rains which caused severe floods / flash floods in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. The city of Mumbai recorded its highest ever rainfall of 944 mm in 24 hours on July 26, 2005.

7.45 During the North-East monsoon season from October to December, 2005, and due to cyclonic activity in the Bay of Bengal, there were heavy rains and flash floods in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and the Union territory of Pondicherry. The Metropolitan cities of Chennai and Bangalore also experienced heavy rains during the year 2005.

7.46 There were also reports of moderate to heavy rains causing floods, of a varying yet lesser degree, from other States namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, J&K, Kerala, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal.

Causes of Floods

7.47 The first wave of flash floods, which occurred in Himachal Pradesh was on account of a breach in the artificial lake at Parechu, Tibet (China). The other major causes of flash floods / floods across States, inter alia include:

- unprecedented heavy rainfall in the catchment areas;

- excessive silt deposit in the river beds resulting in a decrease in the water carrying capacity of the rivers / streams;
- rise in temperature resulting in glacial melts;
- deep depressions / cyclonic activity causing heavy rainfall and flash floods;
- overflow of water from dams and reservoirs necessitating the release of excess water; and
- poor drainage systems resulting in inundation of low lying areas.

Relief measures

7.48 The concerned State Governments, as the first responders, reacted promptly to the flood situation and undertook immediate rescue and relief operations. These included evacuation and shifting of the people to safer places, setting up of relief camps, providing gratuitous relief, distribution of essential commodities, provision of safe drinking water, health and hygiene measures, etc. This effort was suitably reinforced, with swift alacrity, by the Government of India which rendered necessary logistical and financial support to the affected State Governments to enable them to deal effectively with the flood situation.

7.49 The National Crisis Management Committee under the Cabinet Secretary closely monitored the situation. The Ministry of Home Affairs conducted Inter-Ministerial review meetings with the Ministries / Departments / Agencies rendering

Emergency Support Functions to ensure convergence of effort to deal effectively with these natural calamities, which occurred in close succession across States over a prolonged period ranging between June and December, 2005. The Central Government deployed Air Force helicopters, Army Boats, Army Columns and Central Police Forces to assist the affected States in rescue and relief operations. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provided the requisite stocks of essential medicines and drugs, bleaching powder, chlorine tablets, ORS packets, etc. to meet the requirements of the State Governments and prevent the outbreak of the water-borne diseases and epidemics. Additional stocks of essential commodities and petroleum products were provided to some of the severely flood-affected States. The Ministries / Departments / Agencies of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways, Telecommunications, Power, Drinking Water Supply, National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and Border Road Organisation (BRO) took necessary steps to ensure immediate repair and restoration of damaged infrastructure on a priority basis.

Earthquake in Jammu & Kashmir

7.50 An earthquake of an intensity of 7.4 on the Richter scale occurred on October 8, 2005 at 09.20 hrs. The epicenter of the earthquake was in Pakistan at Latitude 34.6 N and Longitude 73.0 E, 55 km. West-North West of Muzaffarabad. The tremors of the earthquake were felt in several States / UT of Northern India. The State of Jammu & Kashmir was the worst affected.

7.51 In the State of Jammu & Kashmir, as a result of the earthquake, 2,760 villages in 12 districts were affected. Of these 2,760 villages, 149 villages were severely affected and 2,611 villages partially affected. The 149 severely affected villages include 95 villages in

Baramulla district and 42 villages in Kupwara district in Kashmir Division and 12 villages in Poonch district in the Jammu Division.

7.52 1,336 persons (1,216 Civilians and 120 Defence and Central Police Forces personnel) lost their lives and 6,587 persons (6,240 Civilians and 347 Defence and Central Police Forces personnel) were injured. 28,938 houses were fully damaged and 83,616 houses severely / partially damaged.

7.53 The State Government of Jammu & Kashmir were the first to respond to the disaster situation and conducted rescue and relief operations in affected areas. The Government of India immediately reinforced this effort by providing necessary logistic and financial support to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

- the Army, Air-Force and Central Police Forces located in J&K promptly responded to the situation and rendered invaluable assistance to the local Administration in carrying out rescue and relief operations.
- MHA Control Room, which functions round the clock, closely monitored the situation caused by the earthquake.
- an advisory was issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on October 8, 2005 itself to the Central Ministries / Departments responsible for rendering Emergency Support Functions.
- senior Officers from the Ministry of Home Affairs were deputed to Srinagar to coordinate the relief efforts.

Review of situation

7.54 The Union Cabinet reviewed the situation on October 8, 2005 and again on October 20, 2005. National Crisis Management Committee (NCCM) / Committee of Secretaries (COS) under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary met at regular intervals and closely reviewed the overall situation and monitored the provision of relief material. Inter-Ministerial meetings were also held in the Ministry of Home Affairs to coordinate the relief efforts made by the various Ministries rendering Emergency Support Functions. The Union Home Minister also reviewed the status of relief operations wherein the focus was on providing shelter to the affected people prior to the onset of winter.

Financial assistance provided to the State Government

7.55 The Union Cabinet reviewed the situation caused by the earthquake on October 8, 2005 itself and announced an immediate release of Rs. 100 crore from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

7.56 The second installment of the Central Share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) i.e. Rs. 32.42 crore was also released in advance, to facilitate immediate relief operations.

7.57 On October 11, 2005 the Prime Minister visited the affected areas of the State to review the relief operations and announced a further assistance of Rs. 500 crore to the Government of J&K for relief and rehabilitation in the affected areas. Out of this, an amount Rs. 200.28 crore has been released.

7.58 An Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the State and made an assessment of the damage

caused by the earthquake and assistance required by the State Government for relief operations. Further assistance to the State from the NCCF will be extended based on the approval of the High Level Committee, after following the laid down procedure.

Support provided by the Ministries / Departments

7.59 The Ministry of Home Affairs had coordinated prompt action with all concerned Ministries which render Emergency Support Functions viz. Ministries / Departments of Health and Family Welfare, Food and Public Distribution, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Drinking Water Supply, Urban Development, Power, Civil Aviation, Telecommunications, Railways, etc. for providing all the required assistance to the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir. The MHA also coordinated the collection and dispatch of relief material by air and rail to the affected areas.

Provision of Shelters and other relief materials

7.60 The provision of shelter to all the earthquake-affected families, prior to the onset of the winter season was a priority item on the agenda of the State Government and the Government of India (GOI). The GOI had mobilised and made available on a war footing, about 33,500 tents and about 46,000 tarpaulins sheets / tentage materials to the Government of J&K. In addition, other relief material provided to the State Government included sleeping bags, mattresses, blankets, woolens, nutritional supplements, clean drinking water, medicines, etc. for distribution among the affected persons.

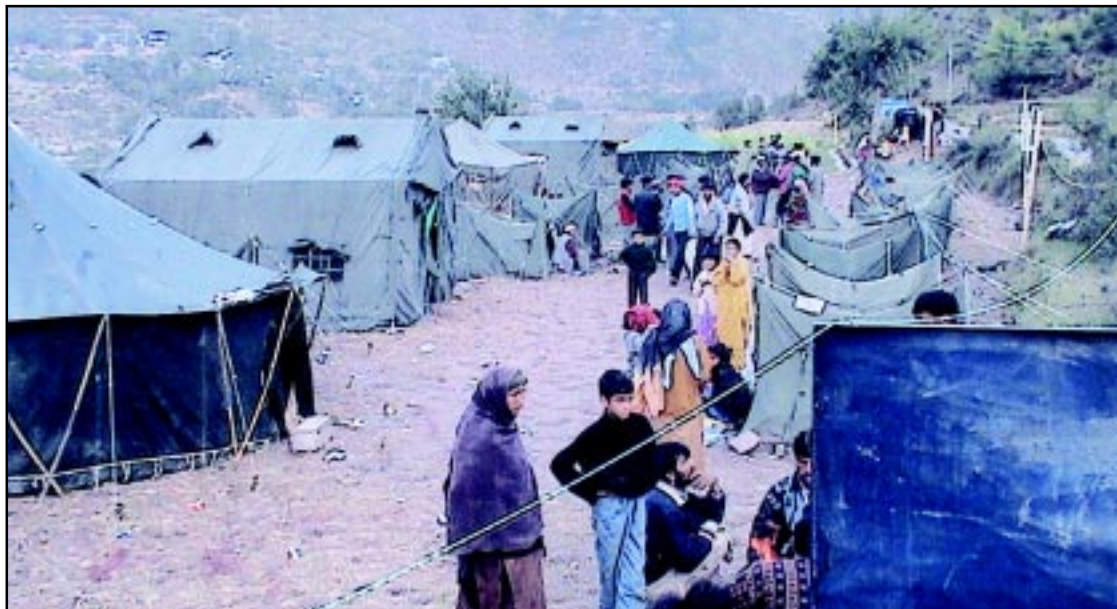
Re-construction of fully damaged houses

7.61 The State Government announced a grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh to each of those affected families, whose houses were fully damaged. This

assistance is being distributed by the State Government in instalments. The distribution of the first installment of 40% of the said amount i.e. Rs. 40,000 to each such beneficiary, had started w.e.f. October 19, 2005.



Provision of relief materials to the earthquake affected families of J&K



Affected civilians heading towards normal life

7.62 The State Government also ensured the supply of construction materials i.e. cement, CGI sheets, wood and iron bars in sufficient quantities to the affected families at concessional rates. Trained engineers and masons have been positioned to guide and assist the affected families in the construction of their houses.

Construction of Intermediate Shelters

7.63 The State Government also decided to construct 22,000 intermediate shelters (i.e. 15,000 in Uri and 7,000 in Tangdhar). Some of these shelters have been constructed by the State Government and Government of India agencies, while the remaining intermediate shelters have been constructed by the affected families themselves for which the State Government provided assistance of Rs. 30,000/- to each such family. The State Government also announced an incentive of Rs. 5,000/- to those families who were able to construct these shelters by December 10, 2005. In the construction of these intermediate shelters, the material used was CGI sheets with timber and brick walls and cement for its flooring. The Ministry of Home Affairs procured 8,000 MT of CGI sheets from Steel Authority of India (SAIL) and made them available to the State Government.

Construction of Community Centres

7.64 As the construction of permanent housing was likely to take sometime, the Government initiated steps to construct community halls for the affected people. The Ministry of Urban Development was tasked to construct 130 community halls at 130 locations (66 in Uri, 38 in Tangdhar and 26 in Poonch). Each community hall which has a kitchen and common toilets, has the capacity to accommodate 100-150

persons. These community halls would be utilised for providing shelter to the indigent, sick, infirm and to other needy segments of the society, who are unable to reconstruct their own shelters. After this immediate requirement of shelter is over, these halls would be utilised for other public uses like, schools, primary health centers, baraat ghars etc. depending on the requirement of the community. As on January 18, 2006, 114 community halls were constructed and 16 were under construction.

NGOs' effort in providing Shelters

7.65 The Bhartiya Jain Sangathan (BJS), a Pune based NGO, donated 870 pre-fabricated structures which are being erected in the worst affected areas of Uri and Tangdhar. The Radha Swamy Satsang, Beas has constructed 11 community halls in Uri with each hall having a capacity to accommodate 200 persons. Sustainable Environment And Ecological Development Society (SEEDS), a Shimla based NGO has constructed 400 temporary shelters in Poonch and two other NGOs namely 'Jamiat-Ul-Ulma-e-Hind' and 'Kalgidhar Society' have also constructed 100 shelters each in Uri.

Adoption of Villages

7.66 With a view to accelerate the tempo for providing shelters to the affected persons, various agencies of Government of India have adopted 23 villages for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activity. Within this framework, the Army has adopted three, Air Force four, BSF four, CRPF two, ITBP one, NHPC six and Power Grid of India three villages. In all these adopted villages, appropriate action has been initiated by various agencies to construct shelters and provide other amenities for the affected persons.

Assistance provided by the Central Police Forces in rescue and relief operations during natural calamities

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

7.67 The CRPF played a significant role in responding to various disaster situations such as heavy snowfall and avalanches as well as the earthquake in Jammu and Kashmir and the floods in Gujarat and Maharashtra by conducting timely rescue and relief operations. In the event of the earthquake in J&K, 5 Companies and 7 teams of CRPF and 9 special medical teams were deployed for rescue operations and for providing medical treatment to the injured persons. The Force retrieved 4 dead bodies, evacuated 97 injured persons and provided medical assistance to 15,796 persons. CRPF distributed tents for providing temporary

shelters to affected persons and repaired 42 houses. In addition, 35 public kitchens were organised at various sites to feed approximately 3,000 persons for a week to a fortnight depending upon the local situation.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

7.68 It was the ITBP Post at Lepcha, which sounded a prompt alert message about the alarming rise in the water level in river Satluj due to the breach in the artificial lake on Parechu river. As a result of this timely alert, the entire population residing on the banks of the Spiti / Satluj rivers were evacuated on time. It was this timely action on the part of ITBP which averted any loss to human lives. Immediately after the earthquake in J&K, 2 Companies of ITBP were deployed for rescue and relief work. The rescue teams retrieved 11 dead bodies and provided medical treatment to 700 patients.



CRPF on the road opening task at high altitudes of Srinagar

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

7.69 The CISF personnel were actively associated with relief operations in the earthquake affected areas of J&K. CISF, along with BSF and General Reserve Engineering Force (GREF), helped in clearing roads and provided food, clothing, utensils and tents to the victims of the earthquake.

Border Security Force(BSF)

7.70 BSF played a significant role in the relief operations in the earthquake affected areas in J&K. This Force, besides deploying its manpower in the earthquake affected areas, also mobilized its helicopters, vehicles and radio communication equipment to facilitate effective rescue and relief operations.

International Cooperation

International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG)

7.71 International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) was established in 1991, as an inter-governmental network under the United Nations, to deal with Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) and related disaster response issues. INSARAG provides a platform for information exchange to define standards for international USAR assistance and develop methodology for cooperation and co-ordination in earthquake response. The Field Co-ordination Support Section (FCSS) located within the Emergency Services Branch of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations

Secretariat, Geneva, functions as the INSARAG Secretariat.

7.72 INSARAG is organised into three Regional Groups viz. Africa -Europe/ Asia- Pacific and the Americas, in order to facilitate world-wide participation. These regional groups meet annually to exchange experiences drawn from previous relief operations.

7.73 India joined INSARAG at the meeting of the INSARAG Asia Pacific Regional Group held in Seoul, Korea from November 1-3, 2000. Thereafter, the Government has actively participated in all the meetings of the regional group held in New Zealand (2001), China (2002), Japan (2003) and Singapore (2004). India was elected as the Chairperson of INSARAG Asia Pacific Regional Group for the year 2005- 2006. India hosted the Asia Pacific Regional Group meeting of INSARAG on September 12-13, 2005 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Delegates from 23 countries of the Asia-Pacific Region, representatives of the INSARAG Africa, Europe and Americas Regional Groups, Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Asia Disaster Prevention Centre (ADPC) participated in the meeting.

CIVIL DEFENCE (CD)

Definition

7.74 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 operating / mitigating the effect of any such attack, whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack. It is an integral part of the defence of the country. It aims at saving life, minimise damage to

the property, maintaining continuity of industrial production and keeping the public morale high in the event of a hostile attack.

Role

7.75 During times of war and emergencies, the Civil Defence organisation has the vital role of guarding the hinterland, supporting the Armed Forces, mobilising the citizens and helping the civil administration.

7.76 The concept of CD, over the years, has shifted from management of damage against conventional weapons to also include threat perceptions against nuclear weapons, biological & chemical warfare and environmental disasters.

Policy and Civil Defence Act

7.77 The Civil Defence Policy of the Government of India, until 1962, was confined to making the States / Union territories conscious of the need of civil protection measures and to keep in readiness civil protection plans for major cities and towns under the Emergency Relief Organisation (ERO) scheme. The Chinese aggression in 1962 and Indo- Pak conflict in 1965 led to a considerable re-thinking on the Policy and the overall scope of CD. As a result, the CD legislation was enacted in 1968.

The Civil Defence Act, 1968

7.78 Though the Act is applicable throughout the country, the organisation is raised only in such areas and zones which are considered vulnerable to enemy attacks. The revision and renewal of categorised CD towns are being done at regular intervals, with the level of perceived threat remaining

the fundamental criterion for categorisation. At present, CD activities are restricted to 225 categorised towns, spread over 35 States / Union territories.

Organisation

7.79 Civil Defence is primarily organised on a voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of permanent staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of CD volunteers is 12.98 lakh, out of which 6.6 lakh volunteers have already been raised and 5.1 lakh trained. These volunteers are supervised and trained by 109 Deputy Controllers, 134 Medical Officers and 523 CD Instructors, who hold permanent posts.

Communication

7.80 In order to ensure an early warning system against enemy attacks, a reliable and flexible network (internal and external communication) using land line and radio / wireless, has been established in most of the categorised CD towns. The Ministry has already provisioned a full complement of 165 Very High Frequency (VHF) sets. In addition, 285 state-of-the-art High Frequency (HF) radio sets have been provisioned against a target of 288. Communication facilities, using both telephone lines and radio, have also been established in a majority of the CD towns for the purpose of command and control, co-ordination, liaison as also for mutual aid and co-operation. In addition, the Wireless Automated Remote Siren (WARS), developed by M/s 3G communication, has been approved to be incorporated in CD internal line communication system as Pilot Project in CD set up of Government of N.C.T. of Delhi during the financial year 2005-06. Once the trial phase of the system is completed satisfactorily in Delhi, the system will be inducted in other States.

Training

7.81 Apart from carrying out training and rehearsal / demonstration of CD measures during peace time, CD volunteers are also deployed, on a voluntary basis, in various constructive and nation building activities, which include providing assistance to the administration in undertaking social and welfare services and in the prevention / mitigation of natural / man-made disasters as well as in post-disaster response and relief operations. CD training is conducted by the State Government / Union territories in three tiers, i.e. at the local / town level, state level and national level.

Central Financial Assistance

7.82 The Central financial assistance to the States for undertaking CD measures for raising, training and equipping of CD volunteers is confined to categorised towns. During the financial year 2005-06, the allocated budget provision of Rs. 10 crore has been fully utilized.

National Civil Defence College (NCDC)

7.83 The National Civil Defence College, founded on April 29, 1957 at Nagpur as the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute (CERTI), was tasked to function as the training wing of the Emergency Relief Organisation for the Government of India. This Central Institute concentrated on advanced and specialist training to the leaders of relief services which was essential for efficient conduct of relief operations during natural disasters.

7.84 The two war emergencies faced by the country in 1962 and 1965 compelled the Government of India to reorient its emergency training activities from natural disasters to those concerning protection of life and property against enemy actions. This college was renamed as National

Civil Defence College with the passing of Civil Defence Act, 1968 by the Parliament.

7.85 This college is the only one of its kind in the South-East Asia and is catalogued in the United Nations Department for Humanitarian Affairs (UNHDA) centres of Disaster Relief training. It has also been identified as a premier training establishment on Chemical Disasters by the Ministry of Environment & Forests. This College has been selected as one of the advanced training centres in India on Search and Rescue by the Office of the Federal Disaster Agency (OFDA) of USA and Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), Bangkok.

7.86 The college has been recognised as a Nodal Training Institute for Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Emergencies training by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the year, 2002. The Institute has been regularly training Trainers from Central Police Forces such as ITBP, CRPF, BSF, CISF, etc. in order to prepare their personnel for the organisation of National Disaster Response Force. Skills for dealing with terrorist threats that may comprise use of Weapons of Mass Destruction are also imparted by means of field exercises.

7.87 Since the Government of India have instituted the Nuclear Command System, the college has upgraded its training programme to develop skills of first responders in the event of a nuclear attack or deployment of a Radiological Dispersal Device (Dirty Bomb). On the occasion of the Foundation Day of the college, mock drills depicting Civil Defence operations after radiological incident have been carried out twice, involving more than 150 people. The college has introduced the Biological incident first responder training programme from the year 2005 to prepare the para-military forces in handling biological incidents.

7.88 During 2005, the College conducted 24 courses on different aspects, including Nuclear / Biological / Chemical emergencies, Incident Command Management system, First Responder for Biological emergencies, Training of Trainers (TOTs) on Radiological emergencies, Amateur Radio Communications for Responders and Emergency Response to Rail Transport Accidents, etc. Since the inception of the college in 1957, the college has trained a total of 39,000 trainees.

7.89 With a view to strengthen the training facilities, the Government have decided to upgrade NCDC into an “Institute of Excellence”. An outlay of Rs. 15.01 crore has been approved for this upgradation.

HOME GUARDS

7.90 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 citizens’ force was adopted by several States. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the States and Union territories to merge their existing voluntary organisation into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary to the police in maintenance of internal security, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air-raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic,



Civil Defence volunteers wearing masks in a demonstration

etc., help in maintenance of essential services, promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting weaker sections, participate in socio-economic and welfare activities and perform civil defence duties. Home Guards are of two types – rural and urban. In border States, Border Wing Home Guards Battalions have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force. The total strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,73,793 against which the raised strength is 4,87,239. The organisation is spread over in all States and Union territories except in Kerala.

7.91 Eighteen Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Battalions have been raised in the border States viz. Punjab (6 Bns), Rajasthan (4 Bns), Gujarat (4 Bns) and one each for Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal to serve as an auxiliary to Border Security Force for preventing infiltration on the international border / coastal areas, guarding of Vulnerable Area (VA) / Vulnerable Points (VPs) and lines of communication in vulnerable areas at the time of external aggression.

7.92 Home Guards are raised under the Home Guards Act and Rules of the States / Union territories. They are recruited from various cross sections of people such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, private sector organisations, college and university students, agricultural and industrial workers, etc. who give their spare time to the organisation for betterment of the community. All citizens of India, who are in the age group of 18-50, are eligible to become members of Home Guards. Normal tenure of membership in Home Guards is 3 to 5 years. Awards for gallantry,

distinguished and meritorious services are also conferred on the occasion of Republic Day and Independence Day each year. A Home Guard, whenever called out for duty / training, is paid duty / training allowance at prescribed rates to meet out-of-pocket expenses. Members of Home Guards, with three years service in the organisation, are trained in maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-dacoity measures, border patrolling, prohibition, flood relief, fire-fighting, election duties and social welfare activities. In the event of national emergency, some portion of Civil Defence work is also entrusted to the Home Guards.

7.93 The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy in respect of role, target, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organisation. Expenditure on Home Guards is generally shared between the Centre and the State Governments as per existing financial policy on discrete financial terms. During the year 2005-2006, Rs. 49 crore has been reimbursed to the States on raising and training of Home Guards and their deployment for various purposes including that of Lok Sabha / Vidhan Sabha elections.

Fire Service

7.94 Fire prevention and fire fighting services are organised by the States / Union territories. Ministry of Home Affairs renders technical advice to States / Union territories and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention and Fire Legislation.

Financial Assistance

7.95 With a view to upgrade Fire Service in the States, Ministry of Home Affairs arranges soft

GIC loans through the Ministry of Finance (Insurance Division) for the purchase of capital fire fighting equipments and also for construction of Fire Station Buildings. From the year 1980-81 till date, a total sum of Rs.404.97 crore by way of GIC loans has been arranged for disbursement by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the development of State Fire Services. The Tenth Finance Commission had allocated Rs.80 crore as grant-in-aid for the modernisation of Fire Services in the States / UTs during the plan period 1995- 2000. The Eleventh Finance Commission has also allocated Rs.201 crore for the development of Fire Services in States / UTs, especially in all district headquarters and also, for towns having a population of 50,000 and above, during the plan period 2000-2005.

Training

7.96 The training of junior level fire professionals are conducted by the States / UTs in 14 States/Union territories in State Fire Training Schools. Officers of Fire Service are trained in the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, a subordinate training establishment of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The College is affiliated to the Nagpur University for undertaking Bachelor of Engineering (Fire) course. Since inception in 1956, the College has so far trained 13,091 Fire Officers, including 71 foreign trainees from 12 countries. Rs. 103 crore has been sanctioned by the Ministry to upgrade this College as an “Institution of Excellence”. The project will be implemented over three years from the year 2005-06.

OTHER CONCERNS

CHAPTER VIII

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 2005.

8.1 The overall communal situation in the country remained under control. During January-December, 2005, the country witnessed 779 communal incidents in which 124 persons were killed and 2,066 injured. The Union Government have been closely monitoring the situation and the law enforcing agencies are keeping a strict vigil on the activities of individuals and organisations to ensure that the situation remains under control. Advisories have been issued from time to time to the State Governments and Union territory Administrations for maintenance of peace and communal harmony.

8.2 Two fundamentalist organisations viz. Deendar Anjuman and Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) were declared as unlawful associations under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 since 2001. Fresh ban was imposed on Deendar Anjuman on May 17, 2005. In the case of SIMI, fresh ban has been imposed since February 8, 2006.

THE COMPREHENSIVE LAW TO DEAL WITH COMMUNAL VIOLENCE AND THE NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL

8.3 The new initiatives of the Government include the preparation of a comprehensive law to deal with communal violence in the country and re-constitution of the National Integration Council.

8.4 The focus of the aforesaid law is the prevention of communal violence and its speedy control in the unfortunate eventuality of its occurrence. It provides for immediate effective steps for relief, rehabilitation and compensation to the victims of communal violence and speedy investigation and trial of offences. The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on December 5, 2005.

8.5 The National Integration Council was reconstituted and its first meeting held on August 31, 2005. The deliberations focused on ways and means to promote communal harmony and national



Meeting of the National Integration Council



Union Home Secretary Shri V.K. Duggal, addressing the Conference of National Integration Council

integration through Governmental action, education and media. Follow-up action on the recommendations of the Council has been initiated.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR COMMUNAL HARMONY (NFCH)

8.6 NFCH, registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, was set up in 1992 as an autonomous body under the administrative control of this Ministry. The Foundation promotes communal harmony, fraternity and national integration. Some of the important activities of the Foundation include:

- providing assistance for the physical and psychological rehabilitation of the child victims of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence, with special reference to their care, education and training. Since its inception, it has extended financial

assistance to the tune of Rs. 14.05 crore for the rehabilitation of 8,031 children up to December 31, 2005;

- giving grants to States / UTs for organising debates, seminars, workshops, paintings, poster / slogan and essay writing competitions, musical and cultural programmes, mushairas, etc. under programme “Reach”;
- giving grants to States / UTs for organising inter-community “Milans” on important festivals like Id, Deepawali and Christmas;
- associating itself under the project ‘SAMANVAYA’ with important inter-community festivals like, “phool-walon-ki-sair” in Delhi and ‘Nauchandi’ in Meerut, with a view to promoting better understanding, communal harmony and national integration;
- assisting non-government organisations under project ‘Co-operation’; and
- granting fellowship for undertaking research in comparative religion and study of field situation in the communally sensitive districts.

COMMUNAL HARMONY AWARDS

8.7 Communal Harmony Awards were instituted by NFCH during the year 1996 to be presented separately to ‘individual’ and ‘organisation’ categories who make outstanding

contribution in the field of communal harmony and national integration for at least 10 years and 5 years, respectively. The selection is made by a jury chaired by the Vice-President of India. In addition to a citation, the Award consists of an amount of Rs. 2 lakh in the individual and Rs. 5 lakh in the organisation category. The Communal Harmony Award is announced on the Republic Day. For the year 2004, the Award was conferred on ‘Akhil Bharat Rachnatmak Samaj, New Delhi,’ in the organisation category and ‘Acharyashri Mahapragya’ in the individual category. The Award was presented by the President of India on August 2, 2005.

KABIR PURASKAR.

8.8 A national award, designated as “Kabir Puraskar”, was instituted in 1990 to promote communal harmony by recognising acts of physical / moral courage and humanity exhibited by an individual for saving the lives and properties of the members of another community during communal riots, caste conflicts or ethnic clashes. The Kabir Puraskar (Grade-III) for the year 2004 was conferred on Shri Rama Shankar Singh of Azamgarh (Uttar Pradesh) and presented by the President of India on August 2, 2005. The Kabir Puraskar (Grades – II & III) for the year 2005 have been conferred on Shri Md. Aynal Hoque of Assam and Shri K. Rajarathnam of Andhra Pradesh.

SANKALP DIVAS AND QAUMI EKTA WEEK.

8.9 Instructions were issued for observance of “Sankalp Divas” on October 31, 2005 and “Qaumi Ekta Week” during November 19-25, 2005.

GRANTS-IN-AID

8.10 Voluntary organisations are encouraged to undertake activities for the cause of national integration and communal harmony such as inter-community celebration of national days and festivals, cultural shows, essay and painting competitions, inter-regional camps, exchange of visits, public meetings, exhibitions, etc. This Ministry has encouraged all the State Governments and Union territory Administrations to hold essay competitions on the topics relating to national integration and communal harmony for college / university students at the State level and for school children at the district level. During the year 2005-06, an amount of Rs. 4,36,560 has been released to 13 States / UTs up to December 31, 2005 for conducting essay competitions and some more proposals received from the States / UTs are under consideration.

AYODHYA ISSUE

8.11 On July 5, 2005, at about 09.15 hrs., 5 terrorists attacked the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Complex at Ayodhya by resorting to heavy firing and launching of grenades on security personnel. The security personnel in the Complex retaliated killing all the five terrorists. Four security personnel sustained injuries in the exchange of fire. A civilian was killed in the blasting of the jeep by the terrorists and another, who was seriously injured died later. Investigations into the incident by the Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir Police are in progress. 5 Persons have been arrested in the case.

8.12 The Union Home Minister visited Ayodhya on July 6, 2005 for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation and held discussion with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. It was

decided that the security arrangements at four complexes, namely, the Ram Janam Bhoomi - Babri Masjid Complex at Ayodhya; the Krishna Janam Bhoomi - Shahi Idgah at Mathura; the Gyanvapi Mosque - Kashi Vishwanath Temple at Varanasi and the Taj Mahal at Agra be reviewed jointly by the Central and State agencies for appropriate action to further strengthen them. The security arrangements of these complexes were reviewed on July 14, 2005. A High Level Committee was set up by the State Government to prepare revised action plans for upgrading the security for all these complexes in view of the emerging threat perceptions. Revised security schemes were prepared by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for these complexes and submitted for consideration of the Union Government. These schemes were reviewed in a meeting chaired by the Union Home Secretary on October 4, 2005 and it was decided to accept these schemes for time bound implementation.

8.13 All the State Governments / UT Administrations have been advised to review the security arrangements for important religious shrines, buildings of national importance, vital installations, historical monuments, etc. located within their jurisdiction, which may be vulnerable to terrorist strikes.

Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry

8.14 The Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry (LACI) was set up on December 16, 1992, to enquire, inter-alia, into the sequence of events leading to the destruction of Ram Janam Bhoomi - Babri Masjid structure at

Ayodhya on December 6, 1992. The work of the Commission is at an advanced stage. The tenure of the Commission has been extended up to March 31, 2006.

FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

8.15 The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for immigration, visa, regulation of foreign contribution and citizenship related matters.

Foreigners and Visa

Entry and Movement of Foreigners

8.16 Entry, exit and stay of foreigners in India are governed by two principal Acts, namely, the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. To facilitate entry, exit and stay of foreigners, a visa regime is in place. While the initial visa is granted by Indian Missions / Posts abroad, on entry into the country their stay and exit is regulated by the Bureau of Immigration (BoI) and the State Governments. During the year 2004, 34,78,444 foreigners visited India registering an increase of 24.09 per cent over the previous year. The highest number of foreigners were from Asia followed by Europe, North America and Africa. Country-wise foreigners from United Kingdom was the highest followed by those from USA, Bangladesh, Canada, France, Sri Lanka, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Australia, in that order.

8.17 Foreigners staying for more than 180 days are required to be registered and of all the registered foreigners during the year 2004, Karnataka accounts for the largest followed by Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

Profession-wise, students account for the highest percentage followed by tourists, employees and businessmen.

8.18 The cases for contravention of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946, are cognizable, non-bailable and triable offences. The Act provides for maximum punishment of upto 8 years imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 50,000. During the year 2004, 25,478 foreigners were arrested for various violations of the Foreigners Act. 39,189 persons were deported during the same year registering an increase of 88.69 per cent over the previous year.

Bureau of Immigration(BoI)

8.19 BoI is responsible for all operational matters relating to immigration control. Central Foreigners Bureau(CFB) under BoI maintains data on arrival and departure of foreigners.

Recent initiatives

Liberalisation of Student Visa

8.20 India has emerged as a regional educational hub, thus, generating interest in the foreign countries, especially amongst Afro-Asian. Dependents of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / People of Indian Origin (PIO) are seeking admissions in schools / institutions in India. Keeping in view the emerging positive growth in the educational sector, student visa regime has been amended during the year incorporating student-friendly provisions to enable them to pursue academic activities in the recognized / reputed institution of their choice.

Introduction of Medical Visa

8.21 Growth of high quality, low cost specialised medical facilities in India in public / private sector has led to increased inflow of foreigners for medical treatment. Earlier, foreigners were coming on non-extendable and non-convertible tourist visa, for medical treatment and found it difficult in continuing uninterrupted medical attendance. Further, there was no provision for the visa for the attendants. Therefore, a new 'Medical Visa' regime, was introduced during the year. This may be extended by State Governments / Foreigners Regional Registration Officer (FRRO) on medical advice. Also, there is a provision for visa to the attendants.

Rationalisation of Visa policy for Auroville

8.22 The international township of Auroville situated in Tamil Nadu attracts a number of foreigners who want to live in the community to learn the philosophy of Aurobindo and Mother. Though the institution was approved for grant of visa to the residents, Missions were issuing Yoga / Student / Entry / Business Visa etc. Sometimes, resident foreigners pursued such work which was not in consonance with the objectives of Auroville Foundation (AF). Further, there was no clarity on extension of visa. A clear cut visa-regime in tune with the objectives of Auroville Foundation along with transparent procedure for granting initial visa and its extension was laid down during the year 2005.

Release of Pakistani Prisoners

8.23 In pursuance of the decision taken in the Home Secretary Level Talks between India and Pakistan

in New Delhi on August 29-30, 2005, Government of India repatriated 148 Pakistani civil prisoners, including 51 fishermen, whose travel documents had been issued by the Pakistani High Commission in Delhi and who had completed their sentences on September 12, 2005. On the same day, Government of Pakistan repatriated 435 Indian prisoners, including 371 fishermen, across Wagah Border. 26 Pak civil prisoners, thereafter, were repatriated on November 18, 2005 and 8 on December 26, 2005.

Indo-Pak Visa Regime

8.24 As a confidence building measure for increasing people to people contact, certain relaxations were granted to specific category of Pak nationals for grant of Indian visa. Further, drafts for modifying Indo-Pak Visa Agreement, 1974, Protocol on Visit to Religious Shrines, 1974 and Protocol on Consular Access, 1982 have been handed over to Government of Pakistan in the Indo-Pak Joint Commissions Meeting held in Islamabad in October 2005. These will be considered and finalised in next round of Composite Dialogue between two countries in order to further boost confidence level on either side by enhancing movement of people across borders and showing higher level of sensitivity in dealing with prisoners from the country.

Initiatives underway

8.25 Certain other initiatives have been undertaken which include introduction of Point Based Employment Visa, rationalisation of Research Visa to facilitate foreign scholars desirous to undertake research in India and streamlining Mountain Visa so as to encourage mountaineering tourism.

Immigration control

8.26 Immigration is an important sovereign function of the Government. Entry and exit of international passengers is controlled through Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). There are 72 ICPs in the country of which 5 are controlled by Bureau of Immigration (BoI) and 5 are controlled by BoI along with concerned State Police. The remaining 62 ICPs are managed by the State Governments. Ministry is considering a proposal to bring additional 22 major ICPs, making total of 32, under the control of BoI. These would cater to around 98 percent of the international traffic for uniform practice and procedure.

Recent initiatives

8.27 Comprehensive modernisation programme of ICPs, which was undertaken last year for improving immigration services in the country, continued in the current year. Computer systems at Chennai, Jaipur, Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Cochin, Thiruvananthapuram and Calicut airports and Cochin Sea-port have been upgraded. Upgradation of computer systems at Mumbai, Kolkata, Amritsar, Goa and Guwahati airports and also Haridaspur, Wagha Road and Attari Rail check post is underway. Similar upgradation of computer systems at Patna, Varanasi, Lucknow, Gaya, Trichy, Coimbatore, Nagpur, Pune and Port Blair airports and Munabao, Sonauli, Raxaul and Jaigaon land check posts and Port Blair seaport has been taken up. A new Immigration Check software has been developed and successfully piloted in Indira Gandhi International Airports (IGIA), Delhi. This software has been uploaded

in International Airports at Mumbai and Chennai and is being installed in all major ICPs for improving speed of immigration clearance.

8.28 Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) have been installed at Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai airports. Installation of PRMs at 20 other ICPs is underway. Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) Machines are being installed in all major ICPs after its successful pilot run in IGIA, Delhi. Also, all major ICPs, Central Foreigners Bureau, FRROs and Foreigners Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs are getting networked for relevant information sharing to improve immigration related functions.

8.29 In order to reduce immigration clearance time and improve passenger profiling, Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) has been notified under law and is being operationalised. This will mandate all airlines flying to India to provide passengers' particulars, in prescribed format, within 15 minutes of their taking off from port outside India to the concerned immigration authorities.

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP

8.30 Indian Citizenship (IC) can be acquired by birth, descent, registration and naturalisation as per the provisions under Citizenship Act, 1955 and Citizenship Rules, 1956. Powers have been delegated to the State Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat for two years up to February, 2006 for granting IC to Pakistani Hindu minority community displaced consequent to the wars between India and Pakistan during 1965 and 1971. The procedure and forms for

acquiring IC have been simplified and rationalised by the Citizenship(Amendment) Rules, 2005. The application form, procedure etc. for acquiring IC has been hosted on Ministry of Home Affairs' website: www.mha.nic.in

Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)

8.31 In the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD), 2005, the Prime Minister made a statement on 'Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme' that it has been decided to extend this facility to all overseas Indians who migrated from India after January 26, 1950 as long as their home countries allow dual citizenship under their local laws. He also stated that the Government would simplify the application forms and the form of Certificate of Registration and spell out the benefits to OCIs. In order to implement this statement, Citizenship Act, 1955 was amended to extend the scope of OCI to Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) of all countries except Pakistan and Bangladesh as long as their home countries allow dual citizenship under their local laws. Further, Citizenship Rules, 1956 were amended to simplify the application form and procedure. Notifications were issued under the relevant Acts to spell out the following benefits to OCIs:

- multi-purpose, multiple entry, lifelong visa for visiting India;
- exemption from registration with Foreigners Regional Registration Officer / Foreigners Registration Officer for any length of stay in India; and
- parity with Non Resident Indians (NRIs) in respect of all facilities to the latter in economic, financial and education fields

except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural / plantation properties.

8.32 This scheme has been made operational from December 2, 2005. The application forms, procedure, Brochure and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) have been hosted on MHA's website: www.mha.nic.in. Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the scheme on January 7, 2006 by delivering OCI certificates and visa to two PIOs in Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas, 2006 held in Hyderabad.

Foreign Contribution

8.33 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 1976 regulates, inter-alia, the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution by individuals / associations and foreign hospitality by individuals working in important areas of national life. As on December 31, 2005, 31,647 associations were granted registration and 339 associations were granted prior permission during the year 2005. The total receipt of foreign contribution reported during the year 2003-04 is Rs. 5,105.46 crore.

8.34 For bringing user friendly environment, transparency, accountability and efficiency in the functioning of FCRA related activities, this Ministry's website: www.mha.nic.in has been uploaded with the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, Citizens' Charter, Charters for NGOs / associations applying for grant of or granted prior permission / registration, Chartered Accountants and Banks, illustrative list of activities which are permitted to be carried out, list of activities of different nature, check list for ensuring proper submission of applications, list of agencies which are not considered as 'foreign source', common

grounds for rejection of applications, details of registered associations, on line status enquiry for pending applications, annual summary of Annual Report on FCRA, FC forms and list of associations placed in prohibited / prior permission category u/s 10(a) and 10(b) of the Act, respectively and directory of officers dealing with FCRA.

8.35 Further, to enhance awareness among the various stakeholders about the requirements under the FCRA Act and rules, a national seminar was held by this Ministry in collaboration with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) on June 23-24, 2005. This helped the Ministry to get the feedbacks / views of NGOs and other stakeholders on the proposed Bill 'The Foreign Contribution (Management and Control) Bill, 2005' as well as on the functioning of the present Act. The Bill has been uploaded on the website of this Ministry for seeking suggestions / comments of all the stakeholders, which will be considered by the Government while finalising the Bill.

CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS

8.36 The Office of Registrar General of India and Census Commissioner (ORGI) is an Attached Office of the Ministry. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner:

- conducts the decennial population census and tabulates and disseminates the census data under the provisions of the Census Act, 1948 and the Census (Amendment) Act, 1993;
- co-ordinates and unifies, at the national level, the work relating to implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969

and compilation of vital statistics on births and deaths; and

- estimates the national and state level fertility and mortality measures through a well represented sample through the Sample Registration System (SRS).

8.37 Since the year 2003, the RGI has been functioning as National Registration Authority and as the Registrar General of Citizen Registration under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003.

CENSUS -2001

8.38 Three major reports, besides a host of data, were released during the current year. These include main tables, tables cross-classified on subjects of education, migration, fertility and economic activity.

Report on Housing Amenities

8.39 As per the Report on Housing Amenities, rural / urban break-up of percentage of households having housing amenities is as under:

Amenity	Percentage of households		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Tap	36.7	24.3	68.7
Handpump & Tube well	41.3	48.9	21.3
Well	18.2	22.2	7.7
Electricity as source of lighting	55.8	43.5	87.6
Latrine facilities	36.4	21.9	73.7
Fire wood	52.5	64.1	22.7

While 36.7 percent of households use tap as the source of drinking water as compared to 32.3 percent in the year 1991, 41.3 percent of households use water from hand pump and tube-wells as against 30 percent in the year 1991. The percentage of households using electricity as the source of lighting has increased from 42.4 percent in the year 1991 to 55.8 percent in the year 2001.

Report on Housing Assets

8.40 As per the Report on Household Assets, rural-urban break up of percentage of households having assets is as under:

Assets	Percent Households		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Radio / Transistor	35.1	31.5	44.5
Television	31.6	18.9	64.3
Telephone	9.1	3.8	23.0
Bicycle	43.7	42.8	46.0
Scooter / Motor / Cycle / Moped	11.7	6.7	24.7
Car / Jeep / Van	2.5	1.3	5.6
None of the specified assets	34.5	40.5	19.0
Availing Banking Services	35.5	30.1	49.5

Report on Slums and Slum Population

8.41 Slums have come to form an integral part of the cities / towns in India. An innovative effort was made for the first time at Census 2001 to identify the slums and take a count of their population along with their characteristics.

8.42 640 cities / towns having a population of 50,000 or more population in 1991 Census in 26 States / Union territories have reported to have slums. 42.6 million people live in slum areas constituting 4 per cent of the country's population and 15 per cent of the urban population. About 41.6 per cent of the slum population live in the large million plus cities. The key characteristics of slum population are given in the table below:

(000's)

Slum population	Persons	Males	Females
Total	42,578	22,697	19,881
Cities with population above 10 lakh	17,697	9,722	7,975
Child population	6,071	3,163	2,908
Percentage of SC population	17.4	17.0	17.9
Percentage of ST population	2.4	2.3	2.5
Literacy rate (%)	73.1	80.7	64.4
Work participation rate (%)	32.9	51.3	11.9

Data on Migration

8.43 About 307 million persons in the country have migrated from their place of birth at Census 2001. They were enumerated at a place outside their place of birth. Another 314.5 million persons were enumerated in a place other than their previous residence at the time of Census 2001 of which 221 million were females, a majority having migrated due to marriage. 'Work / Employment' has been reported as the most common reason for migration among males and 'marriage' among females.

Statement: Number of workers, 1991-2001 (in '000s)

Category of Workers	Agriculture/Non-Agricultural Sector	2001	1991	Growth Rate
Main Workers	Total	3,10,247	2,85,932	8.50
	Agriculture Sector	1,75,804	1,91,341	-8.12
	Non-Agriculture Sector	1,34,443	94,592	42.13
Marginal Workers	Total	88,063	28,199	212.29
	Agriculture Sector	69,502	25,974	167.58
	Non-Agriculture Sector	18,560	2,225	734.33
Total Workers	Total	3,98,310	3,14,131	26.80
	Agriculture Sector	2,45,307	2,17,315	12.88
	Non-Agriculture Sector	1,53,003	96,816	58.03

Data on Industrial Classification of Workers

8.44 The statement above gives the provisional data based on broad industrial categories for the years 2001 and 1991 as per National Industrial Classification 1998. For comparison, the figures for Jammu & Kashmir have been excluded from 2001 as no census was conducted in that state in 1991. The data shows that there has been a reduction of 8.1 percent in employment in agricultural sector of main workers while there has been an increase of 42.1 per cent in non-agricultural sector:

Tables on Household

8.45 The information released in this group gives the characteristics of households with reference to economic activity, literacy status, disability, etc. Of the 193.1 million households, at the national level, 58.3 million (30.2 %) of the households have at least one elderly person (60+), 3.1 million out of 76.4 million elderly persons in the country live alone (2.5 million in rural areas and 0.6 million in urban areas). Only 10.4 per cent of the households at the national level are headed by a female.

Tables on Social Cultural Characteristics

8.46 The information released in this group contains data on marital status, age at marriage, educational level and school attendance. The data on marital status has been cross classified by age, religion and Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe. In addition, there is data on disabled population. Between 1991-2001, there has been a significant increase in number of literates at all educational levels i.e. primary, middle, matriculation, senior secondary, graduates and above. There has been appreciable increase in the proportion of children attending educational institutions. At the national level, 43.6 percent of males and 47.7 percent of females are currently married. 2.7 % of the males and 2.4 % of the females have reportedly been married below the prescribed minimum age.

Meetings / Conferences / Trainings

8.47 The Registrar General of India (RGI) attended the meeting of 'UN Expert Group on 2010 Work Programme on Population and Housing Censuses' during August 22-26, 2005 at the UN Headquarters, New York. The Expert

Group has been formed to draft the Report of United Nation Principles and Recommendations for 2010 round of censuses. Realising the importance of training to keep pace with the technological change, 92 in-house training programmes for the officials of Statistical Cadre were organised for improving their working skills and knowledge.

Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

8.48 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the RBD Act, 1969. The RGI coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths are the executive authorities in the respective State.

8.49 The proportion of registered births and deaths has been increasing over the years. However, there is still a wide variation across the States in the level of registration. Among the major States, more than 80% of the births are being registered in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. However, in the States of Assam, Bihar and Jharkhand, less than 40% of the births are being registered. The level of

registration of deaths, however, is comparatively lower than that of births in most of the States in the country. Among the major States, more than 80% of deaths are being registered in the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. In the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, the registration level of deaths is below 25%. Lower level of death registration is largely due to non-registration of female and infant deaths.

8.50 With a view to improving the registration level in the country and creating awareness among the public about their rights under the RBD Act, a National Campaign on Birth Certificates, launched in the year 2003, resulted in distribution of over thirty million registration certificates. The Second Phase of the National Campaign was launched by the Union Home Minister, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, on April 21, 2005 in New Delhi.

Following categories of children are



Union Home Minister Distributing the birth certificates

proposed to be covered in the 2nd phase of the National Campaign for issue of Birth Certificates:

- Children below 10 years of age whose births are registered and are staying at the place of their birth (i.e., the backlog of 1st Phase of National Campaign).
- Children below 10 years of age whose births are registered and are not staying at the place of their birth.
- Children below 10 years of age whose births are not registered.

8.51 To review the working of the civil registration system, State level review meetings were held in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

8.52 A Committee under the Chairmanship of the RGI has been set up to review the RBD Act, 1969. The first meeting of the Committee was held on June 15, 2005 in which two Sub-Groups were constituted to examine the draft amendments section-wise and present their reports. Both the Sub-Groups have submitted their reports which are under consideration of the Committee.

Sample Registration System (SRS)

8.53 The 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 latest replacement was made on the basis of 2001 Census, effective from January 1, 2004. The sample unit in rural areas is a village or a segment of village if the village has a

population of 2,000 or more. In urban areas, the sampling unit is a census enumeration block with population ranging from 750 to 1,000. The number of sample units covered under SRS has increased periodically. At present, the SRS has 7,597 sample units (4,433 rural and 3,164 urban) covering all States and Union territories encompassing about 1.3 million households and nearly 7 million population.

Vital Rates for 2003

8.54 Salient findings based on the latest data released for the year 2003 from SRS are as under:

- Crude Birth Rate(CBR) at the national level is 24.8 births per thousand population. Such estimate for rural areas is 26.4 as against 19.8 for urban areas;
- among the bigger States, CBR is lowest in Kerala (16.7) and highest in Uttar Pradesh (31.3);
- Sex-ratio at birth, at the national level, is 883 females per thousand males (888 in rural areas and 866 in urban areas). Among the bigger States, the highest sex ratio at birth (953) is in Tamil Nadu and the lowest (776) in Punjab;
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for all-India is 3.0. Among the bigger States, the TFR is highest in Uttar Pradesh (4.4). The lowest TFR, recorded for Kerala (1.8), is much below the replacement level of 2.1;

- Crude Death Rate (CDR) at the national level for 2003, at 8 deaths per thousand population, declined marginally over the corresponding estimate of 8.1 deaths per thousand population in 2002. It varies from 8.7 in rural areas to 6.0 in urban areas;
- among the bigger States, Kerala (6.3) recorded the lowest and Madhya Pradesh (9.8) the highest death rate;
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) at the national level for 2003, 60 infant deaths (deaths below age one) per 1000 live births, declined by 3 points over the corresponding estimate of 63 in 2002. It varies from 66 in rural areas to 38 in urban areas;
- among the bigger States, Kerala (11) has the lowest and Orissa (83) the highest IMR; and
- all-India Child Mortality Rate is 17.4. Among the bigger States, it is the highest in Madhya Pradesh (26.7) and the lowest in Kerala (2.7).

Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD)

8.55 Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD) under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969, provides a reliable database for generating mortality statistics. Age-sex / cause-specific mortality rates are the key indicators for monitoring health trends in the population. The

information on causes of death is valuable to assess the effectiveness of the public health programmes and decide the priorities for better health planning and management.

8.56 The scheme on MCCD has a statutory backing under Section 10(2) & 10(3) of the RBD Act, 1969. The State Governments are required to notify the hospitals / areas which will be required to inform on causes of death. During 2005, six more States / UT, namely, Assam, Bihar, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Uttaranchal and West Bengal have issued such notifications.

8.57 The Office of the Registrar General of India publishes the annual publication 'Medical Certification of Cause of Death'. The latest report on data from 23 States for the year 2000 has a total of 5,10,580 medically certified deaths (3,19,119 male and 1,91,461 female). These constitute 16.1% of the total registered deaths during the year 2000 as compared to 15.4% in the year 1999. Seven leading causes accounting for 85% of the medically certified deaths are (i) diseases of the circulatory system (24.3%) (ii) certain infectious and parasitic diseases (15.7%) (iii) symptoms, sign and abnormal clinical & laboratory findings (14.2%) (iv) injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (11.3%) (v) diseases of the respiratory system (7.0%) (vi) certain conditions originating in the prenatal period (7.8%) and (vii) diseases of the digestive system (4.6%).

Survey on Causes of Death

8.58 The scheme on MCCD covers medically certified deaths occurring in hospitals, both public and private. As only selected hospitals have so far

been covered, the profile is not adequate to give an idea on the causes of deaths for the States or the country. The gap till the year 1998 was bridged, to some extent, by the scheme on 'Survey on Causes of Death (SCD)' in sample villages of selected Primary Health Centres (PHC) in rural areas. However, owing to restricted coverage and other operational problems, SCD was integrated with SRS from the year 1999. To determine the cause specific mortality by age and sex in the country, Verbal Autopsy (VA) instruments have been developed, pre-tested and introduced as an integral component in SRS in all States / UTs from the year 2004. To make available bench-mark data on cause specific mortality, Special Survey of Death (SSD) has been completed in all States / UTs covering all deaths from the years 2001 to 2003 through the instrument of VA. Double assignment of cause of death by two independent medical professionals on cent-per-cent basis has been introduced. For reliability of data, 10 per cent re-sampling of deaths are done independently by SRS Collaborators. First Report based on assignment of causes for about 50,000 deaths, will be released by June, 2006.

SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 1999-2003

8.59 Life Tables, in essence, present the life history of a hypothetical group or cohort as it is gradually diminished by death. It helps to understand the implications of observed Age-Specific Death Rates (ASDRs) in terms of the number of persons expected to die or survive after attaining a certain age. It also illustrates the average expectation of life at an exact age. The latest Life Tables based on the quinquennial estimates of ASDR from SRS relate to the period 1998-2002. According to the Report,

the expectation of life at birth for India is 63.3 years for females and 61.6 years for males. The SRS based Abridged Life Tables for the period 1999-2003 will be released by March, 2006.

SRS Vital Rates for 2004

8.60 The vital rates for the year 2004, based on the new sample drawn from Census 2001 frame, will be released by March, 2006. The SRS based estimates of birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate for the year 2003 for all States / Union territories, separately for rural and urban areas, are at **Annex -X**.

Data Dissemination

8.61 The initiatives in the area of data dissemination during the year have been aimed at faster dissemination of the data produced by the organisation to a wider spectrum of users. As soon as the processed tables are finalised for release, these are made available on CD in spreadsheet format for easy retrieval and use by the data users. The national level tables and data highlights are also made available at the Census of India website on the Internet. Printed volumes and analytical reports are also published. Facility for generating customised table using 2001 Census database on user's request has also been introduced. Besides, atlas on important subjects are also published on various themes. The following atlases were published recently:

- Housing Atlas of India, 2001.
- Map Profile - India, States and UTs.
- Scheduled Tribes Atlas of India, 2001.

Workshops are held across the country with the participation of Ministries / Departments, NGOs, research scholars and other data users for sensitising them about availability and use of census data. Participation in Book Fairs and Exhibitions is another channel used for sensitising data users about various data products.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980

8.62 In 1969, the Government of India introduced a scheme known as the 'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' to honour freedom fighters. In 1972, to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of our Independence, a regular scheme for grant of freedom fighters' pension was introduced. Thereafter, with effect from August 1, 1980, a liberalized scheme, renamed as the 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980' was introduced. Till December, 2005, 1,69,945 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned pension under the scheme. The State-wise break-up of pension sanctioned is as follows:

State/Union territory	Pensions sanctioned
Andhra Pradesh	14,570
Arunachal Pradesh	0
Assam	4,437
Bihar(including Jharkhand)	24,870
Goa	1,425
Gujarat	3,591
Haryana	1,684
Himachal Pradesh	617

Jammu & Kashmir	1,806
Karnataka	10,082
Kerala	3,173
Madhya Pradesh (including Chattisgarh)	3,465
Maharashtra	17,581
Manipur	62
Meghalaya	86
Mizoram	04
Nagaland	03
Orissa	4,188
Punjab	7,005
Rajasthan	808
Sikkim	0
Tamil Nadu	4,097
Tripura	887
Uttar Pradesh (including Uttranchal)	17,990
West Bengal	22,479
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	03
Chandigarh	89
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
Daman & Diu	33
Lakshadweep	0
NCT of Delhi	2,043
Pondicherry	317
Indian National Army (INA)	22,467
Total	1,69,945

Eligibility

8.63 The scheme specifies eligibility criteria of imprisonment / underground sufferings of at least six months, internment in homes / externment from districts for at least six months, confiscation of properties, permanent incapacitation or loss of job, which a claimant should have undergone in connection with the national freedom struggle, subject to

furnishing of the prescribed evidence through the State Government concerned.

Dependents

8.64 Spouses (widows/widowers), unmarried and unemployed daughters (up-to maximum three) and parents of deceased freedom fighters (as also of martyrs) are eligible for grant of dependent family pension under the scheme.

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

8.65 In 1985, sufferers in border camps who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Union of India during the years 1947-48, were made eligible for grant of pension under the *Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme*, 1980. The Shroff Committee (from the years 1985 to 1996) listed 98 border camps and recommended about 7,000 cases. All cases recommended by the Shroff Committee were sanctioned pension during the years 1985-1996. The C.H. Rajeswara Rao Committee (from the years 1997 to 1998) recommended about 13,500 cases. Cases recommended by the C.H. Rajeswara Rao Committee were referred to the State Governments for verification. In July, 2004, this Ministry recognised 18 additional border camps. In January, 2005, Government approved enhancement in the estimated number of beneficiaries from about 11,000 estimated in the year 1985 to about 15,000, with the stipulation that only those applicants who participated in the freedom struggle up to September 15, 1948 i.e., before the Police action in Hyderabad, will be eligible. This stipulation has been adopted prospectively for all pending cases.

Goa Liberation Movement (Phase-II)

8.66 The movement for liberation of Goa, in which freedom fighters had undergone severe sufferings at the hands of the Portuguese authorities, was spread over three phases:

Phase-I	1946 to 1953
Phase-II	1954 to 1955
Phase-III	1956 to 1961

8.67 Freedom fighters of the movement during its various phases who fulfilled the eligibility conditions of the scheme and in whose cases the records of sufferings were available have already been granted pension. In February, 2003, Government of India relaxed the eligibility criteria under the *Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme*, 1980 to grant pension to those freedom fighters of Phase-II who have been sanctioned State freedom fighters' pension by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh by August 1, 2002.

Amount of Pension

8.68 The amount of pension was initially Rs. 200/- per month. After periodic enhancements, the amount was fixed at Rs. 1,500/- per month with effect from October 2, 1994. In August, 1997, on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of our Independence, the amount of pension was doubled. Besides, pension was also linked with the consumer price index. In February, 2005, the basic pension of unmarried and unemployed dependent daughters of deceased freedom fighters was enhanced from Rs. 600/- per month for the eldest and Rs. 350/- per month each for the other two to Rs. 1,500/-

per month each for all three. In August, 2005, the basic pension of freedom fighters and spouses of deceased freedom fighters was enhanced by Rs. 1,000/- per month with effect from August 15, 2005. At present, the amount of pension and dearness relief payable per month to various categories of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents is as below:

S. No.	Category	Basic Pension (Rs.)	Dearness Relief (currently 50% of the basic pension) (Rs.)
i(a)	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	5,000/-	2,500/-
(b)	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	4,500/-	2,250/-
ii.	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	4,000/-	2,000/-
iii.	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	Entitlement same as of respective deceased freedom fighter	Entitlement same as of respective deceased freedom fighter
iv.	Unmarried & unemployed daughters (upto three)	1,500/- each	750/- each
v.	Mother and father	1,000/- each	500/- each

Facilities To Freedom Fighters

8.69 Apart from pension, freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Government of India:-

- free railway pass (1st Class / AC Sleeper) for freedom fighter and widow, along with a companion for life;
- free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and in hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents;
- telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;
- General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to freedom fighters in Delhi;
- widow / widower of the freedom fighter is also permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after the death of the freedom fighter; and
- accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for freedom fighters who have no one to look after them.

8.70 In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters are also entitled to the following facilities:

- free voyage facility for freedom fighter and widow, to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion; and
- free air travel facility for freedom fighter, to visit Andaman Islands, once a year, along with a companion.

All major facilities provided to freedom fighters are also extended to their widows / widowers.

Expenditure on Welfare of Freedom Fighters

8.71 During the year 2005-06 (up-to December, 2005), the expenditure incurred on pensions and free railway passes has been Rs. 226.27 crore and Rs. 17.53 crore, respectively.

Special dispensation for women under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme

8.72 The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail / underground sufferings specify a minimum period of six months which the freedom fighters should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for members of the scheduled castes / scheduled tribes, the minimum period has been kept at three months.

8.73 Eligible dependents of deceased freedom fighters for grant of dependent family pension are spouses (widow / widower), unmarried and unemployed daughters (up-to three), mother and

father. Hence, though sons have not been recognized as eligible dependents, unmarried and unemployed daughters have been extended this benefit.

Redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment at work place

8.74 The Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a five member Complaint Committee for redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment at work place. The Committee has one male member and four women members including Chairperson, a member from the Young Women Christian Association and an NGO.

8.75 The Committee has received one complaint regarding sexual harassment at work place during this year which is being looked into.

Gender issues in Census, 2001

8.76 The results from Census 2001 have revealed an unfavourable sex ratio of the girl child in certain areas of the country pointing to prevalence of sex selective foeticide in such areas. The Office of the Registrar General of India and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, have brought out Charts titled 'missing daughters' mapping the adverse child sex ratio in India and the states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra where the decline in the child sex ratio has been alarming. These charts are prepared in English as well as in the regional languages to make the readers understand the worsening conditions of the girl child and show how the child sex ratio has deteriorated in these States over the last decade. The maps also

bring out sub-district patterns of the five districts having the lowest sex-ratio in each State.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sri Lankan Refugees

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

Phase	Period	No. of Refugees
First	1983-89	1,34,053
Second	1989-91	1,22,078
Third	1996-2005	22,418 (up to December, 2005)

Refugees are of the following categories:

- stateless persons who had not applied for Indian citizenship or those not yet conferred Sri Lankan citizenship; and
- Sri Lankan citizens.

8.78 For these categories, the liability is basically of Sri Lanka. Government of India's approach is to discourage their movement but if any refugees belonging to these categories do come, they are granted relief on humanitarian grounds with the ultimate object of repatriating them back to Sri Lanka and relief is provided to them pending such repatriation.

8.79 With a view to preventing fresh mass influx of Sri Lankan refugees, several measures, including

intensified coastal patrolling, collection and collation of advance intelligence and strengthening of Naval detachments in Tamil Nadu have been undertaken. Largely because of these measures, the influx of refugees has come down substantially. The influx of refugees in the last 5 years is shown below:

Year	Influx of Refugees
2001	505
2002	84
2003	13
2004	Nil
2005	Nil

8.80 While 98,649 refugees were repatriated to Sri Lanka up to March, 1995, there has been no organised repatriation after March, 1995. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. At present, about 50,750 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in one hundred and three refugee camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 17,064 refugees are staying outside the camps on their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

8.81 Upon fresh arrival, refugees are quarantined for about a month and after complete verification of their antecedents, they are shifted to refugee camps. Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them on humanitarian grounds. These facilities include shelter in camps, cash doles (approximately Rs. 922/- per month to each family), clothing, utensils, medical care and educational assistance. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India. An amount of Rs. 354 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to

these refugees during the period July, 1983 to December, 2005.

8.82 An Inter-Ministerial Sub-Committee was constituted in July, 2004 to consider various issues relating to the repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees. Pursuant to deliberations therein, the Government of Tamil Nadu submitted a Repatriation Package in October, 2004, stating that 1,956 families comprising 3,394 persons are willing to go back to Sri Lanka. Their willingness to go back to Sri Lanka had also been ascertained by the UNHCR. The total expenditure for their repatriation by air from Chennai and Trichy Airports was estimated to be about Rs. 3.08 crore. The Repatriation Package of the Government of Tamil Nadu was accepted by the Government of India and an in-principle administrative approval was conveyed to the Government of Tamil Nadu in April, 2005. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been requested to take further necessary action in the matter and submit its specific proposal(s) for consideration and approval of this Ministry.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

8.83 The Government of India agreed to grant Indian citizenship to, and to accept repatriation of, 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin, together with their natural increase, under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of the years 1964, 1974 and 1986. Out of these 5.06 lakh persons, 3.35 lakh persons, along with their natural increase of 1.26 lakh, comprising 1,16,152 families, were repatriated up to December, 2005. The repatriate families have been provided with resettlement assistance. No organised repatriation has taken place from Sri Lanka after the year 1984 due to disturbed conditions there. However, some repatriates arriving in India on their

own are being rehabilitated under various schemes in Tamil Nadu.

Repatriates Co-operative Finance & Development Bank Ltd. (RepcO), Chennai

8.84 Repco 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 promote the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam and other countries. The management of the Bank vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The total authorised capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 5.25 crore as on March 31, 2005. The Government of India have contributed Rs. 1.96 crore towards the paid-up capital. Four Southern States (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala) have contributed Rs. 0.90 crore and other share-holders have contributed Rs. 2.24 crore. As per its bye-laws, the administrative control over Repco is, at present, with the Government of India. The Bank has paid an amount of Rs. 39.20 lakh as dividend @ 20% for the year 2004-05 to the Government of India. Audit of the Bank is up-to-date. The Annual Accounts and Annual Report of Repco for the year 2004-05 have been laid in Parliament in its Winter Session, 2005 (within the stipulated period of 9 months from the end of the financial year).

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

8.85 RPL, an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and Government of Kerala, was incorporated in the year 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates as workers and employees. The

management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on March 31, 2005) was Rs. 339.27 lakh. The Government of Kerala holds Rs. 205.85 lakh and the Government of India Rs. 133.42 lakh of the equity in the Company. Since the State Government is the majority shareholder, the administrative control over RPL is with the State Government. During the financial year 2004-05, the Company made a profit before tax of Rs. 526.62 lakh and of Rs. 408.77 lakh after tax. The Company has paid a dividend of Rs. 28.68 lakh to Government of India @ 20% of the paid-up share capital during the year. Audit of the Company is up-to-date. The Annual Accounts and Annual Report of RPL for the year 2004-05 have been laid in Parliament in its Winter Session (within the stipulated period of 9 months from the end of the financial year).

Tibetan Refugees

8.86 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness 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.

8.87 The current population of Tibetan refugees in India is about 1,08,414 (based on the demographic survey conducted by the 'Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama' in June 1998). Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (35,002), Himachal Pradesh (19,593), Arunachal Pradesh (6,858), Uttar Pradesh (6,300) and

Jammu & Kashmir (6,242). The Ministry of Home Affairs has spent an amount of about Rs. 18.17 crore up to December, 2005 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees.

8.88 The Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete and only two residuary housing schemes are at various stages of implementation in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

Relief & Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 and non-camp Displaced Persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971

8.89 Relief packages were announced by the Government of India in April and August 2000 for granting ex-gratia relief and some other benefits to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947, and to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971, respectively. For displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947, the package comprised of Rs. 25,000/- ex-gratia payment to a family, cash compensation in lieu of land deficiency, allotment of plots and improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularised colonies. For displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971, the package comprised of Rs. 25,000/- ex-gratia payment to a family.

8.90 The role of Government of India is largely limited to release of funds to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. Implementation of the relief package is largely the responsibility of the State Government.

8.91 The Central Government have released adequate funds (Rs. 7.00 crore) for the implementation of these relief packages. The

Government of Jammu & Kashmir have utilised about Rs. 5.27 crore (till December 2005).

Displaced Persons Claims And Other Laws Repeal Act, 2005.

8.92 The Displaced Persons Claims and Other Laws Repeal Act, 2005 has been enacted on September 6, 2005, to repeal the following five Central Acts and Rules framed there under:

- The Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950
- The Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954
- The Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954
- The Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950
- The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951

This repeal has put an end to Acts which had outlived their utility as also their misuse.

Benefits to Physically Handicapped Persons

8.93 The Central Government have prescribed 3% reservation in employment (one percent each for blindness or low vision, hearing impairment and locomotor disability or cerebral palsy).

8.94 There are 2 visually handicapped, 6 hearing handicapped and 32 orthopaedically handicapped

persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices.

8.95 On account of nature of work, all categories of posts of 'combatant personnel' of the Central Police Forces are exempted from section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

Crime against Women

8.96 Crime against women includes crimes where they alone are victims or the offence is specifically committed against them. The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with collection, compilation and analysis of crime data and monitoring of enforcement of criminal law pertaining to women and children, SCs / STs, etc., whereas the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MOSJE) and Department of Women & Child Development (DWCD) in the Ministry of Human Resources Development are the nodal authorities concerned with their welfare, socio-economic development, policy and legislation (except administration of criminal justice) to protect their rights and promote their socio-economic status.

8.97 Crime against women is broadly classified under two categories, viz. (a) crime identified under the IPC such as rape, kidnapping and abduction for different purposes, dowry deaths, torture, molestation, sexual harassment and importation of girls and (b) crime identified under the Special Laws such as Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, etc.

8.98 There has been a mixed trend in incidence of crime against women in the last three years. A total of 1,51,731 incidents of crime against women were

reported in the country during the year 2004 as compared to 1,40,601 during the year 2003 recording 7.9% increase over the year 2003. However, in the year 2002 the figure was 1,43,034 indicating a decrease of 1.7% in 2003 over 2002.

8.99 “Public Order” and “Police” are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such detection, registration, investigation and prevention of crime are primarily the responsibilities of the State Governments. However, the Government of India have from time to time been advising and emphasising upon the State Governments to take effective measures under the existing laws to protect women.

8.100 Several State Governments / UT Administrations have set up Crime Against Women Cells (CAWC) and Special Women Cells for the purpose of monitoring crimes against women, hearing their grievances and settling matters of family disputes, as well as providing counselling and legal help to the women in need. Some States have set up police stations managed exclusively by women police personnel to deal with crime related to women and also to inculcate a sense of confidence and security in women to approach police stations without fear or apprehension.

8.101 In the Conference of Chief Ministers on Internal Security and law and order held on April 15, 2005, an agenda item on “Crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Women” was, inter alia, included. During the Conference, most of the States expressed concern over crime against women, children and weaker sections of the society and emphasised the need for effective measures to reduce such crimes. In particular, they felt that self-help groups of weaker

sections should be encouraged so that they are financially strong and are in a better position to resist exploitation. The issue of ‘Crime against Women’ was also discussed in the All India meeting of Directors General of Police (DsGP) held on October 7-8, 2005. The DsGP were sensitized about the present trend of crime against women and asked to strategise their efforts to reduce crime keeping in view the sensitive / crime prone areas.

Crime against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

8.102 The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (PCR) and the SC / ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (POA) are two important Acts for safeguarding the interests of SCs / STs. These enactments have extended positive discrimination in favour of these weaker sections of society in the field of criminal law as they prescribe penalties that are more stringent than corresponding offences under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

8.103 A total of 26,252 and 25,914 cases of crime against Scheduled Castes were reported under the IPC and Special and Local laws during the years 2003 and 2004 respectively, while the cases of crime against Scheduled Tribes during the same period were 5,889 and 5,534, respectively. This reflects a percentage variation of (-) 1.3 in case of crimes against SCs and (-) 6.0 in respect of crimes against STs. (NCRB data - Crime in India 2004).

8.104 The Ministry of Home Affairs has, from time to time, been advising the State Governments to give more focused attention to improve the administration of the criminal justice system to ensure prevention of atrocities against SCs and STs and other vulnerable sections of society, particularly :

- implementation of the PCR and POA Acts for SCs and STs both in letter and spirit;
- identification of atrocities – prone areas, preparing actions plans and taking necessary preventive steps to protect the life and property of the members of the SCs and STs in these areas;
- sensitising the police personnel to have a more sympathetic approach while dealing with cases of atrocities against SCs and STs;
- recruitment of sufficient number of persons belonging to SCs and STs in police force especially at the cutting edge level;
- setting up of special cells to deal with offences against SCs and STs and evaluating their working to ensure speedy disposal of pending cases with the police;
- setting up of special courts to reduce the pendency of such cases and improve the rate of conviction by courts and devise measures / strategies to improve the rate of conviction which could include adequate incentives to witnesses to appear in the courts;
- development programmes for creating awareness among the vulnerable sections of society and legal recourse open to them;
- development programmes for imparting education and economic upliftment of members of SC and ST community; and
- ensuring that FIR is invariably registered by the Police Station wherever and whenever a complaint of atrocity is received by it.

The provisions of the Act regarding prevention of atrocities on SCs / STs are implemented by the respective State Governments / UT Administrations. The steps taken by them are summarised below:

Special Cells set up in States / UTs

8.105 Special Cells have been set up in the States / UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Pondicherry towards implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

Identified atrocity prone / sensitive areas in States / UTs

8.106 The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh have also identified the atrocity prone / sensitive areas in their respective States.

Designated Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts

8.107 In accordance with section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the State Government may for the purpose of providing for speedy trial, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification in the official Gazette, specify for each district a Court of Session to be Special Court to try the offences under the Act. All State Governments except Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland, which are predominantly tribal Area States, have accordingly notified the existing Courts of Sessions as Special Courts for the trial of offences under the Act. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh (08), Bihar (11), Chhattisgarh (07), Gujarat (10), Karnataka (07), Madhya Pradesh (29), Rajasthan (17), Tamil Nadu (04) and Uttar Pradesh (40) have, however, set up exclusive special courts (133 in all).

Nodal Officers

8.108 In accordance with rule 9 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, nodal officers

for coordinating the functioning of the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police or other authorised officers have been nominated in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal and UTs of Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Pondicherry.

Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

8.109 State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees in accordance with rule 16 and rule 17 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

STATE EMBLEM

9.1 No law governing the use of State Emblem existed. The use of State Emblem was regulated through executive instructions that could not be 'enforced' against private individuals who misused them for private gain.

9.2 To regulate the use of the State Emblem for official purpose and prohibit its misuse by private individuals, the State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Bill, 2005 has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament during the Winter Session, 2005.

NATIONAL FLAG

9.3 The Parliament has passed the Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2005 in order to withdraw the restriction on the use of the National Flag on costumes, dress materials, etc. subject to certain safeguards.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

9.4 Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian honour that can be conferred on an individual. It is awarded for exceptional service towards advancement of art, literature and science and in

recognition of public service of the highest order. Instituted in the year 1954, this award has been conferred on 40 persons so far. Bharat Ratna was last conferred on Ms. Lata Mangeshkar and Shri Bismillah Khan in the year 2001.

Padma Awards

9.5 Padma awards are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. These awards are given for distinguished service in various fields of activities, such as art, literature, education, sports, medicine, social work, science and engineering, trade and industry, etc., including service rendered by government servants.

9.6 The decoration of Padma Vibhushan is awarded to a person for exceptional and distinguished service; the decoration of Padma Bhushan is awarded for distinguished service of high order and the decoration of Padma Shri is awarded for distinguished service, in any field. All persons without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex are eligible for these awards.

9.7 Every year, recommendations received from the State Governments, Union territory Administrations, Ministries / Departments of the Central Government, Institutes of Excellence, recipients of Bharat Ratna / Padma Vibhushan award, VIPs (including Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies,

etc.), private individuals, organizations, and even self-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 every year.

9.8 Padma awards for the year 2006 have been announced on the eve of the Republic Day. 106 individuals, including 7 foreign nationals have been chosen for the awards. Their names are available on the Ministry's website. The awards would be conferred on them by the President at an investiture ceremony to be held shortly.

Gallantry Awards

9.9 The Ashoka Chakra series of gallantry awards are announced on Republic Day and Independence Day every year. Recommendations in respect of civilian citizens are invited from all State/UT Governments and Ministries / Departments of the Central Government twice every year. Recommendations approved by a Sub-Committee in the Ministry of Home Affairs are forwarded to the Central Honours and Awards Committee of the Ministry of Defence for its consideration.

9.10 In an Investiture Ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi on April 12, 2005 the President conferred gallantry awards on 11 civilian citizens, besides defence personnel. One of them was awarded Kirti Chakra and the remaining 10 were awarded Shaurya Chakra.

9.11 The President has approved the names of two civilians for Shaurya Chakra award on

Independence Day, 2005 and two civilians each for Kirti Chakra and Shaurya Chakra, respectively, on Republic Day, 2006.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

9.12 Jeevan Raksha Padak awards were instituted in the year 1961. As the name of the award suggests, it is given to a person for saving someone's life.

9.13 The awards are given in three categories, namely, Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Jeevan Raksha Padak. Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for conspicuous courage under the circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer; Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer and Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer in an act or series of acts of human nature in saving life from drowning, fire, accident, electrocution, land-slide, animal attack, etc.

9.14 Persons of either sex in all walks of life are eligible for these awards except members of Armed Forces, Police Forces and recognised Fire Services if the act is performed by them in the course of duty. The awards are also given posthumously.

9.15 Recommendations are invited every year from all State / UT Governments and Ministries / Departments of the Government of India. These are considered by an Awards Committee. The recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President.

9.16 For the year 2005, the President has approved conferment of these awards on 44 persons, of which 1 person has been approved for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 8 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and 35 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

9.17 The investiture ceremony for these awards is held in respective State capitals of the awardees, where the awardee is presented a medallion. Effective from the year 2005, a certificate signed by the Home Minister, will also be given to the recipients of Jeevan Raksha Padak series of awards. Besides, the awardees are given a lump-sum monetary allowance at the rate of Rs.75,000 for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Rs.45,000 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Rs. 30,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

9.18 A Vigilance Section has been set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs with a view to maintaining integrity and discipline amongst the staff / officers and implementing anti-corruption measures in the organisation. This Section functions under Joint Secretary (Administration) who has also been designated as the Chief Vigilance Officer. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary and an Under Secretary in the discharge of his functions. Vigilance Section also coordinates vigilance activities in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry, such as Central Police Forces, Central Police Organisations, Union territory Administrations, etc.

9.19 The measures taken within the Ministry to strengthen preventive vigilance are briefly outlined below:

- All officers and members of staff working in sensitive Sections / Divisions are required to fill up a special security questionnaire periodically and positive vetting in their cases is done through the intelligence agencies. It serves as a tool in ensuring that persons with unimpeachable integrity are posted at sensitive places in the Ministry.
- Liaison is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions, which have been categorised as sensitive Divisions, to ensure that a watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.
- Some Divisions in the Ministry like Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division, Foreigners Division and Procurement Wing, having substantial public dealings, are kept under close watch and periodic surprise inspections are conducted in these Divisions.
- The Chief Vigilance Officer maintains liaison with all attached / subordinate offices to ensure completion of various tasks relating to vigilance work.
- The Annual Action Plan issued by the Department of Personnel and Training, the nodal agency for administrative vigilance, is scrupulously implemented in the Ministry. Also, all attached / subordinate offices in the Ministry are asked to implement the Plan effectively and report the progress every quarter to the Ministry. Regular reviews of the vigilance activities in the subordinate formations of the Ministry are undertaken

and reports sent to the Department of Personnel and Training at the end of every quarter.

- All periodical reports prescribed by the Central Vigilance Commission and the Department of Personnel and Training are sent to the concerned authorities in time.
- Progress in disposal of complaints received from various sources and pendency of disciplinary / vigilance cases is regularly monitored by the Chief Vigilance Officer.

- A list of officers, whose integrity is doubtful, is maintained and periodically updated.
- With a view to curbing development of vested interests, staff in the Ministry is rotated amongst various divisions.

9.20 Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from November 7-11, 2005.

9.21 With a view to expediting the pending vigilance cases, the Ministry keeps a watch over



Administering oath during Vigilance Awareness week

all cases pending at different stages including the cases pending in its attached and subordinate offices.

9.22 Statistics in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices during the year 2005-2006 (up to December 31, 2005) are at **Annex-XI**.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE (OL)

9.23 With a view to implementing the provisions of the Official Languages Act, Official Language Rules and other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time to time, an Official Language Cell is functioning in the Ministry of Home Affairs under the charge of Director (OL) who is responsible for ensuring compliance of the official language policy in the Ministry (Proper) and its attached and subordinate offices.

Implementation of the Official Language policy

9.24 Keeping in view the large size of the Ministry, 18 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted at the Division level, each headed by the concerned Joint Secretary. All Officers of the rank of Section Officer and above up to the rank of Director of the concerned Division are members of the respective Committee. Quarterly Progress Reports on use of Hindi received from Sections / Desks of the respective Divisions are reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures taken to remove the shortcomings.

Reconstitution of Hindi Salahakar Samiti

9.25 The Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry of Home Affairs was reconstituted on October 31, 2005. It is proposed to hold the meeting of the Committee shortly.

Compliance of section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 and Correspondence in Hindi

9.26 Section 3(3) of the Act is being complied with fully and all documents covered under this Section are invariably being issued bilingually. All letters received in Hindi are being replied to in Hindi. Sustained efforts are being made to encourage correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, Union territories and the general public in regions 'A' and 'B'. Each Desk / Section in the Ministry disposes of work relating to at least two subjects dealt with in the Desk / Section in Hindi. The position in this regard is being monitored in the Division level meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committees.

Official Language Inspections

9.27 Up to December 31, 2005, Official Language Inspections were carried out in 17 subordinate offices of the Ministry located outside Delhi. The Committee of Parliament on Official Language also carried out inspection of 13 attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry in which the Ministry was represented by Joint Secretary (Admn.) / Director (OL).

Hindi Day/Hindi Fortnight

9.28 As in the previous years, Hindi Fortnight was organised in the Ministry from September 14-28, 2005. Various programmes / competitions were held. The Fortnight received overwhelming response from the participants. A special lecture on 'Hindi Kal, Aaj aur Kal' was delivered by Dr. Shyam Singh Shashi, a renowned Hindi scholar.

Publication of Hindi magazine 'Grih Vatika'

9.29 The third edition of the annual house magazine of the Ministry viz. Grih Vatika has been published. It is a special supplement on Disaster Management.

Training in Hindi Typing/Hindi Stenography

9.30 Out of a total of 145 Typists (Clerks), 70 are trained in Hindi typing and 10 are receiving training at present. Similarly, out of a total of 186 Stenographers, 71 are trained in Hindi Stenography and 1 is receiving training at present.

Hindi Workshop

9.31 With a view to encouraging employees to do their work in Hindi, a Hindi workshop was organised in the month of September 2005 in which 20 employees were trained to work in Hindi.

Incentive Scheme

9.32 An incentive scheme to encourage officers and employees to do their work in Hindi is in vogue in the Ministry. Under this scheme, cash awards

are given to ten persons for doing noting and drafting in Hindi. The entries for the year 2004-05 have been evaluated and awards given to the winners.

Rajbhasha Shield Yojna

9.33 In a special function organised by the Department of Official Language on September 14, 2005 at Vigyan Bhavan, the Ministry of Home Affairs was given second prize under the Indira Gandhi Raj Bhasha Puraskar Yojna for doing official work in Hindi during the year 2003-04. Similarly, Rajbhasha Shield Yojna, an incentive scheme for the attached / subordinate offices of the Ministry for encouraging them to use more and more Hindi in their official work, is in existence. The entries for the year 2004-05 are being evaluated / finalized.

REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

9.34 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery (IGRM), functioning in this Ministry, attends to all grievances promptly. During the period from April 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005, 302 grievances were received and attended to.

9.35 The Joint Secretary (Coordination & Public Grievances) has been nominated as Director of Public Grievances. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of Director of Public Grievances have been displayed at the reception counter.

9.36 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 their respective Division.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION (RTI) ACT, 2005

9.37 In order to implement the Right to Information Act, 2005, this Ministry has taken the following actions:

- All Deputy Secretary/Director level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under Section 5(1) of the Act.
- All Joint Secretaries have been designated as Appellate Authorities in terms of section 19(1) of the Act.
- Details of Ministry's functions along with functionaries etc. have been placed on Ministry's official website as required under section 4(1) (b) of the Act.
- A RTI Cell has been set up to collect, collate and forward the information to the Central Information Commission.
- Downloadable application form for seeking information under the Act has been put on the Ministry's website.

ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION UNDER MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

AUDIT OBJECTIONS/PARAS

9.38 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) include budgetary requirements of various Central Police Forces

(CPFs), Central Police Organisations (CPOs), Union territories (UTs) (with and without legislature), Registrar General of India, Department of Official Language etc. While the internal audit of CPFs / CPOs and all other Units is carried out by an Internal Audit Organisation of MHA under Chief Controller of Accounts and Internal Audit Parties of the Forces under Internal Financial Adviser of the respective Forces, the statutory audit is carried out by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) through the respective Accountants General.

9.39 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the inspection reports indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Unit / Organisations and efforts are made by these Units / Organisations to settle the observations. C&AG through its Report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paras against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by MHA.

9.40 In order to promptly settle the audit paras, the status of pendency is monitored at the highest level on quarterly basis where representatives of DG (Audit) are also invited in the meeting. The receipt and liquidations of audit paras is a continuous process. As on January 1, 2005, there were 12 such audit paras pending in this Ministry. During the period, January to December 31, 2005, 14 new paras were received bringing the total to 26. Out of this, 16 paras have been settled during the period leaving a balance of 10 such paras as on December 31, 2005.

9.41 The number of outstanding objections / IR paras in respect of all organisations under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs as on January 1, 2005 was 3,638. During the period from January to December 31, 2005, the total number of

audit objections / paras settled and received were 1,586 and 1,352 respectively. Thus, as on January 1, 2006, the number of outstanding objections was 3,404. To monitor the progress of settlement of these IR paras / objections, ad-hoc committees have been constituted in the Ministry. The position in respect of each organisation is at **Annex XII**.

9.42 A summary of important audit observation pertaining to this Ministry and made available by the C&AG and the latest status of that observation is at **Annex XIII** and **XIV**, respectively.

GENDER BUDGETING

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

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

- Day Care Centre and Creches for the children of women employees at 12 places where women personnel are deployed;
- Health Centre for women;
- Nutritional Care and Advisory Centre;
- Dress Designing Centre;
- Women's Hostels at static locations of women forces;
- Improvised services necessary for functioning women personnel; and
- Conducting Gender Sensitisation Courses.

9.44 CRPF has made a Budget Estimate of Rs. 6.14 crore for the year 2005-2006 for implementation of the above schemes. An amount of Rs. 6.00 crore has been earmarked for schemes benefiting women in BE 2006-07.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

9.45 Family Welfare Centres at Reserve Battalions and Training Institutions have been set up exclusively for the benefit of women at (i) Mundali (Orissa), (ii) Bhilai (Chhattisgarh) and (iii) Barwaha (M.P.). These family Welfare Centres are specifically for women to learn new skills and augment their family income by earning through activities like stitching, handicrafts, production of food items, etc. A budget provision of Rs. 0.95 crore has been made for this in BE 2005-06. An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakh has been projected in BE 2006-07 by CISF for Family Welfare Centres.

Bureau of Police Research and Development

9.46 A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakh in BE 2005-06 has been made for schemes benefiting women. Rs. 2.30 lakh has been incurred so far for two courses on 'Human Rights vis-à-vis Crime Against Women' conducted at Central Detective Training Schools, Chandigarh and Kolkata and three workshops on 'Trafficking in Persons and Role of Police' organised at Delhi, Hyderabad and Mumbai. Rs. 18.59 lakh has been earmarked in BE 2006-07 for the following schemes benefiting women:

- research study;
- research study on the impact of vocational programmes on the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners in the States of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh on contrast sampling basis;
- award of Junior Research Fellowships for doctoral work in Police Science and Criminology as per the guidelines laid down by the UGC;
- courses on Crime Against Women and Juvenile Justice at Central
Detective Training Schools under BPR&D;
- seminar-cum-workshop on 'Trafficking of Persons' and 'Role of Police in the country';
- Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme – Publication of Hindi books; and
- provision for common room with facilities for the women staff of BPR&D.

ANNEXES

ANNEX-I

MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES & JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Shri Shivraj V. Patil

HOME MINISTER

MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri Manik Rao H. Gavit

Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal

Shri S. Regupathy

Shri V.K. Duggal

HOME SECRETARY

Dr. D.K. Sankaran (up to 27.02.06)

SECRETARY (Border Management)

Shri Anil Chowdhry (up to 31.08.05)

SECRETARY (IS)

Shri K.P. Singh (up to 02.11.05)

SPECIAL SECRETARIES

Shri A.K. Mitra (up to 27.02.06)

Dr. G.S Rajagopal (since 01.03.06)

Shri N .A. Viswanathan

ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES

Shri P.V. Bhide

Shri R. S. Sirohi (since 16.01.06)

Shri A.K. Srivastava

JOINT SECRETARIES

Shri A.K. Jain (up to 11.10.05)

Shri Ashim Khurana

Shri B.A. Coutinho (since 23.11.05)

Ms. Bhamathi Balasubramanian (since 6.1.06)

Shri D.S. Mishra

Shri Dinesh Singh

Shri H.R. Singh

Shri H.S. Brahma

Dr. K.S. Sugathan

Shri L.C. Goyal

Ms. Mitali Sen Gavai

Shri Navin Verma (since 12.9.05)

Shri R. Bhattacharya

Shri Rajiv Agarwal

Shri Rakesh (up to 2.1.06)

Shri R.K. Singh (up to 12.7.05)

Shri S.K.Chattopadhyay

Shri V .N. Gaur

Shri V.K. Saxena (since 9.1.06)

Shri Yashwant Raj

Ref: Chapter-I, Para No. 1.5

ANNEX-II**VIOLENT INCIDENTS AND THE CASUALTIES IN THE NORTH EASTERN REGION****STATE-WISE SECURITY SITUATION DURING THE YEARS 2004 AND 2005.**

Head	ASSAM		TRIPURA		NAGALAND		MANIPUR	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Incidents	267	398	212	115	186	192	478	554
Extremists Killed	104	74	51	21	55	70	134	202
Security Forces Killed	17	07	46	11	-	01	36	50
Civilians Killed	194	173	67	28	42	28	88	158

Head	MEGHALAYA		ARUNACHAL PRADESH		MIZORAM	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Incidents	47	37	41	32	03	04
Extremists Killed	22	23	35	15	03	-
Security Forces Killed	08	-	02	01	01	-
Civilians Killed	17	01	06	03	-	02

(Reference : Chapter II, Para No. 2.52)

ANNEX - III

**Status of Fencing and flood-lighting on Indo-Pak Border
(till January 31, 2006)**

FENCING

Name of the State	Total length of border (in Km.)	Total length of border sanctioned to be fenced (in Km.)	Length of the border fenced so far (in Km.)	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced (in Km.)
Punjab	553	461	462.45*	---
Rajasthan	1037	1056.63*	1048.27#	---
Jammu International border	210	180	177	3
Gujarat	508	310	100	210

* Length is more due to topography
Feasible Length

FLOODLIGHTING

Name of the State	Total length of border (in Km.)	Total length of border sanctioned to be floodlit (in Km.)	Length of the border floodlit so far (in Km.)	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit (in Km.)
Punjab	553	460.72	460.72	---
Rajasthan	1037	1022.80	1022.80	---
Jammu International border	210	195.80	87	108.80
Gujarat	508	310	98	212

(Reference: Chapter III, Para No. 3.6)

ANNEX – IV**Status of Construction of Fencing on Indo-Bangladesh Border****(Length in Km)**

Name of State	Border Length	Fencing in Phase-I (completed)	Fencing in Phase-II (sanctioned)	Achievements (till January 31, 2006)
West Bengal	2216.7	507	1021	629.29
Assam	263	149.294	71.5	16.117
Meghalaya	443	198.06	201	99.67
Tripura	856	---	736	505.498
Mizoram	318	---	400	24.84
TOTAL	4096.7	854.354	2429.5	1275.415

(Reference: Chapter III, Para No. 3.7)

ANNEX - V**AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNION TERRITORIES**

Sl.No.	Union Territory	Area (in sq. km.)	Population (1991 census)	Population (2001 census)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	2,80,661	3,56,152
2.	Chandigarh	114	6,42,015	9,00,914
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	1,38,477	2,20,490
4.	Daman and Diu	112	1,01,586	1,58,204
5.	Lakshadweep	32	51,707	60,595
6.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	1,483	94,20,644	1,37,82,976
7.	Pondicherry	492	8,07,785	9,74,345
	Total	10,973	1,14,42,875	1,64,53,676

(Reference: Chapter V, Para No. 5.3)

ANNEX - VI

PLAN OUTLAY OF UNION TERRITORIES FOR TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-2007), ANNUAL PLAN 2002-2003, ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04, ANNUAL PLAN 2004-05 AND ANNUAL PLAN 2005-06

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Union Territory	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007	Annual Plan 2002-03	Annual Plan 2003-04	Annual Plan 2004-05	Annual Plan 2005-06 BE 05-06	Annual Plan 2005-06 RE 05-06
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2483.00	402.06	410.00	410.00	498.31	498.31
2.	Chandigarh	1000.00	165.58	168.00	186.36	197.96	187.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	304.00	56.50	56.00	59.11	65.01	65.01
4.	Daman and Diu	245.00	44.92	46.00	53.40	59.30	59.30
5.	Lakshadweep	437.00	92.81	70.00	72.00	82.95	82.95
6.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	23000.00	4703.16	5025.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00
7.	Pondicherry	1906.49	400.00	452.77	461.00	810.00	810.00
	Total	29375.49	5865.03	6227.77	6241.87	6713.53	6702.57

(Reference: Chapter V, Para No: 5.4)

ANNEX - VII

**PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR
SLUM DEVELOPMENT, ROADS & BRIDGES AND OTHER
SCHEMES FOR UNION TERRITORIES FOR THE YEAR 2005-06.**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Union Territory	Slum Development	Roads & Bridges	NSAP including Annapurna	Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls	Tribal Sub-Plan	Urban Dev. Incentive Fund	Externally Aided Projects
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	2.90	0.20	0.3753	2.00	-	-
2.	Chandigarh	1.00	3.47	0.16	0.6210	-	-	-
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.00	1.69	1.15	0.35	-	-	-
4.	Daman and Diu	1.00	1.22	0.05	0.15	0.99	-	-
5.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.09	0.04	0.05	-	-	-
6.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	5.38	43.84	5.67	1.4862	-	22.45	9.00
7.	Pondicherry	1.00	3.60	1.15	0.2240	-	-	3.67
	Total	10.38	56.81	8.42	3.2565	2.99	22.45	12.67

Note:

The ACA for Roads and Bridges for all UTs has been included in the Demand No.88 – Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways.

Pondicherry has also been allocated Special Plan Assistance of Rs.160 crore for (i) Rs.100 crore for Tsunami related re-construction work and (ii) Rs.60 crore for general plan schemes.

(Reference: Chapter V, Para No. 5.5)

ANNEX-VIII

Allocation and Release of Funds from CRF/NCCF during 2005-2006										
(as on February 21, 2006)										
(Rs. in crore)										
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of CRF			Releases from CRF				Releases from NCCF	
		Central Share	State Share	Total	First Instalment		Second Instalment		Amt	Date of Release
					Amt	Date of Release	Amt	Date of Release		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	258.06	86.02	344.08	129.03	08.06.05	129.03	8.11.05	100.00*	6.12.05
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21.23	7.08	28.30	10.62	08.06.05	10.62	16.09.05	68.44	5.5.05
3	Assam	144.79	48.26	193.06	72.39	23.12.05				
4	Bihar	111.69	37.23	148.93	55.85	7.11.05				
5	Chhattisgarh	83.81	27.94	111.75	41.91	8.6.05				
6	Goa	1.58	0.53	2.11	0.79	24.1.06				
7	Gujarat	184.50	61.50	246.00	92.25	4.7.05			304.31	8.7.05 / 29.11.05
8	Haryana	93.28	31.10	124.38	46.64					
9	Himachal Pradesh	75.52	25.17	100.69	37.76	22.2.06	37.76	8.7.05	74.86 38.11x	25.7.05/ 1.12.05 1.12.05x
10	Jammu & Kashmir	64.84	21.61	86.46	32.42	25.7.05	32.42	10.10.05	9.49 # 100.00* 200.28*	25.7.05 10.10.05 13.10.05/ 24.1.06
11	Jharkhand	94.56	31.52	126.07	47.28	3.10.05				
12	Karnataka	86.00	28.67	114.67	43.00	30.5.05	43.00	11.8.05	198.85 160.00 *	11.8.05 /24.8.05 & 29.11.05 16.12.05*
13	Kerala	64.13	21.38	85.51	32.07	8.6.05	32.065	30.8.05	17.935*	30.8.05
14	Madhya Pradesh	190.67	63.56	254.23	95.335	6.7.05				
15	Maharashtra	167.18	55.73	222.90	83.59	9.5.05	83.59	5.8.05	103.07** 554.18	18.7.05** 28.7.05/ 5.8.05/ 29.11.05
16	Manipur	4.17	1.39	5.56	@					
17	Meghalaya	8.47	2.82	11.29	4.235	28.10.05				

Continued.....

18	Mizoram	4.94	1.65	6.58	2.47	14.9.05		
19	Nagaland	2.87	0.96	3.83	1.44	21.6.05		
20	Orissa	226.16	75.39	301.54	113.08	8.6.05	113.08	13.1.06
21	Punjab	109.52	36.51	146.03	54.76	27.7.05		
22	Rajasthan	311.73	103.91	415.64	155.87	9.5.05		
23	Sikkim	13.15	4.38	17.53	6.575	21.6.05	6.575	8.12.05
24	Tamil Nadu	156.81	52.27	209.08	78.41	14.11.05		
							500.00*	29.11.05
							500.00*	21.12.05
							131.91##	16.12.05##
25	Tripura	9.64	3.21	12.85	@			
26	Uttar Pradesh	221.95	73.98	295.94	110.98	5.10.05		
27	Uttaranchal	71.02	23.67	94.69	35.51	8.7.05	35.51	5.12.05
28	West Bengal	176.05	58.68	234.73	88.02	6.1.06	88.03	6.1.06

* Ad-hoc releases ** Released for Drought/Hailstorm ## subsidy to fishermen- Tsunami # Released for heavy snow/avalanches of Feb.'05

@ 1st instalment of Centre's share of CRF for the year of 2005-06 has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilization certificate. x - for airlifting.

\$ (i) **Gujarat**; against ad-hoc release of Rs.500 crore, Rs.304.31 crore was released. (ii) **Himachal Pradesh**; against ad-hoc release of Rs.100 crore, Rs.74.86 crore was released. (iii) **Karnataka**; against ad-hoc release of Rs.357 crore, Rs.198.85 crore was released (iv) **Maharashtra**; against ad-hoc release of Rs.916.41 crore, Rs.554.18 crore was released to the State.

(Reference: Chapter VII, Para No. 7.29)

ANNEX - IX

Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package for the Tsunami affected States/ Union territories.

A. Main land:

(Rs.in crore)

State	From CRF/ NCCF	Other Ministries	Fishing Sector	Fishing Harbour Grant	Housing	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	19.53	13.00	27.66	7.51	-	2.30	70.00
Kerala	84.10	23.21	44.85	34.13	13.07	50.00	249.36
Tamil Nadu	617.20	62.50	441.08	566.47	9.94	650.00	2347.19
Sub Total:-	720.83	98.71	513.59	608.11	23.01	702.30	2666.55
Pondicherry	39.78	2.50	32.01	31.13	0.20	50.00	155.62
Grand Total	760.61	101.21	545.60	639.24	23.21	752.30	2822.17

Note: Includes additional Rs.91.13 crore has been approved under fishery sector. (Rs 84.54 crore- Tamil Nadu, Rs.3.42 crore- Kerala, Rs.1.9 crore to Andhra Pradesh and Rs.2.16 crore to Pondicherry
CRF = Calamity Relief Fund NCCF = National Calamity Contingency Fund.

A. Andaman & Nicobar Islands:

Assistance covered	Amount	Remarks
(A) Assistance as per CRF/NCCF norms	313.19	This includes Rs.15.37 crore from ARWSP out of the budget of Department of Drinking Water Supply.
(B) Assistance covered under norms with relaxation of scale	215.65	This includes 7,500 MT food-rains (rice) under SGRY, valued at Rs. 7.50 crore.
I Assistance covered under norms with a special package		
(i) Revival of economic activity		
(a) Fishermen	15.01	
(b) Agriculture	239.54	
(ii) Rehabilitation of orphans, widows, disabled, unmarried girls	8.60	
(iii) Immediate restoration of administration and infrastructure activity	29.89	
Grand Total	821.88	

ARWSP = Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programmer.

SGRY – Sampooran Grameen Rozgar Yojana.

C. Total Package (A+B): Rs. 3644.05 crore.

(Reference: Chapter VII, Para No. 7.34)

ANNEX - X

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 2003												
India/States/	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
Union territories	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*	24.8	26.4	19.8	8.0	8.7	6.0	16.8	17.8	13.8	60	66	38
Bigger States												
1. Andhra Pradesh	20.4	20.9	19.1	8.0	8.8	5.4	12.5	12.1	13.7	59	67	33
2. Assam	26.3	27.2	18.0	9.1	9.5	5.9	17.2	17.7	12.0	67	70	35
3. Bihar	30.7	31.6	23.4	7.9	8.1	6.0	22.8	23.5	17.4	60	62	49
4. Gujarat	24.6	26.5	20.5	7.6	8.2	6.3	17.0	18.3	14.2	57	65	36
5. Haryana	26.3	27.4	22.3	7.1	7.3	6.2	19.3	20.1	16.1	59	61	49
6. Karnataka	21.8	23.2	18.6	7.2	7.8	5.6	14.6	15.3	13.0	52	61	24
7. Kerala	16.7	16.9	16.0	6.3	6.4	6.1	10.3	10.5	9.9	11	12	10
8. Madhya Pradesh	30.2	32.1	22.5	9.8	10.4	7.1	20.5	21.7	15.3	82	86	55
9. Maharashtra	19.9	20.1	19.4	7.2	8.2	5.6	12.6	11.9	13.9	42	48	32
10. Orissa	23.0	23.5	19.4	9.7	10.2	6.3	13.3	13.3	13.2	83	86	55
11. Punjab	20.6	21.5	17.9	7.0	7.3	6.0	13.6	14.2	11.9	49	53	34
12. Rajasthan	30.3	31.6	24.0	7.6	7.9	6.2	22.7	23.7	17.8	75	78	53
13. Tamil Nadu	18.3	18.8	17.3	7.6	8.5	5.6	10.7	10.2	11.7	43	48	31
14. Uttar Pradesh	31.3	32.2	26.6	9.5	10.1	7.0	21.7	22.2	19.7	76	79	55
15. West Bengal	20.3	22.4	14.0	6.6	6.8	6.2	13.6	15.6	7.8	46	48	34
Smaller States												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	18.9	19.5	12.3	4.7	4.9	2.5	14.2	14.6	9.8	34	35	11
2. Chhatisgarh	25.2	26.8	22.5	8.5	9.5	7.1	16.6	17.3	15.5	70	77	55
3. Goa	13.9	14.3	13.3	8.1	8.9	7.0	5.8	5.4	6.3	16	18	14
4. Jharkhand	26.3	28.5	18.9	8.0	8.7	5.5	18.3	19.8	13.5	51	54	34
5. Himachal Pradesh	20.6	20.9	16.1	7.1	7.3	4.9	13.5	13.6	11.2	49	51	26
6. Jammu & Kashmir	18.6	19.2	15.9	5.7	5.9	5.3	12.9	13.4	10.6	44	46	32
7. Manipur	15.5	16.1	14.1	4.8	4.9	4.4	10.7	11.1	9.7	16	15	19
8. Meghalaya	24.7	26.6	13.8	7.4	8.1	3.4	17.3	18.5	10.4	57	59	44
9. Mizoram	16.0	19.4	11.7	5.1	6.2	3.6	10.9	13.2	8.1	16	18	14
10. Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	11.8	N.A.	N.A.	2.4	N.A.	N.A.	9.5	N.A.	N.A.	16
11. Sikkim	21.9	22.3	13.4	5.0	5.1	4.0	16.9	17.2	9.5	33	33	23
12. Tripura	14.5	14.8	13.2	5.5	5.4	6.0	9.0	9.4	7.2	32	32	31
13. Uttaranchal	17.2	18.9	16.0	6.5	8.6	4.8	10.8	10.3	11.1	41	62	21

Continued.....

Union territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.1	18.1	14.3	5.6	6.4	3.4	11.6	11.8	11.0	18	20	11
2. Chandigarh	14.8	22.4	13.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	11.0	18.4	10.1	19	25	18
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.3	31.2	20.1	6.1	6.4	3.4	24.1	24.8	16.7	54	57	19
4. Daman & Diu	22.4	23.3	21.6	6.6	7.3	6.0	15.8	16.0	15.6	39	41	38
5. Delhi	17.3	21.3	16.8	5.0	5.5	4.9	12.4	15.8	11.9	28	32	28
6. Lakshadweep	19.0	20.1	18.0	5.2	5.0	5.4	13.8	15.1	12.6	26	31	21
7. Pondicherry	17.5	18.0	17.1	6.3	7.7	5.4	11.2	10.3	11.8	24	33	17

*: Excludes Nagaland (Rural) due to part-receipt of returns.
N. A.: Not available due to part-receipt of returns.

Note: Infant mortality rates for Smaller States and Union territories are based on three-year period 2001-2003.

(Reference: Chapter VIII, Para No. 8.60)

ANNEX - XI

**DETAILS OF VIGILANCE/DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE
OFFICES AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2005**

Sl. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non- Gazetted	
		Cases	Officer	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 1.1.2005.	162	161	565	578
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 1.1.2005 to 31.12.2005.	66	64	1,259	1,223
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of upto 31.12.2005.	45	44	1,035	1,001
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 1.1.2006.(1+2-3)	183	181	789	800
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference to serial number-3):				
	(a) Dismissal	3	3	237	244
	(b) Removal	-	-	228	241
	(c) Compulsory retirement	4	4	21	21
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	11	11	64	69
	(e) Withholding of increment	3	3	89	84
	(f) Withholding of promotion	-	-	1	1
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	-	-	25	16
	(h) Censure	3	3	135	97
	(i) Warning	-	-	18	13
	(j) Displeasure	4	4	6	6
	(k) Exoneration	7	7	14	13
	(l) Transfer of cases	-	-	6	6
	(m) Proceedings dropped	4	3	23	23
	(n) Cut in pension	3	3	-	-
	(o) Resignation accepted	3	3	1	1
	(p) Confinement in Unit	-	-	53	59
	(q) Confinement in Q. Guard	-	-	114	107
	(r) Transferred Out	-	-	-	-
	(s) Kept in abeyance	-	-	-	-
	(t) Removal from Instt. Area	-	-	-	-
	(u) Proceedings dropped as per Court orders.	-	-	-	-
	Total (a to u)	45	44	1,035	1,001

(Reference: Chapter IX, Para No. 9.22)

ANNEX - XII

Details of Outstanding Audit Objections					
S. No.	Name of the Organization	Objections outstanding as on December 31, 2004	Objections received during January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005	Objections settled during January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005	Objections outstanding at the end of December 31, 2005
1	Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper)	28	13	6	35
2	Department of Official Language	29	31	14	46
3	Registrar General of India	62	42	38	66
4	Border Security Force	623	327	598	352
5	Central Reserve Police Force	151	80	152	79
6	National Security Guard	53	63	61	55
7	Central Industrial Security Force	158	66	91	133
8	Intelligence Bureau	67	70	64	73
9	SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad	1	0	0	1
10	Assam Rifles	73	16	16	73
11	Indo Tibetan Border Police	50	82	68	64
12	Bureau of Police Research and Development	7	12	10	9
13	National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science	10	0	2	8
14	National Crime Record Bureau	23	22	25	20
15	Lakshadweep	192	51	95	148
16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	733	84	82	735
17	Daman and Diu	70	68	7	131
18	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	113	24	32	105
19	Chandigarh	1195	301	225	1271
	Total	3638	1352	1586	3404
(Reference: Chapter IX, Para No. 9.41)					

ANNEX - XIII**OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBSERVATION/PARA OF C&AG AND
A.T.R.****Audit Observation/Para****Central Para Military Forces****I. UNINTENDED SUBSIDY TO STATES/PSUS:**

Despite their assurance, Ministry failed to rectify deficiencies in the system of recovery of outstanding dues from State Governments and public sector undertakings for deployment of Central Para Military Forces resulting in outstanding dues of Rs.2399.55 crore. The delay has resulted in Rs.372.38 crore due from 26 PSUs becoming irrecoverable.

(Para No.9.1 of Report No.2 of 2005)

Transaction Audit Observations

(Reference: Chapter IX, Para No. 9.42)

ANNEX - XIV

**STATEMENT INDICATING THE STATUS OF AUDIT PARA
PERTAINING TO MHA AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2005**

S. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministries/Deptts.	Present Status
1.	9.1 of Report	Unintended No.2 of 2005	MHA subsidy to State/ PSUs	A draft Action Taken Note (Police Division) (ATN) was submitted to the office of the DG (Audit) for vetting. The same has been returned by them on December 8, 2005 with some observations which are being rectified by the Police Division of M.H.A.
(Reference: Chapter IX, Para No. 9.42)				



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**