

2003-04

annual report



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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**



**ANNUAL REPORT
2003-2004**

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

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Overview

1.1 The overall internal security and law & order situation in the country remained largely under control during the year 2003-04. However, Pak-sponsored cross-border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir, insurgency-related violence in some North-Eastern States, violence perpetrated by naxalite elements in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand and sporadic ethnic/communal/caste violence in certain parts of the country continued to remain areas of concern.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1.2 The overall level of violence during 2003-04 was broadly comparable to that of 2002-03. The number of incidents and the number of civilians, security forces personnel and terrorists killed in those incidents during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 were as under:-

Number of	2002-03	2003-04
Incidents	3860	3362
Civilians Killed	994	753
Security Forces Personnel Killed	433	326
Terrorists Killed	1536	1491

1.3 Terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir alone has taken a toll of about 34,000 lives since 1990, including more than 12,000 innocent civilians and about 18,000 terrorists. Besides, it has caused

enormous damage to the Kashmiri people, their age-old syncretic culture and to the economy of the State.

1.4 The main planks of the Government's multi-pronged strategy to tackle terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir continue to be –

- (a) directly countering terrorism through security measures undertaken by Jammu & Kashmir Police and Security Forces;
- (b) accelerated economic development, improved provision of services and good governance to maintain satisfaction level among the people of Jammu & Kashmir;
- (c) willingness to talk with people of Jammu & Kashmir, specially those who eschew the path of violence; and
- (d) deepening the political process through elections at all prescribed levels and encouraging open political debate.

1.5 As part of the integrated approach to combat terrorism in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the Central Government has been taking several measures to offset the adverse impact of terrorism on general public with emphasis on planned and balanced regional development, building/

CHAPTER I

strengthening physical and social infrastructure and improving productive potential of the State. In pursuance of the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Security, the Deputy Prime Minister met delegation of All Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC) led by Maulana Abbas Ansari on January 22, 2004. Both sides agreed that step by step approach should lead to resolution of all outstanding issues relating to Jammu & Kashmir, with APHC delegation committing itself to enlargement of dialogue process to cover all regions of Jammu & Kashmir and concerns of all communities and the Government reiterating its concern to safeguard the security of all people and prevent violation of their rights. The second meeting was also held in March 26, 2004, in a cordial atmosphere in which there was a frank exchange of views and review of progress made since the first meeting.

NORTH EAST

1.6 The North-Eastern States have been affected by insurgency for quite some time now. Militant activities of various underground groups and ethnic divisions have kept the conditions disturbed in several areas of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura, as well as in some areas of Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. Presence of a long and porous border and a very inhospitable terrain have facilitated movement of militant groups as also inflow of illegal arms into the region, besides large scale influx of illegal migrants into the country. Inadequate economic development and employment opportunities in the region have also fueled induction of neo-literate youth into militancy. Pak-ISI has also been assisting the militancy in the region.

1.7 The strategy adopted by the Government to improve the situation in the North East includes accelerated infrastructural development, stress on employment, good governance and decentralization, building friendly relations with neighbouring countries, willingness to meet and discuss legitimate grievances of the people and the resolve not to tolerate violence. To assist the State Governments to combat militancy, units of Central Police Forces and Army have been deployed in the aid of civilian authorities in the insurgency affected States. While the deployment charges for Central Police Force units in Assam are presently levied at 10% of the normal charges, the other six North-Eastern States are totally exempt from such charges. The Central Government is also implementing schemes of reimbursement of security-related expenditure to the States seriously affected by insurgency and modernisation of State Police Forces. Under the latter scheme, Assam, Manipur and Tripura would get 100% assistance, while the remaining States would get 75% assistance. The other measures aimed at curbing militancy include declaration of major militant groups as unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, declaration of certain areas as Disturbed Areas under the Armed Forces (Special Areas) Act, 1958 and implementation of 100% Centrally-funded surrender and rehabilitation scheme, aimed at weaning away persons who have strayed onto the path of militancy and now find themselves trapped in it.

NAXAL VIOLENCE

1.8 Naxal violence continues to pose a serious challenge to internal security in the country. Presently,

55 districts in 9 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are afflicted with naxalism. Naxal outfits have laid special emphasis on militarization of their fighting formations by acquiring new technology, particularly relating to fabrication and firing mechanism for improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and weapons. The naxal outfits continue to augment their armed strength by embarking on extensive induction of misguided youth into their formation.

1.9 The Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to tackle the problem of naxal violence which include, inter alia, modernisation and strengthening of State Police Forces, long-term deployment of Central Police Forces, intensified intelligence-based well-coordinated anti-naxal operations, removal of socio-cultural alienation of the people, focussed attention on development and public grievances redressal system and creation of local resistance groups at grass root levels.

1.10 Recognising that the menace of naxal violence has to be tackled on both security and development fronts, the Ministry continues to focus attention of the State Governments on ensuring integrated development of the affected districts of the States. At the initiative of the Ministry, the Planning Commission has included all the naxal violence affected 55 districts under Backward District Initiative (BDI) component so as to fill the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure in these areas. The scheme provides for an additionality of Rs. 15 crore per year per district for a period of three years. This works out to Rs. 2475 crore which amount, if properly utilised, will help accelerate the process of development in these districts.

1.11 Keeping in view the overall dimensions of naxalite extremism in the aforementioned States, a high level coordination centre, headed by the Union Home Secretary and with Chief Secretaries and DsGP of Police of these States as its members meets every six months and reviews and coordinates steps taken by the States to check naxalite activities. The last meeting of the Coordination Centre was held on March 19, 2004 at New Delhi, where it was decided to deploy 23 battalions of CRPF on long-term basis (3-5 years) in naxal affected areas to undertake intensive, focussed and coordinated intelligence-based anti-naxal operations jointly with the State Police Forces.

ISI ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

1.12 Pakistan has consistently used terrorism and covert action as an instrument of State policy against India. It has recruited, trained, financed, armed and infiltrated terrorists in India and has provided sanctuary to anti-Indian elements. It has also sought to promote disaffection among the Indian people towards the State with a view to destabilizing the country.

1.13 The main focus of ISI strategy includes intensification of proxy war in a wide area from Jammu & Kashmir to North East, further strengthening the strategic alliance between Kashmiri militants and international terrorist groups, focus on planned and coordinated attacks by militant outfits on security forces, in-depth and comprehensive use of India's immediate neighbourhood for executing its plans, subversion, indoctrination and training of vulnerable sections of the society, espionage, targeting of economic

infrastructure, destabilizing the economy of the country by circulating fake currency notes, etc.

1.14 The Government has adopted a coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of ISI by strengthening border management to check illegal cross border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery, close interaction between different agencies of the Centre and State Governments, neutralizing plans of militants and anti-national elements by coordinated action, modernisation and upgradation of State Police Forces and Security Forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication systems, etc.

1.15 As a result of the coordinated action between the Central intelligence agencies and the State Police Forces, 104 Pak-backed terrorist modules have been busted in various parts of the country leading to arrest of 140 persons and killing of 34 terrorists in the last three years.

FENCING AND FLOOD-LIGHTING OF BORDERS

1.16 The Group of Ministers, in their report on reforming the National security system had recommended creation of a separate Department of Border Management in the Ministry of Home Affairs to pay focussed attention to the issues relating to border management. In pursuance of this, a Department of Border Management within the Ministry of Home Affairs was created on January 6, 2004.

1.17 On Indo-Pak border, out of the total length of 2003 Kms of border to be fenced, 1641 Kms of border has already been fenced. The

construction of fencing and flood-lighting in Punjab and Rajasthan has been completed except in certain non-feasible areas. In Gujarat sector, 66 Kms of road/embankment, 26 Kms of fencing and 48 Kms of flood lighting has been completed out of 310 Kms sanctioned. In Jammu sector, the work is progressing as per schedule and would be completed by the target date of March, 2006. So far, 110 Kms of fencing and 80 Kms of flood lighting work has already been completed out of 180 Kms and 196 Kms sanctioned, respectively.

1.18 On Indo-Bangladesh border, out of total length of 3287 Kms sanctioned for fencing, 1502 Kms has already been fenced. Similarly, out of 3663 Kms of roads to be constructed, work has been completed on 2670 Kms of roads.

1.19 For effective management of Indo-Nepal border, Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed and all the State Governments having borders with Nepal have been requested to send action plan for strengthening policing intelligence infrastructure. It has also been decided to deploy SSB on Indo-Bhutan border on a full time basis.

1.20 In pursuance of the recommendations of the Group of Ministers regarding greater use of high technology surveillance systems for effective border management, the border guarding forces have identified the class and makes of surveillance equipment to be deployed on international borders of the country.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

1.21 Through an amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules,

1961, 'Disaster Management' was transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2002. A complete change of approach has been brought out after the transfer of work to MHA. The focus is now on prevention, mitigation and preparedness to ensure that in the event of a calamity striking, casualties are kept to the minimum and post-calamity response is professional and better organised. For this purpose, a strategic roadmap has been framed. Concerted mitigation measures have been initiated. A National Earthquake Mitigation Project (NEMP) and a National Cyclone Mitigation Project (NCMP) have been drawn and appraised by the Planning Commission. A project has also been taken up covering 17 States and 169 districts which are multi-hazard prone for special assistance for (a) drawing up State, District, Block and Village disaster management plans, (b) drawing up District, Block and Village disaster management teams, and (c) setting up of Control Rooms/Emergency Operation Centres.

1.22 Eight battalions of Central Police Forces have been set apart for being converted into Specialist Response Teams. 16 teams have already been trained for response in complex disasters. In all, 144 teams are being trained. Out of these, 72 teams will be trained for response to nuclear, biological and chemical emergencies. The States have been advised to set up their own specialist teams.

1.23 A nation-wide web-based inventory of specialised equipment required for emergency/disaster response, called India Disaster Resources Network, has been put into place. This gives the location of specific equipment, specialised resources as well as the controlling authority for that resource so that it can be mobilized for response in shortest possible time.

1.24 A proposal for setting up a National Emergency Management Authority is under process. The proposal, inter alia, includes setting up a National Emergency Management Authority, sanction of three fully containerized mobile hospitals and sanction of equipment for Specialist Response Teams.

MULTI-PURPOSE NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD SCHEME

1.25 In order to create a system of individual identification of the citizens of the country, a scheme for preparation of a National Register of Indian Citizens and issue of Multi-purpose National Identity Cards based on this Register to the Indian citizens is under consideration. The system not only envisages preparation of a National Register of Indian Citizens and providing a unique identity number to each citizen of the country but also calls for continuous updating of this Register by linking it to the system of registration of births and deaths. The system further envisages complete computerisation and linking of the Registers at the sub-district, district and national level.

1.26 A pilot project on the scheme has been initiated in April, 2003 in a few selected sub-districts of 13 States and Union territories, namely, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Uttranchal, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Delhi covering a total population of 30.5 lakh. The pilot project is expected to be completed by December, 2004. The experience/lessons drawn from the pilot project would be taken into account while implementing the scheme in the entire country.

1.27 To provide legal sanction for the Multi-purpose National Identity Card Scheme, the Citizenship Act, 1955 has been amended and a specific section on registration of citizens and issuing cards has been included in the Act. The Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 have been notified on December 10, 2003.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP

1.28 Following the recommendations made by the High-level Committee on Indian Diaspora on measures for a constructive relationship with them, the Citizenship Act, 1955 has been amended so as to promote overseas citizenship within the fabric of the Citizenship Act. Citizens of 16 specified countries have been included for overseas citizenship which is planned as registration of persons of Indian origin as overseas citizens of India. However, such PIOs registered as overseas citizens of India will not be entitled to exercise electoral franchise and will not be inducted into civil and defence services except by special order of the Central Government. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003, duly passed by the Parliament, has been notified on January 8, 2004. The Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2004 have also been notified on March 26, 2004.

MODERNISATION OF CENTRAL POLICE FORCES

1.29 To effectively meet the challenges put forth by cross-border terrorism and continued militancy in certain parts of the country, a five-year modernisation plan for six Central Police Forces under MHA was approved in February, 2002 with

an outlay of Rs.3470 crore with a view to ensuring that these Forces have superior weaponry, communication equipments, surveillance equipments, mobility, etc. vis-à-vis their adversaries. Rs. 1080 crore has been spent by these Forces till March 31, 2004 on modernisation.

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES

1.30 The scheme is under implementation since 1969-70 to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in modernisation their Police Forces. The objective of the scheme is to equip the State Police Forces adequately to enable them to effectively tackle threats to internal security, growing terrorism/extremism/communal and ethnic disturbances/ organised crimes and to reduce the dependence of States on Central Police Forces/ Army for maintenance of law and order. Keeping in view the difficulties expressed by the States to contribute their matching share towards implementation of the scheme, the scheme has been revised on October 22, 2003. The revised scheme includes change in funding pattern after grouping the States into three categories, namely, A, B1 and B2, on the basis of threats from insurgency/naxalite militancy/cross-border terrorism being faced by the States. Direct procurement of critical items by the Union Government, entrusting construction activities of Police buildings to Central Construction agencies, if need be, etc. are some of the other important features of the revised scheme. The existing 50:50 cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State Governments has been done away with, and provisions for 100%, 75% and 60% Central funding to States falling in categories A, B1 and B2 category, respectively, have been made. □

MANDATE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

CHAPTER II

2.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs discharges certain vitally important responsibilities that are becoming increasingly onerous and complex. 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. At the same time, article 355 of the Constitution casts a duty on the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and 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 maintenance of security, peace and harmony without trampling upon the constitutional rights of the States.

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

- (a) Department of Internal Security, dealing with Police, Law and Order and Rehabilitation;
- (b) Department of States, dealing with Centre-State Relations, Inter-State

Relations, Union territories and Freedom Fighters’ Pension;

- (c) Department of Official Language, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to Official Language and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963;
- (d) 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.; and
- (e) Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs, dealing with the constitutional provisions with respect to the State of Jammu & Kashmir and all other matters relating to the State excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned.
- (f) Department of Border Management dealing with management of borders including coastal borders.

2.3 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 Home Secretary and are inter-linked.

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

2.5 The list of existing Divisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs, indicating major areas of their responsibility, is given below

CS Division

The Division deals with Central -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.

Internal Security Division

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

Police Division

The Division functions as the cadre controlling authority of IPS officers and also deals with all matters relating to Central Police Forces, including their deployment.

UT Division

The Division deals with all legislative and Constitutional matters relating to Union territories including Delhi; it also functions as the cadre controlling authority of AGMU cadre of IPS/IAS as also DANICS/DANIPS. It is also responsible for over-seeing the crime situation in UTs.

NE Division

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.

J&K Division

The Division deals with the Constitutional matters including article 370 and general policy matters in respect of J&K and terrorism/ militancy in that State; it is also responsible for implementation of the PM's Package for J&K.

Foreigners Division

The Division deals with all matters relating to Foreigners Act and Passport (Entry into India) Act, Registration of Foreigners Act, the Citizenship Act and the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act. It also controls Bureau of Immigration.

Freedom Fighters & Rehabilitation Division

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 Srilankan and Tibetan refugees.

Human Rights Division

The Division deals with matters relating to the Protection of Human Rights Act and also matters relating to national integration and Ayodhya Affairs.

Disaster Management Division

This newly created Division is responsible for coordination of relief measures in the event of natural calamities and man-made disasters (except draught and epidemics).

Border Management Division

This Division, set up recently, deals with all matters relating to management of borders.

Police Modernisation Division

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

Policy Planning Division

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

Finance Division

The Division is responsible for formulating, operating and controlling the budget of the Ministry under the Integrated Finance Scheme.

Security Division

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

Judicial Division

The Division deals with all matters relating to the legislative aspects of the IPC/CrPC and the Commission of Inquiry Act; it also handles matters relating to the State legislations to the extent these legislations require the assent of the President under the Constitution.

Administration Division

The Division is responsible for handling all administrative matters of the Ministry of Home Affairs and also deals with matters relating to Table of Precedence, Padma Awards, Flag Code, Insult to National Honour Act and Secretariat Security Organisation.

2.6 Information relating to Ministers, Secretary, Special Secretary, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries holding positions in the Ministry of Home Affairs (excluding the Department of Official Language) as on March 31, 2004 is given in Annexure-I.

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CHAPTER III

SITUATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR (J&K)

Historical Perspective

3.1 Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) became an integral part of the Indian Union on Oct. 26, 1947 when the then ruler of the State, Raja Hari Singh, unconditionally signed the instrument of accession in accordance with the legal framework in terms of which the Princely States of British India could accede either to India or to Pakistan. The instrument of accession was common for all Princely States of British India including J&K. The prescribed legal framework did not envisage ratification of such accession by the people of the Princely state.

3.2 India, since its independence, has been a vibrant, secular democracy providing to the people of all its states, including J&K, free and equal participation in political life and governance. Pakistan's refusal to accept the State's accession to India led it to launch an armed aggression in 1947 resulting in the forcible occupation of a part of the State that still remains under its illegal control. Pakistan's non-acceptance of the reality and its ambition to wrest Jammu and Kashmir from India by force led to wars in 1965 and 1971 between the two countries.

INTERNAL SECURITY

3.3 Since the initiation of terrorism in J&K in 1989-90, the people of J&K have voted in Parliamentary elections in 1996, 1998 and 2004, elections to the State Assembly in 1996 and 2002 and in Panchayat Elections in 2000 despite terrorist's threats and calls for boycott of elections. The UN Resolutions calling for the will of the people to be ascertained are no longer tenable because Pakistan has not fulfilled the precondition of withdrawal from the territory occupied by it through aggression. The UN Resolution had called for a ceasefire and withdrawal of all Pakistani regulars and irregulars from the territory of the erstwhile Princely State of J&K, to be followed (once United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan had certified full Pakistani withdrawal) by a reduction of Indian forces to a level sufficient to maintain law and order and public order. Only on full compliance of the above conditions, the wishes of the people was to be ascertained. Not only that, Pakistan still continues to occupy the territory illegally captured (and has even ceded a part of it to China), it has attempted to alter the status quo by force of wars in 1965 and 1971. By a subsequent (Shimla) agreement of 1972, India and Pakistan agreed that the issue of J&K, along with other issues, would be addressed bilaterally. As such, Pakistan has no right to invoke the resolutions.

Government Policy on Jammu & Kashmir

3.4 The Government is pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Accordingly, the Centre's four-pronged strategy being implemented jointly with the State Government continues to comprise: -

- proactively tackling of cross border terrorism with the help of the security forces whose tactics and deployment are kept dynamic to match changing ground realities;
- accelerated economic development, improved provision of services and employment opportunities, etc. in J&K so as to raise the satisfaction levels of the people in the State;
- deepening the political process through regular elections at all levels and encouraging political debate, and
- willingness to talk with all such people or groups within J&K who eschew the path of violence with a view to redressing the genuine grievances of the people of J&K.

Profile of Terrorism in J&K

3.5 Post September 11, 2001, Pakistan's response to mounting international pressure to end all kinds of cross-border terrorism has been waxing and waning commensurate with its internal and external compulsions. Pakistan has not yet abandoned exporting cross border terrorism as an instrument of State Policy to achieve the so-called

unfinished agenda of partition. In more than one ways Pakistan still retains an undiminished capability to control the levels of cross-border terrorism emanating from its soil and to calibrate it to suit its advantage. Most of earlier restrictions imposed on terrorist outfits by Pakistan have been gradually rolled back this year. Consequently, most of the parameters indicative of cross-border terrorism such as infiltration levels, terrorist violence, communications, funding, etc. have started approaching the levels of previous year.

3.6 Terrorism in J&K has been the cause for the loss of about 33000 lives over the last one-decade or so. The terrorist outfits sponsored by Pak ISI have caused enormous sufferings and damage to Kashmiri people, their culture and the economy of the State. A total number of 59864 terrorist incidents occurred since inception and until March 31, 2004, which has claimed 11945 civilians' lives. 3882 Security Forces personnel have been killed while enforcing the rule of law in J&K. A total number of 17820 terrorists have also been killed including 3396(till Feb.29, 2004) foreign terrorists. However, infiltration of foreign mercenaries in J&K continues leading to mindless violence against soft targets, specially minorities and other vulnerable sections of the society. With dwindling support base among the locals, foreign mercenaries have been the main striking force constituting around 60-70 percent of the estimated presence of around 3,500 terrorists in J&K. The local terrorists have either been marginalized or inveigled into supporting the ruthless foreign elements that sustain terrorism under the direction of Pak ISI.

3.7 Installation of democratic Government in 2002, popularly elected amidst a crescendo of

terror orchestrated by the terrorists in J&K, was a big setback to Pakistan's game plan. Since then, terrorist outfits, at the behest of their mentor, have continued to spread terror and violence in a bid to trample upon the people's yearning for peace and prosperity.

3.8 The statement below, giving summary of number of incidents, civilians, security Forces personnel and terrorists killed during 1990 to 2004 (March, 31) illustrates the unrestrained spate of continued violence perpetrated by terrorist outfits in J&K:-

J&K - TERRORISM RELATED STATISTICS (TERRORISTS ACTIVITIES IN J&K SINCE 1990)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Since ** 1990 to 2004**
No. of Incidents	4158	3765	4817	5247	5829	5938	5014	3420	2932	3071	3074	4522	4038	3401	638	59864
Civilians Killed	461	382	634	747	820	1031	1341	971	889	873	847	996	1008*	795	150*	11945*
SFs Killed	155	173	189	198	200	237	184	193	236	355	397	536	453	314	62	3882
Terrorists Killed	550	844	819	1310	1596	1332	1209	1075	999	1082	1520	2020	1707	1494	263	17820 +
Foreign Terrorists killed	14	12	14	90	122	85	139	197	319	305	436	625	508	470	60***	3396

*Includes Members of VDCs & SPOs

**Upto March 31, 2004

+Including Foreign Terrorist

*** upto Feb., 2004

3.9 Month-wise break up of the figures relating to the number of incidents and civilians, security force personnel & terrorists killed in 1999 to 2003 and 2004 (upto March 31) is at **Annexure-II**

3.10 Additional information in regard to recovery of arms and explosives from terrorists/militants and destruction of property by terrorists, during the period 1990 to 2004 (up to March 31) is at **Annexure-III, IV and V**, respectively.

Counter Measures to deal with Cross-border Terrorism

3.11 To contain cross border terrorism perpetrated by the Pak ISI in Jammu & Kashmir, the Central Government, conjointly with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, inter-alia, strengthening border management to check infiltration; pro-active action against terrorists within J&K; gearing up intelligence machinery; greater functional integration through an institutional frame-work of Operations Groups

and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at various levels; improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces and action as per law against over ground supporters of the terrorists. Specific measures taken include strengthening of the counter-terrorist grid, strengthening and modernization of J&K Police, vitalization of Village Defence Committees, launching of pinpointed counter-terrorist operations based on actionable intelligence, strengthening of security cover for areas inhabited by minorities including Sikhs and checking infiltration through improved border management.

3.12 The State Police, in consultation with other security forces, have also evolved certain standard practices for the field units for responding appropriately and effectively to suicide attacks. The strategies, tactics and dynamic deployment to counter the terrorists are constantly reviewed, refined and monitored in the Unified Headquarters and in Operation Groups at various levels in the State so as to meet the ever-changing challenges being thrown up by the terrorists. Appropriate strategies including those for checking infiltration, protection of remote, scattered and minority populations, as well as of vital installations and religious places, and for intelligence based operations against terrorist etc. are formulated and refined from time to time.

Security Situation in J&K in the Year 2003–2004: an Assessment

3.13 In 2002, the total numbers of terrorist related violent incidents were 4038, which claimed the lives of 1008 civilians and 453 security forces personnel. The terrorism related statistics indicates that 2002 showed some improvement over 2001.

3.14 In the calendar year 2003, there was a slight decline in the number of terrorist incidents except during July-Aug.'03 in comparison to last years' corresponding period. During the year 2003 a total numbers of 3401 terrorist incidents of violence have occurred, which claimed lives of 795 civilians and 314 Security Forces Personnel. On the other hand, 1494 terrorists were killed during this period, which includes 470 foreign terrorists.

3.15 In the calendar year 2002, the daily average of terrorist incidents fluctuated around 11. In the calendar year 2003, there was slight decline

in daily average of terrorist incidents (around 9.3) and also in other terrorism related parameters. However, during first three months of 2004, the daily average was around 6.6. The number of incidents of grenades throwing has gone up considerably and the use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) by terrorist continues to remain significant during current calendar year. The security situation in J&K is delicately poised at the moment and indications are that the Pak mentors would continue to use the level of cross-border terrorism by calibrating and escalating terrorist violence in J&K aimed at extracting concessions and influencing ongoing Indo-Pak Talks.

Comparative Daily Average of Terrorist Incidents

Year/Months	2002	2003	Jan. to March, 2004
No. of terrorist incidents (avg. per day)	11	9.3 (approx.)	6.6

3.16 Statistics apart, there has been a welcome change in the current public perception about the over all environment which is far more relaxed than in the yesteryears, as is demonstrated by the following indicators:-

- Heavy rush of tourists numbering 191164 to Kashmir Valley during the calendar year 2003 (182205 domestic and 8959 foreigners) as compared to 25,881 (23370 domestic and 2511 foreigners) during the entire calendar year 2002. In fact, these figures are the

highest since the Kargil incursion of 1999. Similar trends have continued during first three months of this year.

- Overwhelming response to Shri Amar Nathji Yatra and pilgrimage to Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine;
- Record number of pilgrims (40,000 to 50,000) visiting Kheerbhawani, Srinagar in 2003
- The picnic spots/gardens/tourist places especially in Kashmir Valley have once again been full of tourists; movement of traffic and markets staying open till late in the evening;
- Altogether tourists numbering 5848790 (domestic) and 24377 (foreigners) had visited the State, thus, setting an all time high record in the calendar year 2003.
- Overwhelming public response to visit of HE President of India, Hon'ble Prime Minister and other prominent Opposition and ruling party leaders, whenever visited to the state of J&K including as part of campaigning for Parliament elections 2004 related meetings etc.
- Holding of a large number of Conferences in Srinagar.

3.17 Amidst the rising hope a breakthrough in the ongoing Indo-Pak talks, steps have been taken for progressive restoration of normal diplomatic and cultural ties with the expectation for preparing grounds for a meaningful dialogue. Cessation of cross border terrorism by the neighbouring country is not only desirable but essential for facilitating

conducive atmosphere for talks in the prevailing security scenario. While public ennuï against violence and tactics of terrorism and yearning for an end to terrorist violence continues to hold firm and the revival of tourism is greatly welcomed, there is also an expectation that if the dialogue process is sincerely revived and pursued, this transient peace may become more concrete and something positive may emerge.

Intensity and pattern of terrorists related violence in 2003 and 2004 (upto march 31)

3.18 From January to April 2003, terrorists related violence showed decline as usual due to prolonged harsh winter and closure of posses forcing terrorists to go on defensive. In an attempt to bolster their sagging morale, terrorist outfits carried out a few suicide attacks and the massacre of innocent civilians at Nadimarg on 23/24, March 2003.

3.19 During May to August, though there was a marginal decrease in terrorist initiated violence, a large number of civilians were killed, mainly due to grenade attacks and IED blasts. Terrorists targeted pilgrims at Katra enroute to Vaishno Devi on July 21, 2003.

3.20 The general scenario related to militancy remained active in Districts Poonch, Rajouri and Udhampur in the Kashmir Valley due to movement/ concentration of armed terrorists. Terrorists resorted to killing of civilians suspected by them to be informers of Security Forces.

3.21 The month of May-August did not witness much violence against Security forces (SFs) except

suicide attack on Army Camp, Sujwan (28.6.2003) and Tanda Camp (22.7.2003) in the wake of sustained counter-terrorist SF operations, which claimed substantial number of casualties on the terrorist side. The Security Forces continued to exert pressure on terrorist by engaging them in frequent encounters.

3.22 After the killing of the terrorist leader Gazi Baba, the frequency of suicide attacks against security forces has been raised by fundamentalist terrorist outfits like LeT, JeM, HM, etc. Around September 15, 2003, a spurt in terrorist violence in J&K was directed to boost the sagging morale of terrorist cadre and to score as much as possible, in tune with the past trends, prior to winter season. Some incidents including killing of counter insurgent Kuka Parray and others had contributed to a sense of fear amongst people at a time when their mindset was showing a discernible change. However, strong administration action like killing of 204 terrorists during Sept. 2003 and onwards including death of some top terrorist operatives, made a dent in terrorist ranks and arrested the trend of increasing violence.

3.23 With the continued counter-terrorist measures, terrorist violence in J&K has gone down somewhat in the present calendar year 2004 compared to that in corresponding period last year. Grass-root political workers, volunteer civilian members of VDCs and SPOs, apart from security forces personnel, continue to be targeted by the terrorists. The level of infiltration has remained low as compared to the previous year, one reason for this being the fencing along with IB (International Border) and LOC (Line of Control) and multi-tiered deployment of security forces, though some infiltration attempts have been noted recently.

Disturbed areas in Jammu & Kashmir

3.24 Earlier, vide notification dated July 6, 1990, the State Government [Governor] had declared only the 20 km belt along the line of control in the districts of Rajouri & Poonch of Jammu division and 6 districts, namely Srinagar, Budgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, Baramulla and Kupwara, of the Valley as 'disturbed' under section 3 of the Armed Forces [J&K] Special Powers Act, 1990. After reviewing the matter in its totality, the State Government [Governor], vide its notification dated August 10, 2001, has declared the whole of Jammu Division as disturbed, in addition to the six districts of Kashmir division. Accordingly now the following areas stand notified as 'disturbed' under section 3 of the Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990:

“Districts of Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Poonch, Rajouri, Doda, Srinagar, Budgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, Baramulla & Kupwara”

System of UHQs, Ops & Int. groups

3.25 In order to synergise the security operations of various government agencies involved in combating militancy in J&K, Unified Headquarters (UHQs) were set up by the State Government in Srinagar and Jammu in 1996. These UHQs have been working under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister of J&K. The UHQs are basically State-level coordination committees comprising, besides the Chief Minister, the Chief Secretary of J&K, Security Advisers to State Government who are Corps Commanders of the Army; DGP, J&K, Principal Secretary (Home), J&K and topmost officials of State Government

and of the Central Police Forces (CPFs) and intelligence agencies deployed in J&K. All deployment of Security Forces on the counter-terrorism grid in J&K are done with the consent of the Chairman, UHQ.

3.26 There is also an OPS Group or Core Group of each UHQ chaired by the Corps Commander (Security Advisor to State Government) concerned to take coordinated decisions on operational matters within the framework laid down by the UHQs. Each UHQ also has an Int. Group. There are similar Ops Groups and Int Groups at lower levels in the State.

3.27 There is also an Operations Group under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (JKA) in the MHA to have periodical review of the security situation in J&K, deployment of Central Police Forces (CPFs) in J&K and coordination of internal security related operations. This Group consists of officers of Government of J&K, CPFs, Army, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Intelligence agencies, etc. Similarly, there is an Intelligence Group under Special Secretary (JKA) in the Ministry with membership similar to that of the Operations Group. Both of these were constituted in 1998.

3.28 Media Advisory Groups have also been constituted both at Central Government level (JKA) and at the State level so that the correct picture about J&K, including terrorist activities on the ground, gets projected in the media.

3.29 Recently, Coordination Groups at Central Government level and in the State have been created so that all concerned State and Central

Agencies can coordinate and synergize efforts to check flow of funds to terrorists.

Banning of Outfits

3.30 As on date, nine 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-Mjahideen [JuM] and Dukhtaran-e-Millat [DeM] stand declared as 'terrorist organization under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 [No.15 of 2002] .

Political Process

Appointment of Shri N.N. Vohra as GOI Representative for initiating and carry forward further dialogue

3.31 On 15th August, 2002 the Prime Minister made an announcement that the Government is committed to have a free and fair election to the Vidhan Sabha in J&K and that talks would be held with elected representatives after the elections. Accordingly, following the elections in October, 2002 and installation of popular Government in J&K, Shri N.N. Vohra, former Union Home Secretary and former Principal Secretary to Prime Minister was appointed in April, 2003 to initiate and carry forward a dialogue with the elected representatives and various organisations and concerned individuals in the State of J&K.

3.32 Initially even before formal orders of his appointment were issued, Shri Vohra visited Jammu

and met the Chief Minister, Dy. Chief Minister, Leader of the Opposition in each House and Speakers of Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad respectively.

3.33 Shri Vohra visited Srinagar, Jammu, Leh etc. and has been interacting with persons representing a cross section of organizations, political parties, NGOs, religious and community interests, Sub-regional groups, etc, besides eminent citizens.

Offer of meeting with Hurriyat at the level of Deputy Prime Minister

3.34 The Cabinet Committee on Security in its meeting held on October 22, 2003 offered to have a meeting with the Hurriyat Conference at the level of Deputy Prime Minister taking into account the interest shown by the Hurriyat to have talks at the political level.

3.35 The Hurriyat had already split in to different groups. One faction is headed by Maulana Abbas Ansari and the other is headed by SAS Geelani. Though both the groups are secessionists, Maulana Ansari faction is somewhat moderate in approach compared to Geelani faction. SAS Geelani is totally pro-Pakistan and is supported by ISI and Pakistan Government. The third faction within the secessionists is now known as 'Ittehad Force' (IF) consisting of J&K Democratic Freedom Party, J&K Liberation Front, Jamat-e-Islami, People's League (PL), Kashmir Bar Association, etc. All factions of separatists are in touch with Pakistan Government and with ISI.

3.36 None of the factions enjoys mass popular support in J&K except for support in small

pockets where individual Hurriyat leaders have influence.

3.37 The Hurriyat faction led by Maulana Abbas Ansari announced its decision to accept the offer of the dialogue. However, SAS Geelani faction did not support this stand. Subsequently the Government issued a formal invitation to Maulana Abbas Ansari, Chairman requesting him to meet the Deputy Prime Minister on January 22, 2004 along with his colleagues.

3.38 All Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC) delegation led by Maulana Abbas Ansari and comprising of Prof. Abdul Ghani Bhat, Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, Bilal Ghani Lone and Fazal-ul-Haq Quereshi called on Deputy Prime Minister on January 22, 2004. In a joint statement issued after the discussion it was agreed that the meeting was the first significant step in the dialogue process initiated by the Government of India and hoped that a step by step approach would lead to the resolution of all outstanding issues relating to Jammu & Kashmir. The APHC delegation stressed the need for a honourable and durable solution through dialogue and need for ending violence at all levels. The Dy. PM endorsed the view of APHC that the role of gun should be replaced by the sound of politics. The APHC delegation committed itself to the enlargement of dialogue process to cover all regions of the J&K and the concerns of all communities. The Dy. PM reiterated the Government's concern to safeguard the security of all people and ensure against the violation of their rights. He also agreed that a rapid review would be undertaken to examine the cases of those held in detention. It was agreed that the next round of discussions would take place in the latter part of March 2004.

3.39 Dy. PM met All Party Hurriyat Conference (APHC) delegation led by Maulana Abbas Ansari on March 27, 2004 for second round of discussions which reviewed progress on issues raised in the first meeting held on 22.01.2004. For this round Fazal-ul-Haq Qureshi who was there in first round had withdrawn. Recognizing that following the Lok Sabha elections, the new government was likely to be established in the latter half of May 2004, it was agreed that discussion on substantive issues would commence at the next meeting to be held in June 2004.

3.40 Pursuant to the two rounds of discussions between the APHC and Dy. PM, the Joint Screening Committee reviewed a number of cases of detainees held under J&K Public Safety Act, 1978 (PSA) and as on March 31, 2004 had recommended the release of about 43 detainees. This is an ongoing process and the State Government has been asked to submit further cases of PSA detainees for consideration of the Joint Screening Committee.

3.41 With regard to Human Rights aspect the Home Secretary in his letter dated January 27/30, 2004 addressed individually to the State Government of J&K (Chief Secretary and Director General of Police) the Ministry of Defence (Defence Secretary and Army Chief) and the Heads of CPFs reiterated the highest importance the Government attaches to human rights and the need to sensitize the security forces personnel to be more sensitive in their interaction with local public without sacrificing the security related requirements. The then Deputy Prime Minister held a high level meeting with the heads of Central Police Forces, Chief of Army Staff and officials of

Jammu & Kashmir on February 14, 2004 to discuss the measures required to be taken by the Security Forces without in any way compromising the effectiveness of the counter terrorism operations being carried out by the Security forces, to ensure more humane behaviour by them in their day to day inter action with common citizens in J&K, and to avoid human rights violation.

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure [Sre]

3.42 The Central Government has been reimbursing security related expenditure incurred by the State Government since 1989, in its fight against the menace of terrorism. A sum of Rs.2357.85 crore has been released to J&K Government during 1989-2002, as per following details :-

(a) Assistance to Kashmiri Migrants	=	Rs. 580.65 crore
(b) Welfare Activities	=	Rs. 441.37 crore
(c) Security Works & related activities	=	Rs. 256.87 crore
(d) Election related additional SRE	=	Rs. 224.63 crore
(e) Additional Expenditure on Police	=	Rs. 999.43 crore
(f) Action Plan related SRE	=	Rs. 207.96 crore
Total	=	Rs.2710.91 crore

3.43 A sum of Rs. 245.9562 crore including an advance of Rs. 88 crore has been reimbursed/ released to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir during the Financial Year 2003-04 towards additional expenditure on police, Action Plan SRE

and Election related security expenditure. Similarly a sum of Rs. 144.9950 crore including an advance of Rs. 40 crore has been reimbursed/released to J&K Government towards Relief and Rehabilitation Activities during the financial year 2003-04. The final item-wise expenditure would be arrived at as and when the item-wise expenditure statement for the entire advanced amount is submitted by the State Government. The budget provision under the Head SRE is Rs. 289 crore and Rs. 160 crore for Relief and Rehabilitation for 2004-05.

3.44 A sum of Rs.13.02 crore had been released to the Government of Himachal Pradesh during 1999-2003 for meeting the security related expenditure in its efforts to control/contain spill over of terrorism related activities from J&K to HP. A sum of Rs.2.1968 crore including an advance of Rs. 0.75 crore has been reimbursed/released to Himachal Pradesh during the financial year 2003-2004. The Budget provision for the current financial year 2004-05 is Rs. 3 crore.

Devolution of Powers to The State

3.45 The Legislative Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir, on June 26, 2000, passed a “Resolution” accepting the recommendations made by State Autonomy Committee in its report and demanded that the Union Government and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir take positive steps for its implementation of the same.

3.46 The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on July 4, 2000 did not accept the resolution passed by J&K Assembly, as its acceptance would have set the clock back and reversed the natural process of harmonizing the aspirations of the

people of J&K with rest of the nation and would have also reversed certain constitutional safeguards and provisions extend to J&K. It was however conveyed to the Chief Minister of J&K that though the Resolution passed by the Assembly had not been accepted, where State Government felt that there should be greater powers with them and that with these greater powers they would be able to serve the people better, the Government of India would be willing to consider their proposal in that regard.

Autonomy Available To J&K

3.47 In the case of other States, which acceded to India, the Constitution of India was made wholly applicable. However, in the case of J&K, the original intention to have a separate Constituent Assembly of J&K was not amended. At the time of commencement of the Indian Constitution, the Constituent Assembly of J&K was not constituted. Pending its convening, a provision was made in the Constitution of India defining the manner in which the legislative competence of the Parliament was to apply to J&K so as to create a link between the Constitution of India and the State Constitution. Hence, article 370 was incorporated in the Constitution of India. An Order was made by the President under article 370 titled “the Constitution (Application to Jammu & Kashmir) Order 1950”. Subsequently, with the concurrence of the State Government, as provided for in the article 370, a comprehensive Order was made in 1954, titled “the Constitution (Application to Jammu & Kashmir) Order, 1954”, which added more powers to the Parliament. Amendments have later been made to the 1954 Order with the concurrence of the State Government, from time to time. This Order, as

amended from time to time, is incorporated in the Constitution of India (Government Publication) as Appendix-I. This Order can be termed as 'Constitution of India as Applicable to J&K'. Over the years, a number of provisions of the Indian Constitution have been applied to J&K, with certain exceptions and with/without modification, through the medium of article 370. Of the three Legislative Lists in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the State List (List-II) does not apply to J&K. The Union List (List-I) and the Concurrent List (List-III) have been applied with certain exceptions and modifications. The most important exception in the Union List is the residuary powers, which has been applied with the modification that Parliament would have powers to legislate only in respect of matter connected with terrorist/secessionist activities and in respect of all other residuary items the power would vest in the State Legislature.

3.48 All the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India are available to the permanent residents of J&K in terms of Constitution of J&K. Further, power of the State Legislature to make laws in future or to amend the existing law in force, including the pre-constitution laws relating to permanent residents and their rights, has been given protection under article 35(A) of the Constitution of India, as applicable to J&K. Such protection is not available to other States.

3.49 The general effect of application of provisions of Constitution of India to J&K is that certain institutional safeguards or benefits available in the rest of the country such as the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and Election Commission of India, functions of Comptroller & Auditor General of India, All India Services, labour welfare measure

etc, apply to the State. Union Departments like Customs, Central Excise, Income Tax, Posts & Telegraph, Civil Aviation etc. have their operations extended to the State. Elections to the State Legislature, however, is held under the provisions of the Constitution of J&K. The position regarding appointment, removal from office, salary and allowances and conditions of service of the Judges of the High Court of J&K has been brought on par with that of the Judges of the other High Courts in India, although 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.

3.50 Autonomy in literal terms can be defined as freedom to work/legislate 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 already enjoys the said autonomy, as may be seen from the aforesaid.

Economic Development of J&K

Central Assistance to J&K

3.51 Like anywhere else, and more so in Jammu and Kashmir, restoration of peace and harmony and maintenance of internal security and public order are intrinsically linked to economic development. The central Government lays emphasis on a good infrastructure, promotion of trade and industry including tourism, cottage industries and handicraft, adequate employment opportunities especially for the youth, etc. to restore peace and prosperity to the beleaguered State .

3.52 The Central Government has been continuously striving to supplement the efforts of the State Government to bring about an all-round economic development and provide avenues for gainful employment to the people. The focus is on planned and balanced regional development for building up physical, economic and social infrastructure thereby improving productive potential of J&K State.

3.53 The Centre has been providing continuous financial support to the State Government over and above the normal Central Plan assistance. As a special dispensation, Central assistance has been provided to J&K not only to fund the State Plan but also to cover its non-Plan gap. The State's Annual Plan for 2003-04 has been increased by about Rs.300 crore over the previous year to Rs.2500 crore.

Monitoring of Development Schemes in J&K

3.54 In order to effectively coordinate and accelerate efficient implementation of various development packages in J&K, a Standing Committee, headed by Cabinet Secretary/Home Secretary, on development programmes in J&K was constituted with representation from the concerned Central Ministries, the Planning Commission and the State Government. A Working Group under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary, Department of J&K Affairs was also constituted to assist the Standing Committee. Initially, four Sub-groups of the Working Group under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary, Department of J&K Affairs had been constituted to monitor the progress of implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/

Centrally Financed Projects being implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments including those of Railways and Roads in the State of J&K and to analyse and sort out coordinational problems in their implementation. These have now been reorganised into six Sub-groups to facilitate more focused discussion and in-depth examination of coordinational issues. Each Sub-group comprises representatives of concerned Central Ministries and State Government Departments as well as Planning Commission and Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs/MHA. While the responsibility of implementing a particular Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme/Project continues to be that of the concerned Central Ministry/State Government, the Department of J&K Affairs, MHA endeavours to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of development schemes and projects in the State of J&K .

Infrastructure

3.55 Some of the important schemes being implemented by the Central Govt. in the infrastructure sector are given below:-

Railways

(i) Jammu-Udhampur Rail link

Construction of 53.6 Kms. rail line from Jammu to Udhampur has been taken up at an estimated cost of about Rs. 480 crore. The expenditure upto March 31, 2003 is Rs. 423.23 crore and allocation during the current year i.e. 2003-04 is Rs. 30 crore. This Rail link has been completed.

(ii) Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail link

Construction of 287 Kms. rail lines from Udhampur to Baramulla has been taken up as a

national project costing about Rs. 3564 crore. The expenditure upto March 31, 2004 is Rs. 1202.53 crore. This rail line has been included in the PM's package for J&K announced on May 23, 2002 with a view to speeding up its implementation.

Power

(i) Dulhasti HE Project

This 390 MW project is in Kishtwar Tehsil of District Doda located on the River Chenab. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4,227.63 crore and an amount of Rs. 4,034.40 crore has been spent upto March, 2004. This project is progressing well and is nearing completion.

(ii) Sewa-II HE Project (120 MW)

This project has received investment clearance of the Government. in August 23, .2003. It is scheduled to be completed in a period of 4 years from the date of sanction. An expenditure of Rs. 87.79 crore has been incurred till March, 2004. The Project is expected to be completed by September, 2007.

(iii) Baglihar HE Project (3X150 MW) & Sawalkot Project (3X200 MW)

Both these projects are in Doda district and were commenced by NHPC but have been transferred to the State Government. on its request.

(iv) Six projects

Namely, (a) Kishangang (330 MW), (b) Uri-II (280 MW), (c) Bursar (1020 MW), (d) Pakal Dul (1000 MW), (e) Nimmo Bazgo (15X3 MW), (f) Chutak (3X10 MW) have been transferred to NHPC by the State Government. for implementation.

Roads

(i) National Highway-1A - Pathankot-Jammu-Srinagar-Baramulla-Uri (505 Km).

The National Highway from Pathankot to Srinagar has been declared a part of North South Corridor under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) and has been entrusted to National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). Presently, the road from km. 80/0 to km. 97/20 costing Rs. 88.38 crore is being executed by Border Roads Organization(BRO). The remaining section of NH-1A is proposed for 4 laning in subsequent years and targetted to be completed by 2007.

(ii) Alternate route to NH-1A

The road from Batote-Kishtwar-Sinthan Pass-Anantnag has been declared as NH-1B and has been entrusted to BRO for development. The last sector from Anantnag to Khanabal, 5 km. in length, is to be developed by State PWD. The total length of N H-1B is 270 Km.

(iii) Construction of an all weather route to Leh via Manali including construction of Rohtang tunnel

There is a long standing demand of the people of Leh District for conversion of the Leh-Manali route, which is open to traffic only for 3 months in a year, into an all weather alternative route. A feasibility study for development of a new alignment along Darcha-Padam-Zangal-Nimu linking the existing road sector Manali-Sarchu is under examination by Army Headquarters/ Ministry of Defence. This new road along with tunnel across Rohtang pass, when constructed, would serve as an all weather route both for Leh and Kargil. The road is expected to be completed by 2011.

J&K Package announced by the Prime Minister on May 23, 2002

3.56 The Prime Minister, during his visit to Jammu & Kashmir on May 23, 2002, announced a package for over Rs. 6000 crore for “employment, rail and road development, relief & security” for J&K. The main schemes/projects covered in the package are as under: -

- The 287 Km. Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla rail line to be completed within five years.
- Jammu Tawi-Jalandhar rail line to be doubled within the next five years.
- Manali approach Road-Rohtang Tunnel-Darcha-Nimu Road .
- Advancing the completion of Batote-Kistwar-Sinthan Pass-Khannabal National Highway- IB to December 31, 2007 (as against earlier completion schedule of December 31, 2013)
- Development of traditional cottage industries like wool, pashmina, handicrafts, sericulture & silk industries, kani jamawara shawls etc.
- Development of Agri-export Zones for apples & walnuts .
- Eco restoration of degraded catchements of Chenab, Jhelum and Shivaliks in J&K using participatory watershed approach over the next 5 years .
- Technology Mission on Horticulture for J&K which could be coordinated with the Agri-Export Zones for Apples & Walnuts being developed by the Ministry of Commerce.
- Provision of Rs. 500 crore over the next five years for Border Area Development Programme . (Half of this amount would be made available directly to District Rural Development Agencies with a focus on economic and infrastructure development programmes in the border/LOC areas and 15% of the funds would be allocated for roads in border/LOC areas to be constructed by BRO) .
- Raising of two India Reserve Battalions in two years, providing incentives for police personnel who are members of Special Operations Group (SOG), providing better training and weaponry to J&K Volunteer Force (elite group of SPOs), enhancement in some of the norms pertaining to relief for border migrants and for Kashmiri migrants in J&K, upgrading police hospitals for treatment of police personnel wounded in terrorist attacks, establishment of a Rehabilitation Centre for Widows of Police personnel killed by terrorists, schools for orphans of police personnel killed by terrorists, etc.
- Providing funds to State Government for new tents and common civic amenities for border migrants in J&K.

3.57 Some of the items in the aforesaid package which are being implemented by various Ministries/Departments have been fully implemented while others are under various stages of implementation.

Announcements made by the Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on April 19, 2003

3.58 The Prime Minister, at the end of his two days visit to J&K on April 19, 2003 announced the following measures for the development of J&K:-

- Setting up of a Special Task Force for creating at least one lakh employment and self-employment opportunities in J&K over the next two years.
- Preparation of a comprehensive Tourism Revival Plan for J&K.
- Preparation of a time-bound plan of action to assist the State Government in speedy completion of all the viable ongoing power projects in the State and examine how unviable projects can be made viable.
- Setting up of decentralized non-conventional energy projects, especially those using geo-thermal energy.
- Construction of 600 metre cable-stayed Basholi Bridge across river Ravi.
- Taking up of a specially targeted drinking water project for villages of Kandi area in Jammu Region .
- Setting up of Community Information Centres in all Blocks in J&K.
- Improvement in the functioning of educational institutions in J&K.
- Setting up of a committee to

comprehensively address the problems faced by Kashmiri Pandits.

- Extension of Telemedicine Pilot Project in J&K.
- Kashmir Channel, which runs for 14 hours everyday, to be made 24 hours channel from August 15, 2003.

3.59 Action has been taken up by the concerned Ministries/Departments on all the above-mentioned measures .

Announcements made by the Prime Minister on August 29, 2003 at Jammu

3.60 The Prime Minister during his visit to Jammu on August 29, 2003 announced the following additional measures for the development of J&K: -

- A one time special grant of Rs. 30 crore for development of University of Jammu and its affiliated colleges.
- Release of additional amount of Rs. 20 crore for drinking water supply in Kandi area of J&K.
- Laying of a 220 KV single circuit transmission line from Srinagar to Leh via Kargil at a cost of Rs. 300 crore.
- Enhancing relief for migrants from Rs. 600 to Rs. 750 per person per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per family per month.
- Construction of 500 new tenements for the Kashmiri migrants at Purkoo Phase IV costing Rs. 10 crore. (In addition Rs.

5 crore will be provided for other facilities in 14 Kashmiri migrant camps in Jammu region) .

- Partial shifting of border villages of Balakote area.
- A one time grant of Rs. 45 crore for construction of buildings of recently sanctioned 10 Kendriya Vidyalayas in a period of three years.
- Assisting the State Government. of J&K in funding Baglihar Power project (450 MW).
- Sewa-II HE project (120 MW).

3.61 The implementation of the packages announced by the Prime Minister is closely monitored in the Deptt. of J&K Affairs through the meetings of the six sub-Groups of the working Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Special secretary, Deptt. of J&K Affairs.

Task Force for creation of one lakh employment and self-employment opportunities in J&K over the next two years

3.62 The Task Force on creation of one lakh employment/self-employment opportunities in J&K over the next two years was constituted under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to prepare a comprehensive plan to tackle the problem of unemployment in the State of J&K so as to banish the feeling of alienation among the people of J&K and contribute to peace and development of the State. The Task Force has since submitted its report. It has identified and classified the potential

employment opportunities under the following three categories:-

i)	Self-employment	-	38.17%
ii)	Wage employment	-	45.18%
iii)	Regular salaried employment	-	16.65%

3.63 The major sectors, in which the employment/self-employment opportunities are to be created, have been identified are as under: -

- i) Roads, highways and railways
- ii) Textiles including handicrafts, carpet and silk
- iii) Agriculture (including horticulture, animal Husbandry and food processing)
- iv) Education
- v) Tourism
- vi) Small and medium industrial units
- vii) I.T and telecommunications
- viii) Existing Central/Centrally sponsored schemes
- ix) Banking support for self-employment activities

3.64 The estimated financial requirement for implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force is approx. Rs.3000 crore which would be met mainly by Budget support from Government (Rs.2,700 crore) and Bank credit (Rs.300 crore). Out of the budgetary outlay of Rs.2,700 crore, approximately Rs.1,900 crore are already available and approved for with various Ministries and Departments. Accordingly, the additional budgetary funds over and above those already sanctioned, which

would need to be provided, would be approximately Rs.800 crore over the two year period.

3.65 For achieving the objective of creation of one-lakh employment opportunities in J&K, use will be made of all existing schemes and some existing schemes will be modified or new schemes as identified by the Task Force got approved. To ensure achievement of the target of one lakh jobs between August 15, 2003 and August 15, 2005, the targets assigned to various Ministries and State Govt. is one and a half times i.e. 1.50 lakh employment opportunities. Till 31-3-2004, 6790 employment opportunities have been created.

Horticulture

3.66 Horticulture is one of backbones of the economy of the State. Production of fresh fruit is about 9.31 lakh MT whereas the production of dry fruit is about 11.06 lakh MT. Various horticulture development schemes are under implementation both under State and Central Sector Programmes to improve the yield and quality of various fruits.

3.67 MOU has been signed for setting of two Agri-Export zones for apples and walnuts in J&K to give boost to export of apples and walnuts. Besides, the excising scheme of Technology Mission for Horticulture for North-East has been extended to J&K at a cost of Rs. 100 crore for 5 years.

Border Area Development Programme in J& K

3.68 The BADP in Jammu & Kashmir is being implemented in 42 border blocks having International Border with Pakistan, forming part of

9 districts in the State and two border blocks, viz. Nyoma and Durbuk in district Leh bordering China. The major initiatives undertaken by BADP include solar street lighting, purchase of medical diagnostic equipments, construction of link roads, rural sanitation, schools, medical facilities, etc.

3.69 During his May 2002 visit to J&K, PM has announced a BADP Fund of Rs. 500 crore for next 5 years (Rs. 100 crore per year instead of J&K's normal share Rs. 34 crore). Half of the amount would be made available directly to DRDAs for taking up economic and infrastructure development in the Border Area. 15% of the total amount per year has been approved for construction of roads in Border areas.

Some of Centrally Sponsored Schemes being Implemented by Central Ministries/Departments in the State of J&K

3.70 In addition to the above developmental programmes, various Central Ministries/Departments are implementing their schemes in J&K. For example, the Department of Food Processing Industries provides assistance for infrastructure development and for setting up/expansion of food processing units and the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Schemes like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme etc. Similarly, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

(Ministry of Agriculture) is implementing production oriented schemes, area development schemes etc. The Department of Women and Child Development is implementing schemes like Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), Indira Mahila Yojana, Balika Samridhi Yojana, Support to Employment cum Training Programme (STEP), etc. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing Solar-Photovoltaic Programme under their Solar Energy Programme, to provide financial assistance for solar lantern, home lighting system/solar home system, street lighting system and power plants and other systems.

Relief and Rehabilitation Measures for People Affected by Terrorism in J&K

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

3.71 Terrorism in J&K, aided and abetted by Pakistan as well as the cross-border firing/shelling by Pak troops, has left many casualties of both civilians and Security Forces. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been providing ex-gratia relief to the next-of-kins (NoKs) of victims of militancy for death, injury, etc as per the existing rules. As per State Government's orders, Rs.1 lakh is paid to the next-of-kin in case of death and Rs.75,000/-, Rs.5,000/- & Rs.1,000/- for permanent disability, grievous injury and minor injury, respectively, caused in a terrorist incident.

3.72 As per State Government's policy, 50% of the loss of immovable property subject to a ceiling

of Rs.2 lakhs is paid as compensation to the property damaged in militancy.

3.73 The State Government of J&K provides Rs.2 lakhs to Next-of-Kins of J&K Police personnel and also to the NoKs of Security Forces personnel and Volunteer Special Police Officers killed in action against terrorists

3.74 All of the above expenditure of the State Government is being reimbursed by the Central Government under Security Related Expenditure (SRE).

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

3.75 Central Government makes payment of Rs.3.00 lakh to the NoKs of each J&K Police personnel killed in terrorism related incidents, over and above the amount of Rs.2.00 lakh paid by the State Government and reimbursed under SRE.

Relief to Kashmiri Migrants and their rehabilitation

3.76 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 a few Muslims to migrate from the Valley in 1990 and thereafter. There are 56,380 migrant families of which 34,644 families are in Jammu, 19,338 families in Delhi and 2,398 families in other States/UTs. Of these, 21,927 families are of Government employees/pensioners. In Jammu, 16,679 and in Delhi, 4100 needy families are

drawing relief. 237 migrant families are living in 14 camps in Delhi and 4,778 families in 12 camps in Jammu.

3.77 The policy of the Government in respect of these Kashmiri migrants is based on the premise that they would 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. In such a situation, the thrust of the policy has been to ensure that difficulties and hardships to the migrants are minimized and the needy families provided a reasonable amount of sustenance and support. The Government of J&K has been giving giving cash relief of Rs.600/- per head per month, subject to a maximum of Rs.2,400/- per month per family, which was enhanced to Rs.3,000/- per month per family w.e.f. June 1, 2002 plus basic dry ration @ 9 kgs of rice and two kgs of 'atta' per person and one kg of sugar per family per month to needy migrants. During his visit to J&K in August 2003, the Prime Minister announced further enhancement of relief to Rs.750/- per head per month subject to a maximum of Rs.3,000/- per family per month. Accordingly, relief has been enhanced w.e.f July 1, 2003. While the relief provided by J&K Government is reimbursed by the Central Government from SRE, all other State Governments/Union territories pay such relief from their own funds.

3.78 In Jammu, where a sizeable number of migrants are staying in relief camps, the migrant families have been provided with one-room tenement accommodation. Necessary physical facilities like water, electricity, sanitation, etc. have been provided free of cost. There are 12 dispensaries

within Jammu to provide medical facilities to the migrants. The living conditions of the migrants in these camps are closely monitored by MHA. In Delhi also, accommodation, water electricity, sanitation, etc. have been made available.

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

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

Prime Minister's announcements pertaining to Kashmiri Migrant camps in Jammu region

3.81 In 1996, the then Prime Minister had announced a special package of Rs.6.6 crore for improvement of facilities in Jammu camps. The amount was utilized on construction of one-room tenements, Sulabh type toilet complexes, drainage scheme and school buildings. A further sum of Rs.6.20 crore has been released by the Government of India for improvement of living conditions in Jammu camps.

3.82 During his visit to J&K in August 2003, the Prime Minister has announced sanction of further amount of Rs.5.00 crore for improvement of facilities in camps. Out of this, the State Government has been authorized to incur an expenditure of Rs 3.06 crore for the purpose. The money released has been utilized for construction of approach roads, construction of water tanks, improvement of drainage system, sanitation and other facilities. The balance amount would be released to the State Government as per requirement.

3.83 In addition, the Prime Minister announced sanction of Rs.10 crore for construction of 500 new one room tenements (ORTS) at Purkhoo Phase-IV camp to accommodate migrants presently staying in various Government/semi-Government buildings and for replacement of the existing 504 leaking dome type ORTs at Muthi Phase II camp.

Action Plan for return of Migrants

3.84 In order to enable safe and honourable return of migrants to their native places in the Valley, the State Government constituted an Apex level Committee under the Chairmanship of Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister to look into all aspect of this problem and suggest solutions. A Sub-Committee headed by Financial Commissioner (Planning & Development) was asked to prepare a plan for the return of the migrants.

3.85 The Sub-Committee finalized an Action Plan for the return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants involving a total amount of Rs.2,589.73 crore to enable approximately 1.25 lakh Kashmiri migrants persons at presently residing in Jammu, Delhi and other States/Union Territories to return

to the Valley. The Action Plan envisages rehabilitation grant per family @ Rs.1.50 lakh; grant for repair of houses @ Rs.1 lakh for houses intact and Rs.3 lakh for houses damaged; grant for household goods @ Rs.0.50 lakh and furniture @ Rs.0.50 lakh; interest free loan @ Rs.1-2 lakh per person; compensation for loss of income from agriculture upto Rs.1.50 lakh per family; interest free loan of Rs.1.50 lakh per family for investment in agricultural operations and sustenance of Rs.2,000 per month for one year.

3.86 The National Conference Government had, in October 1999, approved the above Action Plan. To begin with, the State Government identified 166 houses forming 15 clusters in Srinagar and Badgam Districts, which were considered safe for the return of the owners of these houses. The list of these clusters was published in the newspapers and steps were taken to identify the families and find their willingness to return to their homes. About 50 families who were registered with the Relief Organisation, Jammu were contacted personally to give their consent for return to the Valley on the basis of the package announced by the Government. Interaction meetings with some of these families were also held, but none of the families agreed to return to the Valley.

3.87 The new State Government has indicated that it has identified the shrines in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani where the Kashmiri migrants displaced from these places could be settled temporarily by developing two model clusters (containing temporary shelters), until such time they can repair their existing residential houses. Ministry of Finance has provided a grant of Rs.10 crore to the State Government for the reconstruction/

renovation of houses and shrines at Kheer Bhavani and Mattan. Govt. of J&K has also proposed construction of flats at Budgam and Anantnag for the rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants. The central Govt. has approved the construction of 200 flats at Budgam on an experimental basis and has released a sum of Rs. 4 crore as advance in March, 2004.

Rehabilitation Council for Widows and Orphans

3.88 Terrorism in J&K has also left its scars on the social fabric. Many women have been rendered widows and children orphaned. With the objective of providing assistance for psychological and economic rehabilitation of the victims of militancy, the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir had set up a Council in 1995 for rehabilitation of widows, orphans, handicapped and old-aged persons adversely affected by militancy. It also aims at better coverage of beneficiaries under various on-going welfare and development schemes of the Government. As a registered body under the Societies Registration Act, it functions as a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO). The Council is to have a corpus fund of Rs.20 crore against which a sum of Rs.18.66 crore is available.

3.89 The National Foundation of Communal Harmony (NFCH) is already in touch with the State Government of J&K to coordinate various welfare schemes sponsored by them. As such NFCH is providing assistance to all orphans and destitute children directly under their own scheme. NFCH has released an amount of Rs. 49.45 lakh to the Council for providing financial assistance/scholarships for school going orphans in the State of J&K.

3.90 Some of the welfare schemes taken up by the Council are as follows –

i Widows/Girl students

Financial assistance for marriage, skill upgradation and vocational training and loans through bank tie up for taking up self-employment venture; setting up of hostels for girl students, etc.

i Orphans

Sponsorship in residential schools both in the State and outside and in foster homes run by NGOs; special coaching classes for admission to professional courses; provision of scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fees; etc.

iii Handicapped persons

Organisation of rehabilitation/medical camps; traveling expenses for specialized treatment; vocational training through NGOs, etc.

Relief and rehabilitation of Border Migrants of J&K

3.91 The December 13 attack on Indian Parliament and the resultant military build up along the Line of Control/International Border and stepped-up cross-border firing resulted in the displacement of a large number of families from the border areas. About 30,771 families comprising 1,53,131 individuals have been forced to migrate from the border areas/LoC of Rajouri, Poonch, Jammu and Kathua districts. The figure includes 6,040 families (22,000 persons) who had migrated from Akhnoor tehsil in the wake of Kargil conflict in 1999. The State Government formulated a relief package to these border migrants which was revised/upgraded after PM's announcement on

May 23, 2002 as follows –

- free ration @ 11 kgs per person per month;
- free kerosene oil @ 10 litres per family per month;
- cash assistance @ Rs.400/- per person per month limited to Rs.1,600/- per family per month;
- free medical aid to all the displaced persons;
- cash assistance for fodder @ Rs.300/- per animal rearing family per month in those areas, which have been mined (as identified by respective Deputy Commissioners) and ;
- free ration at sanctioned scale at the place of residence in case any of the migrants wish to return.

3.92 The revised relief package has been given effect from June 1, 2002.

3.93 A sum of Rs.20 crore has been released to the State Government from National Defence Fund for purchase of tents and for providing civic amenities in the camps set-up for border migrants at various places. The Central Government also offered to reimburse the expenditure for providing relief to the migrants. A sum of Rs.10 crore was released as advance from SRE for providing relief which included cash relief, free ration, kerosene oil, free medical aid, etc.

3.94 After commencement of de-induction of the troops from Jammu Border, the migrants have started going back to their villages. As

intimated by Government of J&K all the migrant families, except the following, returned to their homes –

Jammu	-	6019 families
Rajouri	-	1834 families
Poonch	-	541 families

3.95 As intimated by Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), a grant of Rs.11 crore has been provided to the State Government for repairing the houses in the border areas of Jammu District to enable the migrants to return to their houses.

Special Concessions/Facilities given to Central Government Employees

3.96 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. These concessions, which came into force in March 1990, are being extended from time-to-time. The concessions/facilities include the option to move the family to a place of choice, payment of HRA for class A city irrespective of the status of the city chosen, arrangement for stay, security and transport, a per diem allowance of Rs.10/- for each day of attendance, mess 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. The concessions presently stand extended upto June 30, 2004.

Extension of the concession for one more year upto June 30, 2005 is under consideration.

Tourism In J&K

3.97 Tourism had become one of the worst hit sectors during the turmoil in J&K beginning 1990 and a large part of of tourism related infrastructure got damaged. The number of domestic tourists to the Valley, which had reached 4,90,212 in 1989,

touched an all time low of 322 in 1995. The number of foreign tourists declined from 67,762 in 1989 to 8,198 in 1995. The number of pilgrims visiting Amarnath had also declined considerably during the period from 1990 to 1997. There has been fluctuation in numbers of tourists visiting the State of J&K, but the year 2003 had witnessed a steady improvement in the tourists visiting J&K as given the comparative statement below –

Year	Kashmir Valley			Ladakh Region			Vaishno Devi	Amarnathji
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total		
1997	7027	9111	16138	3991	12810	16801	4434233	79035
1998	99636A	10247	109883	6792	15238	22030	4622097	149920
1999	200162	17130	217292	1905	9669	11574	4668340	114366
2000	104337	7575	111912	6217	11825	18042	5109575	173334
2001	66732	5859	72591	4260	15439	19699	5056919	119037
2002	23370	2511	25881	2944	5089	8033	4432178	110793
2003	182205	8959	191164	12975	15418	28393	5500296	153314
2004 upto March	23855	2770	26625	40	391	431	932145	-

SECURITY SCENARIO IN THE NORTH EAST

3.98 North East India comprises States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland & Tripura. The region accounts

for 8.06 % of the total land surface of India and has a population of 316 lakhs, which is 3.73 % of the total population of the country (1991 census). In addition to the North Eastern states, the NE Division of MHA also deals with the affairs of the State of Sikkim. Some basic statistics are given below:

States	State Capital	Area (sq kms)	Population (1991 Census)	Population (provisional) 2001
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	83743	864558	1,091,117
Assam	Guwahati	78438	22414322	26,638,407
Manipur	Imphal	22327	1837149	2,388,634
Meghalaya	Shillong	22429	1774778	2,306,069
Mizoram	Aizwal	21081	689756	891,058
Nagaland	Kohima	16579	1209546	1,988,636
Tripura	Agartala	10486	2757205	3,191,168
Sikkim	Gangtok	7096	406457	5,39,000

Security set up in North East

3.99 The strength of State Police forces in North Eastern States is as follows:

State	Police Stations	Civil Police	Armed Police	Total	India Reserve Battalions (IR)*
Arunachal Pradesh	66	2987	2913	5900	2
Assam	240	22977	30946	53923	6
Manipur	57	4743	9241	13984	4
Meghalaya	26	5955	2626	8581	3
Mizoram	31	2948	3852	6800	2
Nagaland	45	7367	9020	16387	2
Tripura	44	7786	4596	12382	5
Sikkim	26	2500	1500	4000	1
Total	535	57263	64694	121957	25

* out of 25 IR Battalions, 15 IR Battalions have already been raised and remaining 10 IR Battalions under raising.

Major insurgent groups in North East

3.100 State wise details of the major insurgent groups 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) Tripura

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

(iv) Meghalaya

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

3.101 All the above groups have been declared as 'Unlawful Associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967).

3.102 In addition, numerous other militant groups like the People's Liberation Front of Meghalaya (PLFM), Dima Halam Daogah (DHD), Kuki National Army (KNA), Bru National Liberation Front (BNLF), Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA), etc. are operating in the North East.

Current status of militancy in the North East

3.103 The status of security situation in North East can be gauged from the details of incidents of extremist related violence in the North Eastern States as given below:

3.104 An analysis of the data indicates that the law & order situation in Assam remains vitiated due to violent activities of ULFA, NDFB and United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) (anti- talks faction). The whole of Assam except Karimganj and Hailakandi districts of Barak Valley are affected by insurgency in varying degrees. In Meghalaya,

Head	ASSAM			TRIPURA			NAGALAND			MANIPUR		
	2002	2003	2004 (upto 31.3.04)	2002	2003	2004 (upto 31.3.04)	2002	2003	2004 (upto 31.3.04)	2002	2003	2004 (upto 31.3.04)
Incidents	412	358	50	292	394	60	208	199	36	268	243	77
Extremists Killed	308	207	28	22	50	24	71	70	05	125	128	40
Extremists arrested	143	215	33	285	336	72	94	90	09	406	232	98
Security Forces Killed	26	12	03	46	39	10	03	03	-	54	27	09
Arms looted	05	02	-	30	36	11	16	15	-	30	03	-
Arms recovered	252	186	48	66	76	14	133	64	10	84	29	26
Arms surrendered	-	-	91	-	-	08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extremists Surrendered	81	328	457	118	268	48	116	29	09	06	05	-
Civilians Killed	193	182	33	150	207	21	16	13	02	60	50	11
No. of persons kidnapped	97	89	10	176	221	09	34	163	03	67	81	12

Head	MEGHALAYA			ARUNACHAL PRADESH			MIZORAM		
	2002	2003	2004 (upto 31.3.04)	2002	2003	2004 (upto 31.3.04)	2002	2003	2004 (upto 31.3.04)
Incidents	84	85	14	54	50	21	01	03	02
Extremists Killed	24	37	04	21	31	22	-	-	-
Extremists arrested	104	103	05	38	32	05	-	-	-
Security Forces Killed	14	07	05	04	01	-	-	01	-
Arms looted	06	02	-	-	02	-	-	-	-
Arms recovered	51	53	02	24	34	10	-	-	-
Arms surrendered	-	-	09	06	-	-	-	-	02
Extremists Surrendered	14	20	47	13	18	10	02	01	05
Civilians Killed	28	35	08	07	07	03	-	-	-
No. of persons kidnapped	26	51	03	13	42	02	-	04	01

the law & order situation in Garo hills is under strain due to increased activities of ANVC, ULFA, NDFB and Hazong United Liberation Army (HULA). The security scenerio in Tripura remains a matter of concern with violence by both the major tribal terrorist outfits viz. NLFT and ATTF showing no signs of abatement. In Nagaland, violence between the NSCN (I/M) and NSCN (K) has remained the prominent feature of the current violence profile. Tuensang, Kohima and Zunhebeto have been the most affected districts in the factional violence. The security scenario in Manipur remains grim due to violence perpetrated by various Underground Groups (UGs). The Meitei UGs continue to dominate the violence scenario. In Arunachal Pradesh, Tirap and Changlang districts continue to remain affected by insurgency.

Steps taken by the Central Government to curb militancy

Declaration of Disturbed Areas

3.105 Whole of Manipur, Nagaland and Assam, Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh and a 20 km belt in the States having common border with Assam have been declared as 'disturbed areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 as amended in 1972. The Governor of Tripura has also declared the area under 22 Police Stations and part of areas under 5 Police Stations as 'disturbed areas'.

Deployment of Central Police Forces

3.106 Units of the Central Police Forces (CPFs) and Army have been deployed in aid of civilian authorities in the militant affected States.

While deployment charges for CPF units in Assam are 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.

India reserve battalions

3.107 Despite heavy deployment of CPFs, it has not been possible to meet the demands of the States for additional forces. The concept of India Reserve 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 Central Police Forces.

3.108 Under the scheme of India Reserve Battalions, the State Governments are allowed by the Central Government to raise the Armed Police Battalions. The responsibility for raising and maintaining these Battalions rests with the State Governments. The cost of raising IR Battalions is met by the Central Government (excluding the cost of land and buildings), while the recurring cost is the responsibility of the concerned State Government.

Cease Fire/Peace Talks

3.19 The Government of India has made appeal to all the militant groups operating in the North East to give up the path of violence and come forward for talks without conditions. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak/Muivah) [NSCN (I/M)], National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Kaplant) [NSCN (K)], UPDS and DHD have come forward for peace negotiations/cessation

of hostilities with the Government for durable solution to their problems.

Talks with NSCN(I/M)

3.110 The Government of India entered into a formal ceasefire with the Isak Muivah group of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland w.e.f. August 1, 1997. The ceasefire between the Government of India and the NSCN (I/M) has been extended upto July 31, 2004. The Central Government has not extended the ban on NSCN and its factions under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 and the ban was allowed to expire on November 26, 2002 to facilitate holding of peace talks in India. Formal talks were held between the representatives of Government of India and the NSCN (I/M) on January 21-23, 2003 at New Delhi. There was agreement to continue the formal talks until a lasting settlement is reached. Both sides reaffirmed the need for a peaceful, violence-free environment. Further rounds of talks have been held between Government of India representative for Naga Peace Talks and NSCN (I/M) leaders. As the issues involved are complex, the talks remain inconclusive.

Ceasefire with NSCN (K)

3.111 The Government of India has also entered into a formal ceasefire with NSCN (K) w.e.f. April 28, 2001. This was done with the hope that this would enlarge the area of peace in Nagaland and would also meet the long-standing demand of the people of Nagaland for entering into ceasefire with this group. It has been extended upto April 28, 2004.

Peace Talks with UPDS

3.112 One faction of United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) active in Karbi Anglong District of Assam led by Shri Horensing Bey, General Secretary has come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and to seek solution of its problems peacefully within the framework of Indian Constitution. Ceasefire with this group is effective from 1st August, 2002. Another faction of UPDS (anti -peace talks) is yet to come forward for peace negotiations.

Peace Talks with DHD

3.113 Dima Haram Daogah (DHD), a militant outfit in N.C.Hills District of Assam has come forward and expressed its willingness to give up violence and seek solutions of its problems peacefully with the framework of Indian Constitution. Cessation of hostilities between the Security Forces and DHD is effective from January 1, 2003.

3.114 Other insurgent groups in North Eastern Region have, however, not yet responded to the peace overtures of the Central Government within the parameters indicated.

Memorandum of Settlement (MOS) signed between the Central Government and Government of Assam with Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT)

3.115 A Memorandum of Settlement was signed on February 10, 2003 between the Government of India, Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT). In furtherance of the MoS, following action has been taken:

- i) More than 2, 600 BLT cadres laid down their arms on December 06, 2003 in the presence of the Governor and the Chief Minister, Assam.
- ii) An Autonomous District known as Bodoland Territorial Areas District Council (BTAD) within the State of Assam has been created under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India constituted. An Interim Council for the BTAD was sworn in on December 7, 2003. State Government has been advised to conduct elections for the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC).
- iii) Rs. 20 crore have been released to BTC for administrative infrastructure.
- iv) State Government has been asked to prepare rehabilitation plan for these cadres. In the meantime, benefits of surrender-cum-rehabilitation policy have been extended and Rs. 5 crore released as advance payment.
- v) Government has decided to recruit 1,000 persons out of the surrendered BLT cadres into Central Police Organisations.
- vi) Bodo language in Devnagri script has been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- vii) Government of India is committed to provide Rs. 100 crore per annum to the BTC over a period of five years for socio-economic infrastructure development. BTC has been asked to prepare a master plan for Rs. 500 crore for the BTC area.

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

3.116 Central Government is implementing a scheme for reimbursement of security related expenditure for the States seriously affected by insurgency. Under the scheme, expenditure incurred on capital works in jails and detention centers attached to police stations, special training provided to State Police and Prison Administration personnel for counter insurgency purposes, raising India Reserve Battalions, making necessary provisions for Central Police Forces, Army deployment, ex-gratia and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist violence and transportation of arrested militants to jails outside the State or those arrested from outside the State and brought to the State by special flights etc., is reimbursable. The list of items of expenditure incurred by Police, eligible for reimbursement, has been expanded to include 50 % of petrol, oil and lubricants (POL) costs, Village Guards, Village Defence Committees and Home Guards. The SRE reimbursement facility has also been extended to Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh in addition to the States of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. The amount released to North Eastern States during 1998-99 to 2003-04 was Rs. 751.76 crore. State wise details are as under:

Surrender and rehabilitation policy

3.117 The Central Government has formulated a 100% Centrally-funded Surrender and Rehabilitation Scheme, effective from April 1, 1998 to wean away the misguided youths who have strayed into the fold of militancy and now find themselves trapped there. The Scheme also seeks to ensure that the militants who have surrendered

(Rs. in crore)

State	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04 (upto 31.3.04)	Grand Total
Assam	78.86	52.17	63.97	92.86	68.01	50.80	406.67
Nagaland	35.61	17.88	7.50	12.71	22.42	19.17	115.29
Manipur	19.43	3.44	14.18	7.75	7.64	4.00	56.44
Tripura	28.55	17.53	15.00	27.70	29.85	34.33	152.96
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1.00	1.90	0.95	2.47	6.32
Meghalaya	—	—	3.21	0.60	8.35	1.92	14.08
Total	162.45	91.02	104.86	143.52	137.22	112.69	751.76

do not find it attractive to join militancy again. Under the Scheme, applicable to militants who surrender with weapons, the surrendered militants are to be initially (for a period upto one year) lodged in a Rehabilitation Camp, run preferably by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) with support from Security Forces, where they are imparted training in a trade/vocation of their liking, befitting their aptitude. They are paid a monthly stipend, not exceeding Rs. 2000 per month, for a period of 12 months and all attempts are made to settle the surrenderees during this period. Minor crime cases against successfully rehabilitated surrenderees are withdrawn. Monetary incentives have also been built into the Scheme for the surrendered weapons/ammunitions. 350, 669 and 576 militants have surrendered during the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 (up to March 31, 04) respectively.

Helicopter services in the north eastern states

3.118 In December 1992, the Cabinet Committee on Security had approved introduction of Helicopter Services in the North East, to be operated by M/s Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd., with the Government of India's support in the form of

subsidy to the extent of 75% of the total operational cost. The subsidy was to be provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs from its budget. Helicopter Services were introduced in Arunachal Pradesh with effect from December 1995, in Sikkim from October 1998 and in Meghalaya from January 1999. Helicopter services are currently subsidized in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura.

Diplomatic initiatives with neighbouring countries

Bangladesh

3.119 India has from time to time, expressed concern at the activities of the Indian terrorist groups operating from the territory of Bangladesh through diplomatic channels, as also in the bilateral meetings between India and Bangladesh. It has been urged upon the Bangladesh side to take firm and demonstrable action against the insurgents operating from the camps in Bangladesh. However, Bangladesh side had taken a stand denying the presence of Indian insurgent groups in Bangladesh and stated that they do not allow any undesirable elements to use their territory for any prejudicial

activity against any country including India. Notwithstanding such denials, all available fora have been used to express India's concern to Bangladesh on this sensitive issue.

3.120 The Ministry of Home Affairs has a wide-ranging mechanism for interaction with the Government of Bangladesh. At the national level, Home Secretaries of both countries are to meet once a year and the Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretary are supposed to meet once in six months. Last JWG meeting was held in Dacca on 22-23 January 2003. The dates for the next Home Secretary level meeting between the two countries are being finalized where these issues will again be taken up.

Myanmar

3.121 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 supposed to be held once in 6 months. The 11th Sectoral Level Talks between India and Myanmar were held at Aizwal from May 20-21, 2003 and the 12th Sectoral Level Talks between India and Myanmar were held at Kalembo from 17-18th March 2004. The 9th National Level Meeting between Myanmar and India was held during October 7 to 10, 2003 at Yangon. At these meetings, matters relating to security, drug trafficking, border trade and border management issues were discussed. Various cross border projects over which two countries had agreed to co-operate were also discussed at these meetings.

Bhutan

3.122 ULFA, NDFB and KLO had established camps/hideouts in Bhutan. The matter was repeatedly taken up with the Royal Government of Bhutan (RGOB) through diplomatic channels. The Royal Bhutanese Army (RBA) had launched military operations against Indian insurgents groups camps in Bhutan on 15th December, 2003. As result of these operations, about 650 cadres of ULFA, NDFB and KLO have been neutralized. Besides large number of Arms and Ammunition have also been seized. The RBA has destroyed the reported 30 camps of the Indian insurgent groups.

Constitution of North Eastern Study Group (NESG)

3.123 The Ministry of Home Affairs had constituted a Study Group to keep security situation in the North Eastern States under constant watch and recommend suitable measures for remedial action. The Study Group has already held several meetings and has met the Chief Ministers and senior officers of all eight States in the North Eastern Region. NESG has submitted its final report to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 24.12.2003.

North Eastern (NE) Newsletter

3.124 The Ministry brings out a monthly newsletter under the name of NE Newsletter in English, Assamese, Manipuri and Bengali. This newsletter is focused on development projects and activities in North Eastern States.

SITUATION IN PUNJAB

3.125 No terrorist related incident has been reported from the State during the year under report. However, some terrorists have been arrested by the State Police and some arms and ammunition were recovered from them.

3.126 There are reports to indicate that Pak-ISI continues to put pressure on Pak-based Pro-Khalistan militants to revive terrorist activities in Punjab. Pakistan continues to provide sanctuary to leaders of important Pro-Khalistan militant outfits viz. Babbar Khalsa International(BKI) (headed by Wadhawa Singh), Khalistan Commando Force(KCF-P) (headed by P.S. Panjwar), International Sikh Youth Federation(ISYF-R)(headed by Lakhbir Singh Rode), Khalistan Zindabad Force(KZF)(headed by Ranjit Singh @ Neeta) and Dal Khalsa International(DKI) (headed by Gajinder Singh) on its soil. The pro-Khalistani elements based elsewhere are also reported to be in touch with the Pro-Khalistan militants in Pakistan for revival of militancy in Punjab.

3.127 The militant outfits namely, Babbar Khalsa International;(BKJ), International Sikh Youth Federation(ISYF), Khalistan Commando Force(P) and Khalistan Zindabad Force continue to be banned under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002. BKJ and ISYF have also been banned under the UK Anti-Terrorism Act, 2000. They have been included in the list of terrorist organizations by the European Union also.

3.128 The Central Government continues to be in close touch with the State Government and

keeps a close watch on the situation and remains committed to ensure that militancy in Punjab is not revived by anti-national elements. The Government is also pursuing its efforts to secure the apprehension and deportation of Pak based Pro-Khalistan militants to India.

NAXALISM

Naxalism scenario in the current year

3.129 Naxalism remains a serious threat to internal security in the country. Naxalite violence continues unabated during the current year with incidents of naxalite violence increasing by 8.5% and resultant deaths increasing by 6.4% .

3.130 There was a marked increase in attacks on Government and private properties with naxalites displaying a growing penchant for attacking railway property. The CPML-PW and MCC-I remain the two most predominant naxalite outfits accounting for about 88% of the countrywide naxalite violence and 90% of the resultant deaths. These outfits continue to organize a string of training camps for new recruits as well as existing fighting units. As a result, there was an increase in attacks on the Police, resulting in larger police casualties (105 policemen killed and 245 service weapons looted in 151 attacks reported in 2003 as against the loss of 100 police lives and 147 service weapons in 126 such attacks reported in 2002).

3.131 The State-wise position of the incidents of violence by naxalite extremists is given in the following Table :

(Figures in brackets indicate deaths)

Name of States	2001	2002	2003	1.1.04 to 31.3.04
Andhra Pradesh	461(180)	346(96)	575(139)	155(50)
Bihar	169(111)	239(117)	249(127)	79(32)
Chhattisgarh	105(37)	304(55)	254(74)	61(14)
Jharkhand	355(200)	353(157)	341(117)	80(18)
Madhya Pradesh	21(2)	17(3)	13(1)	2(1)
Maharashtra	34(7)	83(29)	74(31)	10(1)
Orissa	30(11)	68(11)	49(15)	19(4)
Uttar Pradesh	22(12)	20(6)	13(8)	3(3)
West Bengal	9(4)	17(7)	6(1)	4(8)
Other States	2(-)	18(1)	16(-)	2(1)
Total	1208(564)	1465(482)	1590(513)	415(132)

Current Trends

Compact Revolutionary Zone (CRZ)

3.132 The prime motive behind the expansionist designs of CPML-PW and MCC-I together with the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) is to spread into new areas to carve out a 'Compact Revolutionary Zone' spreading from Nepal through Bihar and the Dandakaranya region to Andhra Pradesh. Efforts are being made by the naxal outfits to plug gaps in North Bihar and North Chhattisgarh being steadily to link up their strongholds in AP/Dandakaranya with those in Bihar/Jharkhand, besides increasing influence in North Orissa/South East Jharkhand.

Unity Moves by naxal groups

3.133 The Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) and the Revolutionary Communist Centre of India-Maoist (RCCI-M) have merged into a single entity christened as the Maoist Communist Centre of India (MCC-I). Pertinently, the two predominant Indian

naxalite outfits, the CPML-People's War (PW) and the erstwhile MCC, have been engaged in a dialogue aimed at merger of the two outfits since the beginning of the year 2002.

Attacks on Railway Property

3.134 Of late, it has been noticed that the naxalite outfits have started blasting railway stations causing extensive damage to the buildings and the signal systems. The attacks on railway properties have been more prominent in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand. There have also been incidents, particularly in Jharkhand, of looting of arms and ammunition by the MCC activists from the police stations at the Railway Platforms.

Military Training Camps of naxal outfits

3.135 In pursuit of their plan for vigorous militarisation, the CPML-People's War (PW) and the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) have been organizing a string of military training camps in their strongholds to hone the military skills of their armed

formations in several States and to cope up with the extensive recruitment in their strongholds in naxalite affected districts. Besides using sophisticated weapons like AK-47s and SLRs, naxal outfits continue to stress on upgradation of military capabilities. The CPML-PW and MCC (I) have developed expertise in the fabrication and use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).

Attack on Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh

3.136 On October 1, 2003 the CPML-PW attempted to assassinate the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Sri N. Chandrababu Naidu, by blasting claymore mines on Tirumala Ghat Road when he was proceeding to Tirumala for attending Brahmotsavam. The Claymore mines hit the bulletproof car and threw it to a distance causing severe injuries to the CM, other occupants of the car and the driver. Of the 17 claymore mines planted on the revetment of the Ghat Road, 9 exploded while the remaining were removed by the police.

3.137 The CPML-PW issued a statement on October 3, 2003 owning responsibility for the attack on the convoy of the CM Sri Chandrababu Naidu on the Tirumala Ghat Road. The attack on the Chief Minister was a sign of desperation on the part of CPML-PW as they have lost considerable ground in their stronghold in North-Telangana.

Growing bonhomie between the MCC(I), CPML-PW and CPN (Maoist)

3.138 The symbiotic relationship between the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) and naxal groups like the MCC(I) and CPML-PW continues

to prosper. There have been reports of exchange of visits by the cadres of these outfits to enhance interaction. The MCC(I) is reported to have provided logistic support including arms, shelter and manpower to the CPN (Maoist). The CPN (Maoist) cadre has reportedly received military training in MCC(I) camps. All the States bordering Nepal have been sensitized and 14 battalions of the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) deployed along Indo-Nepal Border to keep a close vigil in this regard, especially in view of the increased violent activities of the CPN (Maoist) in Nepal after collapse of the peace dialogue with the Nepalese Government. The Nepalese Government has been requested to ensure that Maoist violence does not spill over to our border areas.

Measures taken to tackle Naxalism

Strategy of the Government to tackle Naxalism

3.139 The problem of naxalism in certain States was discussed in detail in the last Chief Ministers' Conference held on February, 2003. The Conference noted that the persisting problem of naxalism in certain States is a matter of grave concern. On the one hand, there is a need to remove all the shortcomings in intelligence sharing and mounting well coordinated anti-naxalite operations by joint task forces of the concerned States, on the other hand, greater emphasis needs to be given by the States to accelerate the physical and social infrastructure in the affected districts. The Central Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to tackle the problem of naxalism which includes modernization and strengthening of the State Police

Forces, better training to police personnel, Special Task Forces for intelligence based coordinated anti-naxalite operations, focused attention on developmental aspect and gearing up of the public grievances redressal system and encouraging local resistance groups at the grass roots level.

Review of the naxalism scenario

3.140 Keeping in view the overall dimensions of naxal activities in certain States, a high level Coordination Centre, headed by the Union Home Secretary with Chief Secretaries and DGPs of Police of naxal affected States as its members, reviews and coordinates steps taken by the States to check extremist activities. The growing menace of the naxalism is also discussed and reviewed in the annual conference of Chief Secretaries and DGPs and that of the Chief Ministers which are now held every year and the affected States are sensitized to the increasing threat of naxalism to internal security in the country and asked to intensify efforts to contain this menace.

3.141 The Coordination Centre has so far met 14 times. Some of the major decisions taken by the Coordination Centre include long-term deployment of Central Police Forces, streamlining of gathering and sharing of actionable intelligence, need for institutionalized mechanisms to enable intelligence-based coordinated and sustained anti-naxalite operations, surrender and rehabilitation policies for surrendered extremists, integrated development of the naxalite affected districts, modernization and training of the State Police forces and raising of Local Resistance Groups and streamlining of public grievance redressal system at the grass roots level.

3.142 Some of the major decisions taken in the last meeting of the Coordination Centre held at New Delhi on March 19, 2004 are as follows :-

- (i) The States will draw up action plans in consultation with the CRPF for intelligence based and sustained anti naxalite operations.
- (ii) The States will consider formulation of an insurance scheme for the police personnel involved in anti-naxalite operations. The MHA will consider to provide a portion of funds for this purpose under the SRE Scheme.
- (iii) The States will give special attention to prevent attacks on the Railway properties and movement of pax and freight.
- (iv) The State Governments will set up Inter-State Support Teams and would ensure that these are put in place as quickly as possible.
- (v) The State Governments will accord first priority to upgradation/fortification of Police Stations affected by naxalism under the Modernisation of Police Force scheme.

Financial Assistance by the Central Government

3.143 In order to enable the States to undertake more effective action, the Ministry of Home Affairs has so far disbursed to the States Rs. 114.65 crore under

the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme. In this SRE scheme, the Ministry reimburses 50% of the expenditure incurred on items such as bullet proofing of the vehicles, procurement of semi-automatic and automatic weapons, purchase of vehicles like Gypsy, equipping vehicles with latest communication devices, necessary provisions for CPFs, ex-gratia grant etc. Further, the scheme provides for 100% reimbursement of the initial expenditure upto Rs. 13 crore incurred on raising of 1 IR battalion. Besides, the Ministry gives funds to the State Governments under the scheme of 'Police Modernization'. In a major step forward, the Central Government has recently decided to fund 100% in naxal affected districts under the recently revised modernization of State Police Forces Scheme within the overall Central share of 75% or 60% as the case may be.

Training of the State Police Forces

3.144 The Ministry of Home Affairs, in consultation with the other agencies, has drawn up a programme for training of the State Police Forces in the 'Greyhounds' training center in Andhra Pradesh and the CPF run centers of excellence.

Involvement of local groups against naxalites

3.145 Recent developments in Jharkhand, where CPML-PW encountered strong resistance from villagers in Lango village, P.S. Dumaria, Distt. East Singhbhum show a strong anti-naxal feeling among sections of villagers. This feeling needs to be harnessed and channelised in making peoples' resistance groups to counter the atrocities committed by the naxalite outfits. There is a need to encourage and promote these local resistance groups. The

States have been requested to explore the feasibility of appointing Special Police Officers (SPOs), Nagrik Suraksha Samitis (NSSs) and Village Defence Committees (VDCs) in the villages affected by naxalism. These local groups are required to be encouraged to come out against Jan Adalats and also to expose other misdeeds of the naxal outfits and their leaders. This will help reduce the over ground support to the naxalites.

Awareness Campaign

3.146 The States will take up an awareness campaign to expose futility of violence and unlawful activities and misdeeds of naxal outfits and disseminate information about the various welfare and developmental schemes of the Government at the grass roots level.

Integrated Development of naxal affected districts

3.147 Recognizing that the menace of naxalism is to be inevitably tackled on both security and development fronts, the Ministry of Home Affairs continues to focus attention of the State Governments on 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 higher priority in their annual plans to ensure integrated development of naxal affected districts. In a major step forward on the Ministry's initiative, the Planning Commission has included 55 naxal affected districts under Backward Districts Initiative (BDI) component so as to fill in the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure in these areas. The scheme provides for an additionality of Rs. 15 crore per year per district for a period of 3

years starting from 2003-04. This works out to Rs. 2,475 crore. This amount, if utilized properly, will help accelerate the process of development in these districts. Further, the Ministry of Rural Development has placed Rs. 37.50 crore per annum as additional allocation to execute rural roads in naxal affected areas under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

Peace Dialogue with naxal outfits

3.148 States are free to engage naxal outfits in peace dialogue within the framework of the Constitution and the Central Government will render the necessary help and assistance in this regard.

ISI ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

3.149 Pakistan has consistently used terrorism and covert action as an instrument of state policy against India. Pakistan sponsored terrorism first appeared in Punjab and then in J&K, and was later extended to the North-East by providing funds, training, equipment, etc. to terrorists and promoting infiltration. Pakistan has also provided sanctuary to declared fugitives from the law and known anti-India elements and has also sought to promote disaffection and foster communal divide among the Indian people with a view to destabilizing the country.

3.150 Pak ISI has also been assiduously pursuing the objective of establishing espionage networks for collection of defence related information with reference to deployment/movement of armed forces, information relating to vital installations including sensitive information pertaining to the latest knowhow with reference to

technological advancement etc. For this purpose, it has been able to organize resident agents and even allure the lower staff in sensitive organizations for collection and communication of sensitive information.

3.151 The interrogation of arrested Pak ISI agents revealed that the ISI's strategy revolves around (i) taking subversion and terrorism to the heartland of India; (ii) preparing an extensive ISI network in India and raising cadres of terrorists and spies; (iii) triggering blasts of greater intensity in major cities; (iv) planting ISI agents in every part of India; (v) creating near insurgency situation in Muslim dominated regions; (vi) opening newer fronts in Pakistan's proxy war against India; (vii) creating a communal divide in the country and (viii) destabilizing the economy of the country.

3.152 To neutralize activities of ISI in India, the Central Government has pursued a well-coordinated and multi-pronged approach which includes strengthening the border management, gearing up of intelligence machinery, well coordinated intelligence-based action against ISI agents and militants sponsored by them, setting up outposts of Security Forces and modernization and upgradation of Police and Security Forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system, etc. The situation is reviewed from time to time and situation specific strategies are evolved.

3.153 In specific terms, the inputs received from various sources are shared with the concerned intelligence agencies of the State Governments and UT Administrations including military authorities.

Periodic coordination meetings are also held with the State Governments and the security agencies for sharing the inputs from various quarters for devising strategies to counter such activities. Appropriate mechanisms have been put in place for providing better coordination amongst the Central and State security/intelligence agencies for sharing the leads available and evolving strategies for coordinated action with a view to thwarting the evil designs of the Pak ISI. As a result of coordinated action by the Central and State security and intelligence agencies, a large number of terrorist and espionage modules in 2003 have been neutralized in various parts of the country.

BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL INITIATIVES

3.154 International cooperation is vital for combating trans-border terrorism, crime and other serious offences such as drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeit currency etc. While a forum for cooperation between law enforcing agencies of the affected countries has been provided by the mechanism of Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism, the legal framework has been provided in the shape of Extradition Treaty and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters. India's initiatives in this direction have received positive response from many countries as summed up in succeeding paragraphs.

Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism

3.155 India has already signed Joint Working Groups (JWGs)/MOUs on Counter Terrorism/

international Terrorism with nineteen countries viz. USA, UK, Germany, France, Canada, Israel, European Union, China, Kazakhstan, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Russia, Croatia and Tajikistan, Turkey, Singapore, Australia, Egypt and Mauritius. Meetings of the JWGs with sixteen countries have been held while meetings of the JWGs with Tajikistan, Mauritius and Croatia are expected to be held shortly.

3.156 Besides, Joint Working Groups already exist with Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar on border and security matters etc.

Mutual Legal Assistance treaty in Criminal Matters

3.157 The legal framework for combating crime includes Extradition Treaties, Treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and related Memoranda of Understanding/Bilateral Agreements to counter Organized Crimes which are signed with various countries on bi-lateral basis. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, while the Ministry of External Affairs is the nodal agency for Extradition Treaties.

3.158 India has signed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties in Criminal Matters with seventeen countries i.e. Turkey, Switzerland, Russia, Canada, France, USA, UAE, UK, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Bahrain, Thailand and South Africa.

3.159 Besides, India has also signed Memoranda of Understanding etc. with Bulgaria, Romania, Oman, Italy, Croatia, Poland and China.

An Agreement on Mutual Protection of Classified Information with Ukraine was also signed.

3.160 During the current year, agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters were negotiated and finalized with countries like South Africa, South Korea, Bahrain, Belarus and Thailand at official levels.

3.161 Bilateral agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and Agreements/Memoranda of Understanding on combating International Terrorism and Organised Crime etc. are presently under negotiation with various countries like Hong Kong, Iran, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Philippines, Turkmenistan, Hungary, Norway, Nepal, Bulgaria and Saudi Arabia.

PERSONAL AND INSTALLATION SECURITY

3.162 Terrorist strikes against VIP targets continued to be a global concern. Trends in terrorism also point to incremental use of suicide bombers, while targeting has been intensified at civilian and military-sensitive targets, religious places and

symbols of national power. The attacks on the security forces as well as soft targets like innocent villagers in J&K, car blasts in Bombay and various other places are manifestations of this macabre strategy. Continuous suicide attacks in different parts of the world highlight the strong linkages between different terrorist groups operating from our neighbouring country.

3.163 Keeping in mind the above scenario, security have been reviewed and strengthened around vital installations in States/Union territories. Review of VVIP/VIP security has been undertaken on periodical basis. With a view to strengthening security arrangements at the airports, the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has been deployed at all the operational airports in the country. CISF has taken over security duties at the major airports and the process of induction of CISF at other airports is under progress. Security arrangements of the vital installations, religious places, airports and other buildings of historical importance have been strengthened. In the area of VIP security, the Central Government keeps on sharing intelligence inputs with the State Governments/Police authorities.

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CHAPTER IV

EMERGING CONCERNS AND NEW INITIATIVES

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

4.1 India has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes and landslides have been recurrent phenomena. Even as substantial scientific and material progress is made, the loss of lives and property due to disasters has not decreased. The super cyclone in Orissa in October, 1999 and the Bhuj earthquake in Gujarat in January, 2001 underscored the need to adopt a multi dimensional endeavour involving diverse scientific, engineering, financial and social processes; the need to adopt a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach and incorporation of risk reduction in the developmental plans and strategies. The recurrent terrorist attacks have simultaneously underlined the need of being prepared for dealing with man-made disasters as well.

Nodal Responsibility

4.2 Disaster Management is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Governments. The Government of India supplement their efforts by providing financial and logistic support in case of disasters of exceptionally severe magnitude. Based on the recommendation of the Group of Ministers on Internal Security, the subject of disaster

management (including man-made disasters) was transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Home Affairs in February, 2002 (except drought and epidemics which remain with the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health respectively and the specific disasters allocated to other Ministries/Departments).

Approach to Disaster Management

4.3 During the period of last two years, the Government have brought about a change in orientation in the approach to disaster management. The new approach proceeds from the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in the development process. Another corner stone of the approach is that mitigation has to be multi-disciplinary spanning across all sectors of development. Disaster management occupies an important place in the country's policy framework as it is the poor and under-privileged who are worst affected on this account.

Institutional and Policy Framework

4.4 The institutional and policy mechanism for response, relief and rehabilitation have been well established since Independence. A change has been

made in the policy orientation from post-disaster response to mitigation and preparedness. The objective is that hazards may be prevented from turning into disasters by appropriate mitigation measures. The Ministry of Home Affairs has drawn up a national disaster management framework keeping the mitigation and preparedness measures in view. The national framework/roadmap has been shared with the State/UT Governments to enable them to develop their respective state roadmaps taking the national roadmap as a broad guideline. The new institutional and policy mechanisms are being put in place to address this change in orientation.

4.5 It is proposed to constitute a National Emergency Management Agency at the national level to facilitate a multi-disciplinary and coordinated approach. The National Emergency Management Agency proposed to be set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs will have officers from relevant Ministries/Departments/Organizations as Members. The States have also been advised to set up Disaster Management Authority under the Chief Minister/Chief Secretary with Ministers/Secretaries of concern Departments as Members to oversee various mitigation and preparedness measures being taken as well as to coordinate response in case of a calamity. Orissa, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Kerala, Nagaland, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar and Chandigarh have already set up such authorities. Several other States are in the process of setting up similar authorities. The objective of setting up the authority is to ensure that mitigation; preparedness and response is seen as the joint responsibility of all the Departments concerned and disaster management concerns are mainstreamed into their programmes. This holistic

and multi-disciplinary approach is the key to effective mitigation, prevention, preparedness and response.

4.6 The State Governments have also been advised to convert the Department of Relief and Rehabilitation into Department of Disaster Management with an enhanced area of responsibility to include mitigation and preparedness apart from their present responsibility of relief and rehabilitation. 9 State Governments/UT Administrations have already taken action and other State/UT Governments are in the process of doing so.

4.7 The States have also been advised to enact Disaster Management Acts to provide for adequate powers to authorities for coordinating mitigation, preparedness and response. Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have already enacted such a law and other State/UT Governments have also initiated action in this regard.

4.8 The State Governments have also been advised to convert their relief codes into disaster management codes by including aspects of prevention, mitigation and preparedness, besides response and relief.

Early Warning Systems

4.9 The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and Central Water Commission (CWC) have been advised to carry out a review of the early warning systems and take up projects for upgradation/modernization of the systems as necessary. The monitoring process has been revolutionized by the advent of remote sensing

techniques. A tropical cyclone intensity analysis and forecast scheme has been worked out using satellite image interpretation techniques which facilitate forecasting of storm surges. Satellite based observations are being extensively utilized. Cyclone detection radars have been/are being installed. The IMD has introduced a four stage warning system in place of the earlier two stage warning system to meet the requirements of Public Administrators and Crisis Managers.

4.10 The flood forecasting and warning system is used for alerting the vulnerable areas well in advance of the actual arrival of floods to enable the people to move and also to shift the moveable property/livestock to safer places or to raised platforms specially constructed for this purpose. The Central Water Commission has expanded the flood forecasting network which now covers all the major flood prone inter-State river basins in the country. The number of flood forecasting stations has now increased to 166. A computerized monitoring system has been developed which assists in the forecasts issued by field units in four stages, namely, low flood stage, medium flood stage, high flood stage and unprecedented flood stage.

Disaster Prevention & Mitigation

4.11 The Government of India have adopted mitigation and prevention as essential components of development strategy. State Governments have been advised to formulate plan schemes for disaster mitigation in accordance with the approach outlined in the 10th Five Years Plan. In brief, mitigation is being institutionalized into developmental planning. The terms of reference of the 12th Finance Commission have been changed to look at the

requirements of mitigation and preparedness as well apart from its existing mandate of relief and rehabilitation. The Ministry of Home Affairs have submitted a detailed memorandum to the 12th Finance Commission in this regard after consultations with the States.

4.12 Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments that where there is a shelf of projects, projects addressing mitigation should be given priority. It has also been mandated that each project in a hazard prone area will have disaster prevention/mitigation as a term of reference.

4.13 A comprehensive programme has been taken up for earthquake mitigation. A National Core Group for earthquake mitigation has been constituted consisting of experts in earthquake engineering and administrators. The Core Group has been assigned with the responsibility of drawing up a strategy and plan of action for mitigating the impact of earthquakes; providing advice and guidelines to the States on various aspects of earthquake mitigation; preparing handbooks, pamphlets, type designs for earthquake resistant construction and updating building bye laws by incorporating the latest BIS codes.

4.14 Two programmes for training of engineers in public and private sectors and practicing architects have been approved. Under these programmes 10000 engineers and 10000 architects are targeted to be trained in seismically safe construction over a period of three years. A Committee of Experts has been constituted to review the building byelaws so as to incorporate the BIS Codes for seismically safe construction. The State Governments have been advised to ensure rigorous

enforcement of the amended bye laws. It has been decided to include earthquake engineering education in the engineering colleges at under-graduate level as well as Institutes of Planning and Architecture since these did not form a part of the existing curricula. The course curricula has been finalized by Group of Experts and will be introduced in the engineering colleges/Institutes of Planning & Architecture within an year. A masons' training programme for training of 30000 masons is under formulation.

4.15 An earthquake mitigation project has been finalized for reducing vulnerability to earthquakes. It includes detailed evaluation and retrofitting of lifeline buildings such as hospitals, schools, water and power supply units, telecommunication buildings, airports/airport control towers, railway stations, bus stands and important administrative buildings. Pending resource mobilization for the earthquake mitigation project, an accelerated urban earthquake vulnerability reduction programme has been taken up in 38 cities in seismic zones III, IV & V with a population of over five lakhs.

4.16 A National Core Group on cyclone monitoring and mitigation has been constituted with experts from Indian Meteorological Department, National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, Central Water Commission, National Remote Sensing Agency and Indian Space Research Organisation, besides administrators from the relevant Ministries/Departments and State Governments vulnerable to cyclones. The Group has been assigned with the responsibility of looking at warning protocols for cyclones; coordination mechanism among different Central/ States Ministries/Departments/Organizations for dissemination of early warning to

the local people; and cyclone mitigation measures for the coastal States.

4.17 A cyclone mitigation project has been formulated which inter alia includes components on strengthening of monitoring/warning systems, coastal shelter belt plantation, mangrove plantation, construction of cyclone shelters, storm surge modelling etc. The project will be taken up as soon as the resources are mobilized.

4.18 A Disaster Risk Management Programme has been taken up with the assistance from UNDP, USAID and European Union in 169 multi-hazard prone districts in 17 States including all the 8 North Eastern States. The project, which commenced in October, 2002 is expected to be completed by December, 2007. The programme aims to put into place sustainable initiatives with the involvement of local self-Government institutions and communities. Under this programme, 7371 village level disaster management teams have already been trained in first aid, search and rescue; Disaster Management Plans prepared for 7222 villages, 129 blocks and 17 districts; training organized for 8925 members of Panchayati Raj Institutions and over 37,500 Government functionaries at different levels in various Disaster management functions; 509 engineers and architects and 1204 school teachers trained in different districts for school level disaster preparedness. Training of trainers has also been organized and manuals/training material developed. Besides, other related capacity building activities have been undertaken or are in progress.

4.19 Human Resource Development at all levels is critical to institutionalize the disaster

mitigation strategy. The National Centre for Disaster Management has been upgraded and designated as the National Institute of Disaster Management. The Institute is already in the process of developing training modules for different levels; undertaking training of trainers and organizing training programmes for planners, administrators, and command functionaries. The other functions assigned to the Institute include development of national level information base and providing assistance to various States in strengthening their management systems and capacities as well as preparation of model disaster management plans at different levels.

4.20 Disaster Management faculties have been created in 29 State level Training Institutes located in 28 States. These faculties are being directly supported by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The State Training Institutes have been advised to take up focused training programmes for different target groups within the State. It is proposed to strengthen these faculties further.

4.21 A Steering Committee on mass media campaign has been constituted for large scale awareness generation. The Committee is in the process of developing a profile for the mass media campaign.

4.22 Disaster Management has been introduced as a component of Social Sciences in the school curriculum for Class VIII during the year 2003-04. The Course curriculum has been adopted by the Central Board of Secondary Education. The State Governments have been advised to introduce similar capsules through their State Boards of Secondary Education. The course curricula for class

IX and X is in advanced stages of finalization, to be introduced from the academic year 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively.

4.23 Information, education and communication materials have been developed and sent to the State Governments for translation into local languages and disseminating it down to the village level.

Preparedness

4.24 Eight battalions of Central Para Military Forces, two each from CISF, ITBP, BSF and CRPF have been earmarked for development of fully trained and equipped specialist response teams. Four of these eight battalions will also be trained to handle nuclear, biological and chemical related emergencies. The training of trainers for CISF and ITBP has been completed. 16 teams comprising of 45 personnel each have already been trained. Sanction for purchase of equipments for one battalion each for natural and NBC related disaster has been given. These 8 battalions are proposed to be constituted into a Force to be designated as the National Emergency Response Force. It is also proposed to strengthen one training institute each of Four Para Military Forces. The States have also been advised to set up their own specialist teams. 10 States/UTs have already initiated action in this regard. The trainers of the State Police Forces will be trained at the training institutes of CPMFs. The States have been authorized to utilize 10% of the annual allocation made in the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for purchase of equipments.

4.25 Fourteen Regional Response Centres are proposed to be set up in different parts of the country

where essential search and rescue equipments and relief materials will be stored so that the specialist response teams can respond to any disaster in the neighbouring States immediately. Cache of equipments/materials for the regional response centres have been identified and the proposal for granting authorization for purchase of equipments/materials is under process.

4.26 A Steering Committee has been constituted in the Ministry to oversee the creation of capabilities for emergency response.

4.27 In order to professionalise the response, an Incident Command System (ICS) is proposed to be introduced in the country. The system will provide for specialised Incident Command 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 mother training institution for imparting training in this system. The training of core group of trainers has already commenced at the Academy. 5 Regional Training Institutes have been selected for training of master trainers of States/UTs in ICS.

4.28 A web-enabled data base for specialist equipment required for emergency response called the India Disaster Resource Network has been operationalized from 1st September, 2003. The Network will maintain resource inventory with the name, designation and telephone numbers of incharge of each resource to ensure quick access to resources to minimize response time in emergencies. The list of resources is updated from time to time.

Over 65000 records in 532 districts have already been uploaded as on 31st March, 2004.

4.29 The Control Room in the Ministry of Home Affairs has been equipped with satellite phones, GPS etc. and the control room personnel have been trained in the use of these equipments. The States are also being provided assistance to set up control rooms/emergency operation centres at State and District levels. Funds for this purpose are being provided under the scheme for the modernization of state police forces as also under the GOI-UNDP Project.

4.30 Communication is a critical bottleneck in case of any major disaster particularly when the traditional network systems already in force break down. With a view to strengthening the communication systems for disaster management, POLNET connections will be extended to SDMs, Collectors, Relief Commissioners/Secretaries (Disaster Management) in States/UTs for use for disaster management. A National Disaster Management Communication Plan has been drawn up and Phase I of the plan has been approved.

4.31 The Geographical Information Systems (GIS) data base is an effective tool for Emergency Response to access information in terms of crucial parameters for the disaster affected areas. The GIS data base already available with the different agencies of the Government of India is being upgraded and the gaps are proposed to be bridged. A project for this purpose is being drawn up with a view to institutionalizing the arrangements.

4.32 In order to further strengthen the capacity for response, the fire services are proposed

to be developed into multi-hazard response units. A project has been drawn up and will be taken for implementation as soon as the resources are mobilized. It is proposed to provide multi-hazard response units under this project upto the sub-divisional level.

Response and Relief

Monsoon Behaviour in 2003

4.33 June 8th marked the onset of the South-West Monsoon 2003 over Kerala constituting a week's delay beyond its normal date of June 1. The initial delay was carried forward into the interior parts of the peninsula, but it was made up in its final stages and the onset over west Rajasthan was earlier than normal. There was good pre-monsoon rainfall activity over North-East India in June. There was no break in rainfall activity during the entire monsoon season. The dry spells that prevailed in different parts of the country were also not prolonged except in interior Karnataka and Kerala and southern parts of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. During the season, as many as nine low pressure areas formed over the Bay of Bengal and four over land. These systems resulted in persistent rainfall activity over central India during the second half of the monsoon season that led to flood in Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

4.34 The pattern of rainfall during the 2003 monsoon season was characterized by its equitable distribution in both space and time. It was described as a good monsoon and the rains were considered to be "plentiful" coming in the wake of an all-India drought. For the country as a whole and for the entire four-month period of June to

September, the rainfall was 102% of the Long Period Average (LPA). At the end of the monsoon season, 7 out of the 36 meteorological sub-divisions registered excess rains, 26 had normal rainfall, and only 3 sub-divisions (North and South Interior Karnataka and Kerala) received deficient rainfall. On district wise count 139 out of 523 meteorological districts received excess rain fall, 249 normal, 139 deficient and 14 scanty. No data is available for 8 districts.

Flood Situation and Response

4.35 16 States, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal reported damage in varying degrees due to heavy rains, floods, landslides and cloud bursts. As per the reports received from these States, 348.813 lakh population was affected in 236 districts; 1,865 persons were reported to have lost their lives; 11290 cattle heads were also reported lost; 36.54 lakh ha. cropped area was affected and over 64,000 houses were damaged. State-wise information on damage due to heavy rains and floods during South West Monsoon, 2003 is at Annexure-VI.

4.36 The Ministry of Home Affairs was in constant touch with the affected States and coordinated the efforts to assist these States for effective response. Armed Forces and Central Police Forces assisted some of the State Governments in rescue and relief operations. The Minister of State for Home visited the flood affected areas in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Financial Assistance to States

4.37 The present scheme of financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission, which will be in operation upto the year 2004-05. A Calamity Relief Fund(CRF) has been created in each State for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, fire, floods and hailstorms. The Central Government contributes 75% of the CRF corpus, with the States contributing 25%. The total size of CRF for the five year period is Rs.11,007.59 crore. Over and above the corpus of CRF, there is a provision for extending additional financial assistance to States from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the wake of a natural calamity of severe nature, to supplement the expenditure on providing immediate relief to the affected people. The NCCF was created with an initial corpus of Rs.500 crore financed from budgetary sources. This corpus is to be replenished through levy of a surcharge on certain Central Taxes. Assistance from NCCF is sanctioned by a High Level Committee consisting of the Deputy Prime Minister, Agriculture Minister, Finance Minister and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

4.38 A total amount of Rs.1705.55 crore was released as Centre's share to CRF for various States during 2003-04. In addition, financial assistance of Rs.1587.42 has been provided to various States from NCCF during 2003-04. State-wise details of the release funds under CRF and NCCF are at **Annexure-VII & VIII**, respectively.

Revision of norms for CRF/NCCF utilisation

4.39 The list of approved items and norms of expenditure required to be followed by the States for incurring expenditure from the CRF and NCCF was amended in April, 2003 to cover additional items as under:-

- Assistance to sericulture farmers for Muga, Eri and Mulberry has been included.
- Expenditure on installation of public utility 4-digit code telephone at the State and District headquarters can now be met from CRF. It will expedite the installation of this facility in the country.
- As a part of preparedness for strengthening Emergency Response, procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipment, including communication equipment, subject to a ceiling of 10% of the CRF allocation for the year, has been provided in the revised norms.

International Co-Operation

4.40 India is a member of the Asian Disaster Reduction Centre (ADRC). Kobe, Japan and is also a member of the Board of Trustees and Consultative Committee of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) Bangkok.

4.41 A bilateral agreement for cooperation in the field of disaster management has been signed with Switzerland.

4.42 A UNDP supported programme on Disaster Risk Management through participation of community and Local self Government was launched in September, 2002 for implementation during 2002-07, initially with UNDP financial assistance of US \$ 7million. The scope of the project has been expanded with additional financial support from USAID, European Union etc. The programme provides support to the Ministry of Home Affairs and 169 multi-hazard prone Districts in 17 States for strengthening and institutionalising capacity building activities for disaster management.

4.43 An agreement has been signed with USAID in September, 2003 for a Disaster Management Support (DMS) project. USAID has agreed to provide a total grant assistance of US \$ 16 million over a period of four years, mainly to support projects related to Search and Rescue Teams, Incident Command System, Emergency Operation Centres and Climate Forecasting Systems.

BORDER MANAGEMENT

4.44 The Government is seized with a variety of issues relating to the management of land and coastal borders of the country. Border specific issues pertaining to Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Myanmar, India-China and Indo-Bhutan borders and others are receiving focused attention.

VIGILANCE ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BORDERS: FENCING AND FLOOD-LIGHTING

(a) Indo-Pak border

4.45 The fencing and flood lighting works



in the entire Punjab and Rajasthan sectors, except some gaps in the riverine areas of Punjab and the shifting sand dunes of Rajasthan, have already been completed.

4.46 With the sealing of Punjab and Rajasthan borders, the possibility of the Gujarat border being used as one of the alternative routes for supply of weapons and infiltration of terrorists has increased. In order to check such anti-national activities, the Central Government has approved a comprehensive proposal for fencing and flood lighting on a raised embankment, construction of link roads, Border outposts and border roads in the Gujarat sector. The work is under progress and the entire project is expected to be completed by the year 2005.

4.47 The Central Government has also undertaken erection of fencing and flood lighting in 180 kms and 195.8 kms, respectively, of the International Border in Jammu sector. The fencing work commenced during the end of year 2000. Pakistan has been resorting to regular firing on the border to obstruct the work of fencing and flood lighting. Since the work of erection of fencing, being

executed, is in the direct line of Pakistani firing, it has been decided to construct a 12 feet high protective bund in front of fencing to shield the workers. The entire project is expected to be completed by 2006.

4.48 The status of progress of fencing and flood lighting on the Indo-Pak border is at **Annexure – IX.**

(b) Indo-Bangladesh border

4.49 In order to prevent illegal infiltration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India have sanctioned the erection of fencing in two phases. The IBB works under Phase-I was started in 1989 and is almost completed. Fencing in 854.354 kms have been erected as against the approved target of 857.37 kms and 2606.35 kms of road has been completed as against the approved target of 2866 kms. Under Phase II, Government has approved additional fencing of 2429.5 kms. And 797 kms road at an estimated cost of Rs. 2876.17 lakh.

4.50 As against 2429.5 kms of fence sanctioned under Phase-II, 648.08 kms of fence has been erected and as against 797.00 kms of road, 63.52 kms has been constructed till 2003-04. This includes 22.50 kms of access road to fence. The entire work has been targeted to be completed by March, 2006. The status of progress of fencing, road and bridges, state-wise under phase-I and Phase-II, as on 31st March, 2004 is given in the **Annexure-X**

(c) Management of Indo-Nepal border

4.51 The most important characteristic of this border is that the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace &

Friendship, 1950 grants equal opportunities to the nationals of either country in matters of employment, residence, property ownership and participation in trade and commerce. Nationals of either country can cross the border without any formal travel papers. The openness of this border has been misused by the Pak ISI for subversive activities against India. Nepal is being used as a base for launching operations by the ISI. The Maoist upsurge in Nepal and its links with left wing extremist groups in India add to the threat to our internal security from this border.

4.52 In order to check anti-national activities on the Indo-Nepal border, the Sashastra Seema Bal(SSB) has been deployed as a border guarding force on this border. In addition to deploying the SSB, it is also proposed to strengthen the police infrastructure in the border districts to help checking smuggling, village surveillance and intelligence work by associating the State Governments having border with Nepal. The central assistance, as considered feasible, will be made available to the State Governments.

(d) Management of Indo-Bhutan border

4.53 Indo-Bhutan border, which is characterized by a free movement regime for Indian and Bhutanese nationals, abuts on the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal and Sikkim. The openness of this border is being exploited by Indian insurgent groups particularly United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) and Kamatipur Liberation Organization (KLO) for indulging in anti-India activities. There are persistent

reports about insurgent groups using Bhutanese territory as a sanctuary and of their setting up camps inside Bhutan.

4.54 Keeping these factors in view, it has been decided to deploy Sashastra Seema Bal(SSB) as a border guarding force on the Indo-Bhutan border on a full time basis.

(e) Management of Indo-Myanmar border

4.55 The Government has taken concrete steps to clearly demarcate borders with Myanmar. In this connection, the meeting of Surveyor Generals of India and Myanmar took place in New Delhi in September, 2002, and as follow up, three meetings at the level of Directors of Survey Departments of India and Myanmar took place to decide matters relating to repair, restoration, reconstruction and maintenance of boundary pillars on Indo-Myanmar border.

4.56 In pursuance of the recommendations of Group of Ministers regarding the need for fencing in Moreh area in Manipur State on Indo-Myanmar border, the Government has decided to fence an area of approximately 10 Kms in Moreh in 2004-05. BRO has been entrusted with the work of fencing.

Deployment Of Hi-Tech Electronic Surveillance Equipments On The International Borders

4.57 The Group of Ministers, in its report on 'Reforming the National Security System', has stressed the need for making greater use of high-technology systems and equipments to counter

cross-border challenges. It is proposed to deploy a suitable mix and class of various types of surveillance equipments on the international borders of the country which would act as a force multiplier for effective border management. The Border Guarding Forces have since identified the hi-tech electronic surveillance system like Night Vision Devices, Hand held Thermal Imagers, Sensors etc. backed by effective communication and command & control systems which would greatly enhance the border monitoring system. Phase-wise deployment of these equipments will start shortly.

Constitution of State Level Standing Committee and Joint Task Force by the border States including Coastal States

4.58 In pursuance of the recommendation of Group of Ministers, in its report on 'Reforming the National Security System', State and Union territory Governments have constituted State level Standing Committees and Joint Task Forces, comprising representative of all intelligence and security agencies, for the purpose of coordinating functions and issues relating to management of borders including control over illegal cross border activities. This mechanism will facilitate greater coordination between various security and intelligence agencies to curb anti-national activities on the border.

MULTIPURPOSE NATIONAL IDENTITY CARDS SCHEME

4.59 The Government is contemplating preparation of National Register of Indian citizens and issue of Multipurpose National Identity Cards

(MNICs) based on this register to all citizens of the country. The main purpose of MNICs is to provide a credible individual identification system and simultaneous use of MNIC for several multifarious socio-economic benefits and transactions within and outside Government. The system not only envisages preparation of a National Register of Indian citizens (NRIC) and providing a unique National Identity Number to each citizen of the country but also envisages continuous updating of this register by linking it to the system of registration of births and deaths under the Registration of Birth & Deaths Act, 1969 and also account for fresh registration of Indian citizens under other provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955. The system also envisages complete computerization and linking of the Registers at the sub-district, district national level. The Citizenship Act, 1955 has been recently amended to provide compulsory registration of all citizen and issuance of national identity card.

Launching of the Pilot Project

4.60 Given the complexities of the Multipurpose National Identity Card project, it was considered essential to go through a full drill of simulation exercise of preparation of National Register, its update, issue of Identity Cards etc. through a Pilot Project. It was, therefore, decided by the Central Government to implement a Pilot Project for issue of Multipurpose National Identity Cards in a few selected sub-districts in various districts of thirteen States and Union Territories, namely Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Uttranchal, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Delhi covering a total population of approximately 30.5 lakh.

4.61 The field work of the Pilot Project was initiated in November, 2003 and the project is expected to be completed by in a year's time. The Project is experimental in nature and will consider trying out various processes and technological options as may be considered necessary as the implementation progresses. The main scheme will be implemented after taking into account the experiences/lessons drawn from the Pilot Project.

Use of MNIC scheme

4.62 The NRIC, the NIN and the MNIC would improve e-governance leading to quick and hassle free service for the citizens. This would also improve security cover in the country.

HUMAN RIGHTS

4.63 With the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly, human rights has become an international instrument for securing the basic rights of the people. People all over the world see it as an important instrument to highlight injustices meted out to them. Human Rights has emerged as an important source of hope for millions of common people whose basic rights have been denied. Governments across the globe have also re-oriented their institutions and functions on the basis of international recognised human rights standards. The Government of India has also provided a forum for redressal of human rights violations through the constitution of the National Human Rights Commission and the State level Human Rights Commissions under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The Government has also taken a number of initiatives in order to provide

the proper infrastructure for safeguarding human rights in the country.

Human Rights Education

4.64 The National Action Plan for Human Rights Education is a comprehensive document adopted by the Government of India for implementation by various sections of the society, such as academic institutions, bureaucracy, police, media, etc. This plan of the Government aims at spreading human rights awareness to all sections of the society so that people, aware of their rights, contribute to the prevention of violations of human rights. The implementation of above Plan by various agencies has commenced. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) has introduced human rights courses at College and University level and has also included human rights as part of school curriculum. The training institutions for police and civil officers have also introduced human rights as an important element in the training. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also planned to organize seminars, workshops, etc. in different parts of the country to interact with the State Governments and various agencies to spread the message of human rights education to every corner of the country.

Transparency and Commitment to Human Rights

4.65 The Central Government has been very transparent in its policy on human rights and has welcomed suggestions from all quarters in improving the status of human rights in the country. The Government has also encouraged visits of foreign nationals, including diplomats and journalists, to

Jammu and Kashmir. The Government has also been fully cooperative with various human rights agencies functioning under the aegis of UNO and has been responding adequately to specific complaints of alleged human rights violations received from various fora under UN. Keeping in mind the country's obligation under International Conventions, the Government has been sending information and replies to specific questions received from various Rapporteur of the UN High Commission for Human Rights. Prompt replies sent to allegations of alleged human rights violations has strengthened the position of the Government and countered the biased propaganda launched by vested interest.

MoU with International Committee of the Red Cross

4.66 In consonance with its policy of transparency, the Government of India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), in June 1995, which provides the delegates of the ICRC to have an access to detention centres where individuals arrested or detained in connection with the prevailing situation in Jammu & Kashmir are lodged. This has been done purely on humanitarian grounds. Since the beginning of its operation under the MoU, the delegates of the ICRC had visited 55 detention centres and registered over 8,512 detenus till March, 2004.

National Human Rights Commission

4.67 The National Human Rights Commission which was constituted under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 has entered its 10th year and continued

its efforts to reach its goal of defending human rights and dignity of the people of the country. The Commission continues its efforts to sensitize various State Governments on a number of issues relating to human rights on which the Commission has been working with them. These issues include atrocities on minorities and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, compliance of directives of the Commission in respect of payment of compensation/disciplinary action, human rights situation in jails including issues such as over-crowding, custodial deaths and rape manual scavenging, problems of denotified and nomadic tribes, etc. The Commission has also taken a keen interest in the eradication of child labour, bonded labour and other human rights issues such as trafficking of women, protection of women, rights of mentally ill, etc.

Complaints received by the Commission

4.68 The National Human Rights Commission has been receiving a large number of complaints from the general public on human rights violation. During the year 2003-2004, 72,990 cases were registered with the Commission. As on April 1, 2003, the Commission had 43,010 cases pending from the previous year. Of these 1,16,000 cases (brought forward from the previous year and received during the current year) the Commission was able to dispose of 57,499 cases during 2003-2004.

International Conferences and Seminars

4.69 The National Human Rights Commission hosted an International Work-shop for Human Rights Institutions from the

Commonwealth and Asia Pacific Region on May 26 – 29, 2003. The National Human Rights Institutions of Afghanistan, Australia, Fiji, Ghana, Iran, Republic of Korea, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern Ireland, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Uganda participated in the above Workshop. The workshop discussed the proposal to develop a comprehensive and integral United Nations Convention to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities. The workshop strongly affirmed the need for the development of a comprehensive and integral Convention. It stressed that the Convention should be a right-based instrument built on international human rights norms and standards and social justice. It further affirmed that all persons with disabilities, without exception, are entitled to the full benefit and enjoyment of all fundamental human rights and freedoms on the basis of equality and dignity and without discrimination.

Research Projects

4.70 The National Human Rights Commission monitors a large number of projects/programmes. Some of important programmes and the features are as follows:-

a) Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children in India

The Action Research Project on Trafficking in Women and Children that has been undertaken by the Commission in partnership with the UNIFEM is nearing completion.

b) *Colloquium on Population Policy – Development and Human Rights*

In order to initiate a dialogue from the perspective of development and human rights in the implementation of effective population policies at the Centre and State levels and to deliberate on the mechanisms to achieve the same, the Commission, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the United Nations Population Fund, had organized a two-day Colloquium on Population Policy – Development and Human Rights on January 9-10, 2003 in New Delhi. The Colloquium was attended, among others, by key administrators and policy makers. It, inter-alia, recommended that the State Governments and UTs that have adopted coercive approach through use of incentives and disincentives, which was inconsistent with the spirit of the National Population Policy, should exclude these from their population policies. The Colloquium also adopted a Declaration.

c) *Rehabilitation of Destitute/Marginalized Women of Vrindavan*

The National Human Rights Commission is deeply concerned about the condition of the destitute/marginalized women, particularly widows residing in Vrindavan area. In order to mitigate their sufferings, the Commission has been holding meetings from time to time with the representatives of the Government of India (Department of Women & Child Development) and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. One of the important outcomes of

these meetings is that land measuring 0.809 hectare has been purchased by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh with substantial Central assistance so as to provide shelter to these destitute women. A building would be constructed to provide accommodation to 1000 women. A monthly pension of Rs.125/- is given to each woman. A proposal is in the pipeline to enhance the pension to Rs.250/- per month. Besides, facilities such as health care, provision of LPG connections for group cooking, Social Security Cards, entertainment, etc. are also being made available to them.

(d) *The National Human Rights Commission-Canadian Human Rights Commission-Indira Gandhi National Open University Linkage Project*

A MOU relating to the National Human Rights Commission-Canadian Human Rights Commission-Indira Gandhi National Open University Linkage Project on Disability was signed in New Delhi on 26 August 2003. The highlights of the Project are as under :-

- The project seeks to build the capacity of legal practioners and disability rights and human rights activists to address problems of discrimination, marginalization and exclusion of persons with disability.
- The endeavour is to introduce training modules through face-to-face and distance education mode so that people committed to the promotion and protection of rights of the disabled have freedom of enhancing

their knowledge and awareness to play a more effective role.

- This collaborative initiative would produce Manuals, Guidelines and Reference Materials in easy-to-use language. The documents evolved under this Project would clarify the application of international and national laws to the human rights of persons with disability.

New Initiatives: Creating the institution of 'Commissioner for Human Rights' and establishing his linkages

4.71 The Joint Secretary (HR) in the Ministry of Home Affairs has been appointed the "Commissioner for Human Rights" in order to monitor and prevent violation of human rights by Central Police Forces, as well as the police organizations in the Union territories. The Commissioner holds quarterly meetings to review the status of human rights violation and its redressal in the Central Police Forces and Police of Union territories.

4.72 In pursuance of the above, the Commissioner for Human Rights has held meetings with the Nodal Officers on Human Rights in UTs of Delhi, Chandigarh and Daman & Diu. The Commissioner has also held meetings with the Central Reserve Police Force. Issues relating to good police practices as well as the need for the Forces to take steps to prevent violation of human rights was discussed and appropriate suggestions made for implementation.

CRIMINAL LAWS REFORMS

4.73 Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Amendments to these Codes are a continuous process and such amendments are made based on the recommendations from the Law Commission, various Central Ministries, other government or non-government organizations, etc.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2003

4.74 The Government has introduced the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2003 in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd August, 2003 proposing amendment to the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The main features of the Bill are given as under :

a. Preventing witnesses from turning hostile

In view of wide perception that criminal cases in courts fail because statements by witness(es) are renege either out of fear or allurements, the Central Government decided to curb the evil of witness(es) turning hostile by amending sections 161, 162, 164 and 344 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and also making consequential amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Indian Evidence Act, 1872 by providing that (i) statement made to Police relating to offences punishable with imprisonment upto seven years be signed and quickly transmitted to the Magistrate, (ii) recording of evidence of

material witness by Magistrate in all offences punishable with death or imprisonment for 7 years or more; (iii) statement of the witness duly recorded before Magistrate under oath, in the discretion of the court, be treated as evidence; and (iv) summary trial for perjury and enhanced punishment awarded consequent to such summary trial.

b. Introducing the concept of plea bargaining

The disposal of criminal trials in the courts takes considerable time and in many cases trials do not commence for as long a period as 3 to 5 years after the accused was remitted to judicial custody. A large number of persons accused of criminal offences have not been able to secure bail for one reason or the other and have to languish in jail as under-trial prisoners for years. Plea-bargaining, though not recognized so far by the criminal jurisprudence, is seen as an alternative to deal with huge arrears of criminal cases. To reduce the delay in the disposal of criminal trials and appeals and also to alleviate the suffering of under-trial prisoners, it is proposed to introduce the concept of plea-bargaining as recommended by the Law Commission of India in its 154th Report on the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Committee on Criminal Justice System Reforms has also endorsed the Committee's recommendations. It means pre-trial negotiations between defendant and prosecution during which the defendant agrees to plead guilty in exchange for certain concessions by the prosecutor. It would,

however, not be admissible to habitual offenders. A Chapter on this is being incorporated in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

c. Compounding the offence in section 498A IPC.

Section 498-A of Indian Penal Code, 1860 provides punishment to husband, or relatives of husband, of a woman subjecting her to cruelty. It has been widely reported that this provision has been misused and is also harsh as it is non-compoundable. It is, therefore, proposed to make the offence a compoundable one.

d. Amendment to Section 292 Cr P.C. to enlarge the list of officers to give evidence

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, includes only officers of the Mint/India Security Press, Nasik as experts for giving their opinion with regard to fake currency notes and coins. Expert opinion given by officers of other note printing press suffers from legal infirmity. Therefore, it is proposed to include in section 292 more scientific experts to give evidence in cases relating to fake currency notes.

e. Punishment for threatening any person to give false evidence

It is also proposed to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 to provide punishment for threatening or inducing any person to give

false evidence by inserting new section 195A IPC.

Report of the Malimath Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System

4.75 The Government had set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. (Justice) V.S. Malimath, formerly Chief Justice of Karnataka and Kerala High Courts, to consider and recommend measures to revamp the criminal justice system in the country. The Committee submitted its report on April 21, 2003. In the Report, the Committee had

made 158 recommendations proposing amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and various other laws.

4.76 Since the Criminal Law and 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 had been referred to State Governments for seeking their views to enable Ministry of Home Affairs to take a final decision on the recommendations and thereafter introduce a Bill for comprehensive amendment to the procedural and criminal laws.

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CHAPTER

V

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

INTER-STATE COUNCIL

5.1 The Inter-State Council was set up on May 28, 1990 by a Presidential Order under article 263 of the Constitution of India. The duties of the Council include investigating and discussing such subjects in which some or all the States or the Union and one or more of the States have common interest. The Council comprises the Prime Minister as chairperson and Chief Ministers of all States, Chief Ministers of Union territories having Legislative Assemblies, Administrators of Union territories not having Legislative Assemblies, Governors of States under President's rule, six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers nominated by the Prime Minister and two Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers nominated by the Prime Minister as permanent invitees.

5.2 The council, since its inception, has held eight meetings so far, the first on October 10, 1990 and the eighth on August 27-28, 2003. The eighth meetings was held in Srinagar and it is for the first time that a meeting of the Council was held outside Delhi. The Council in its eight meetings held so far has completed consideration of all the 247

recommendation on center-State relations. Of these 247 recommendations, 57 have not been accepted by the Council/Administrative Ministries, 175 have been implemented and 15 are at various stages of implementation in the Administrative Ministries.

5.3 In the 8th meeting of the Inter-State Council held on August 27-28, 2003, the Council considered the remaining 17 recommendations of Sarkaria Commission relating to 'Administrative Relations', 'Emergency Provisions' and 'Deployment of Union Armed Forces' as well as the report of Sub-Committee on 'Contract Labour/Contract Appointments' and the 'Action Plan on Good Governance'.



Meeting of the Inter-State Council on August 27-28, 2003 held in Srinagar.

5.4 Some of the important decisions taken in the 8th meeting of the Council and its implementation by respective Ministries/Departments are as follows:-

- (a) It was decided to retain article 365 and to accept the recommendation of Sarkaria Commission for a cautious approach before its application. The Council accepted that article 365 should be used as measure of last resort. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have been conveyed the decision of the Council for guidance and implementation.
- (b) Regarding 'Emergency Provisions', the Council observed that the safeguards contained in the Bommai Judgment, which has already become part of the law of the land, were adequate to prevent misuse of Article 356. It was decided that the safeguards be suitably incorporated in Article 356 and the Ministry of Law should expeditiously prepare an appropriate draft Amendment Bill for introduction in the Parliament. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.
- (c) The Council decided to accept Commission's recommendation for introduction of a system of inter-change of officers among the Union and States Armed Police Forces. It was, however, of the opinion that large scale transfer of officers may not be feasible. The Government has accepted the recommendation of the council.

- (d) The Council decided to constitute a Sub-Committee of selected Chief Ministers to deliberate further on the subject of 'Good Governance' and formulate a blueprint of Action Plan which could be discussed in the next meeting of the Council. A sub-committee of the council on good governance has been set up vide ISC secretariat order dated December 2, 2003.

5.5 Follow-up action is being taken on the decisions of the Inter-State Council.

ZONAL COUNCILS

5.6 Five Zonal Councils have been set up under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. These are high-level advisory bodies having Union Home Minister as the Chairman and the Chief Ministers of the respective States as their members. These councils have been set up with a view to providing a common meeting ground in each zone for ensuring resolution of inter-State, Centre-State and zonal problems, fostering balanced socio-economic regional development and building harmonious Centre-State relations.

5.7 During the year 2003-2004 a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Southern Zonal Council was held on May 21, 2003 at Hyderabad at which important issues relating to Inter-State hydro-electric projects; identification of specific areas of co-operation among the States of the zone for giving a boost to trade, commerce, tourism and other fields of economic development; poverty alleviation; joint measures for tackling problems relating to law and order; development of inland waterways; etc. were

discussed. The recommendations made by the Standing Committee in respect of the aforesaid issues are being pursued with the concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments in the zone with a view to ensuring their speedy implementation.

CREATION OF NEW STATES

5.8 The three new States of Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand created in the year 2000 have been functioning smoothly for the past three years. The apportionment of assets and liabilities of the Companies/Corporations etc., of the composite States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar between the Successor States is in progress. The Central Government issues orders/directions for final apportionment of assets and liabilities between the Successor States in case of any dispute between the Successor States and where a reference is made by either of the States.

5.9 The Constitution (One hundred and second Amendment) Bill, 2003 and the State of Delhi Bill, 2003 seeking to grant Statehood to Delhi were introduced in the Lok Sabha on August 18, 2003. These Bills have been referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Ministry of Home Affairs. The Committee has submitted its reports.

PRISONS

5.10 'Prisons' is a State subject. As such, prison management is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government has been providing financial assistance to State Governments through the Finance Commissions' awards as well as under a new non-

plan scheme for construction of additional prisons to reduce overcrowding, repair and renovation of existing prisons and improvement in sanitation and water supply and living accommodation for prisons staff, to be implemented over a period of five years with an outlay of Rs.1800 crore on cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 (i.e. the share of Central Government being 75% and that of the State Governments 25%) with effect from 2002-03. In the first year viz. 2002-03 the Centre's share of Rs.270 crore was released to the States. In the year under report (2003-04), a total of Rs. 197 crore was released to the States. The Ministry is closely monitoring the progress in implementing the scheme for ensuring that Central funds released are utilized properly..

5.11 The Central Government has been in touch with the State Governments from time to time on various aspects of prison management and correctional administration so as to improve the condition of the prisons and the prisoners. The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has drafted a new Model Prison Manual, which is being examined and will be sent to the State Governments.

5.12 The Government of India runs an Institute of Correctional Administration in Chandigarh for imparting training to prison personnel. A Regional Institute for Correctional Administration (RICA) is also functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu. This Institute is funded by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Assistance in the form of grant-in-aid is also provided to this Institute by the Ministry of Home Affairs for developmental activities such as construction of library, development of roads, grounds, indoor

shooting range, improvements in dispensaries, etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs had released an amount of Rs.1.19 crore approximately to the RICA, Vellore from 1988 till date.

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES

5.13 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) since 1969-70 to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces. Upto the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.536.74 crore only was provided by MHA under the Scheme. The Scheme provided assistance to the State Governments on 50% loan and 50% grant-in-aid basis till 2002-03. The State Governments were required to provide an equal amount as matching contribution. The annual Central allocation under the MPF Scheme was revised to Rs.1000 crore from 2000-01.

Review of the Police Modernization Scheme

5.14 The major constraints reported by many State Governments is their inability to provide 50% matching contribution. Accordingly, the Scheme has been revised recently and the annual central allocation has been enhanced to Rs. 1400.00 crore from 2003-04. The revised scheme, inter-alia, includes change in funding pattern after grouping the States into 3 categories; A, B1 and B2, direct funding for procurement of critical items and entrusting construction activities of police buildings to Central construction agencies, if need be. Modernization of Home Guards has also been included in the MPF Scheme. The following are

the brief details of categorization of States and quantum of Central funding :-

Category A :

Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Manipur and Tripura. The Central Government will fund 100% of the annual plans of these States.

Category B₁ :

Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand. The Central Government will fund 75% of the annual plans of these States.

Category B₂ :

Gurajat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Central Government will fund 60% of the annual plans of these States.

5.15 The details of the amounts released to State Governments and the utilization reported by the State Governments during the last four years is as under :-

Sl. No	Financial year	Amount released	Utilization reported by the State Governments
1	2000-01	Rs 1,000/- crore	85.65%
2	2001-02	Rs 1,000/- crore	74.73%
3	2002-03	Rs 695/- crore	44.39%
4	2003-04	Rs 705.27 crore (partly in cash and partly in kind)	Reports yet to be received

5.16 The Scheme has made perceptible impact in all the States and has provided the much needed financial assistance and impetus to police modernisation. Buildings of Police Stations/Out-posts with required facilities has been taken up as a priority area. Construction of houses for police personnel and provision of modern weapons have boosted their morale particularly in extremist affected areas. Computerisation in the police will lead to enhanced efficiency in police functioning. Provision of additional vehicles and modern surveillance and security equipment to police has increased their mobility and reduced reaction time.

5.17 For instance, Madhya Pradesh has reported that 70% of the police stations have been provided operational vehicles, which was only 17% earlier. Similarly housing satisfaction increased from 36% to 44%. State Government of Andhra Pradesh had embarked upon an ambitious police computerisation programme known as “e-Cops”. Karnataka had taken up construction of 11256 quarters for policemen and 259 police stations/out-posts. The state government of Gujarat has been able to develop the State Forensic Science Laboratories as one of the best equipped laboratories in the country that have been able to take important cases not only from the State but also from outside the State. They have state-of-the-art lie detection facilities, brain finger printing and narco analysis, DNA finger printing, speaker identification etc. The State Government of Assam has undertaken construction of more than 50 police stations, about 600 police quarters and also major buildings in the training institutes. Most of the state Governments reported about their ability to

provide modern communication equipment to the police stations. The implementation of the Scheme is monitored by Central teams sent to the States.

STATE LEGISLATIONS

5.18 The Constitution of India provides that legislative proposals of State Governments in the following categories are to be approved by the Central Government or assented to by the President of India before taking effect:

- (i) Bills under article 201 of the Constitution;
- (ii) Ordinances under proviso to clause 1 of article 213 of the Constitution;
- (iii) Bills for previous sanction under proviso to article 304(b) of the Constitution; and
- (iv) Regulations for Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule to the Constitution).

5.19 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 not a constitutional requirement, it helps the State Legislature to keep in view the policy of Central Government besides avoiding loss of time in obtaining President’s assent to the same subsequently.

5.20 The legislative proposals are examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. The Union Government favours expeditious approval of these legislative proposals and, accordingly, time limits

have been prescribed for their examination by the concerned Ministries/Departments.

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

Proposals received and finalized

5.22 During 2003-2004, the Government of India received 105 proposals for approval/assent of the Government of India/President of India.

The number of proposals approved during the period from 01.04.2003 to 31.03.2004 is as below:-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Numbers
a.	Bills for President's assent	47
b.	Bills from which President's assent withheld	11
c.	Bills returned with a Message from President	6
d.	Bill for assent withdrawn by State Government	4
e.	Regulation for President's assent	1
f.	Ordinances for President's instructions	9
g.	Ordinances closed	3
h.	Previous Sanction of the President	1
i.	Previous Sanction closed	2
j.	Bills for administrative approval	26
k.	Bills for administrative approval closed	10
l.	Bills for administrative approval withdrawn	1
	Total :	121*

(* This also includes Legislative Proposals received earlier)

UNION TERRITORIES

5.23 The Constitution (7th Amendment) Act, 1956 replaced the States in Part C and territories in

Part D of the First Schedule by the 'Union territories' which, under Part II of the First Schedule (as amended), were then six in number. After subsequent amendment Acts, there are now seven Union territories, viz:

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- (d) Daman and Diu
- (e) Lakshadweep
- (f) National Capital Territory of Delhi
- (g) Pondicherry

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

5.25 The total area covered by the seven Union territories is 10,973 sq km and their population as per 2001 census is 1,64,53,194. The area and population of each of the Union territory are given in **Annexure- XI**

5.26 The Union territories have a total plan outlay of Rs. 29,375.49 crore under the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007). The plan outlays of individual Union territories for the Tenth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan for 2003-2004 are given in **Annexure- XII**. The provisions of Central Assistance for the Pradhan Mantri Gramoday Yojana (PMGY), Slum Development, National Social

Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Annapurna, National Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), Urban Infrastructure etc. for the Union territories in the Annual Plan 2003-2004 are given in **Annexure-XIII**.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

5.27 The Union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, comprising 572 islands, islets and rocks, is situated between 6° and 14° north latitude and 92° and 94° east longitude in the Bay of Bengal. It has a total area of 8,249 sq. km. of which approximately 87% or 7,171 sq. km. is under forest cover. 38 of the islands are inhabited with a total population of 3,56,265 as per 2001 census.

5.28 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.

Agriculture

5.29 The total land available for agriculture in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is limited to 50,000 hect., i.e., 6% of the total geographical area of the islands. No further land is being released because of the prevailing ecological conditions. The Department of Agriculture has made efforts to boost production of paddy, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables etc. by motivating farmers to bring more area under High Yielding Variety through transfer of technology.

5.30 The Department of Agriculture maintain 33 plantation/farms/nurseries in different parts of the territory to produce better seeds, planting materials and also to provide necessary demonstration in growing different crops systematically and by using latest technology for the benefit of the farmers. The Department procures, transports and distributes all kinds of agricultural inputs to different parts of these islands through 53 sale depots. With limited land available for agriculture, the Department has laid stress on bringing more hilly land under different horticulture crops.

Housing

5.31 Under the Two Million Housing Programme launched by the Union Government, the A&N Administration has fixed a target of 181 dwelling units including 121 dwelling units for economically weaker section (EWS) and 60 dwelling units for lower income group (LIG). Loan for this purpose will be given by the HUDCO and the ANIIDCO will act as nodal agency. Out of these, construction of 121 dwelling units for economically weaker section will be taken up during the current financial year which could not be taken up last year due to delay in getting clearance for the Scheme.

Civil Aviation

5.32 The Government had sanctioned the Project for Extension of Runway at Port Blair in September, 1995 from the existing length of 6000 ft. to 11000 ft. to make it fit for landing of wide-bodied aircrafts like Airbus etc. 98.80% of the work of extension has been completed. Works relating to compound wall and drain are in progress. After completion, the extended runway will enable the bigger aircrafts of the size of Airbus 300 to land

safely at Port Blair and it might be viable even for the international flights to operate via Port Blair. This will boost tourism activities in the Islands. It is also proposed to introduce helicopter service in the islands for inter island services through Pavan Hans Helicopter Ltd. Accordingly, a scheme is being formulated for taking up works for extension of helipads at Havelock, Rangat and Diglipur Islands.

Education

5.33 The UT Administration caters to the needs of about 3.5 lakh population through 378 schools including Government, private and aided schools. In pursuance of the National Policy on Education to ensure free and compulsory education to all the children up to the age of 14 years, the UT Administration is trying to provide primary schools within 1.5 km of every habitation with a population of 150 or above. Non-formal education centres have been provided in remote habitations where primary schools are not available. At present 68 Non-formal Education Centres are functioning in the Islands. Literacy rate in the Islands is 81.18% (provisional) as per the census of 2001.

5.34 Various incentives like free text books, free uniform, free stationery and free travel concessions have been provided to all tribal students and students belonging to Below Poverty Line families. The hostel stipend for tribal students studying in different hostels attached to Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools has been enhanced from Rs.110/- per month to Rs.300/- per month.

Fisheries

5.35 The Department of Fisheries is implementing various schemes/programmes for

overall development of Fisheries sector in the Islands. The schemes are aimed at increasing marine fish production through increase in fishing efforts, creation of fisheries infrastructure and welfare of the fishermen.

5.36 Port harvest infrastructure such as ice plant, cold storage, fish landing center, fish drying platform and fish markets are proposed to be created at various places during the year. At present ice plant and storage facilities are available at Port Blair, Hut Bay and Campbell Bay. Works to establish a new ice plant and cold storage at Rangat are in progress. Suitable sites have been identified at Car Nicobar and Mayabunder for setting up of ice plant and cold storages. Construction of a new fish landing jetty at Junglighat has commenced under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Agriculture. Landing facilities are also proposed at Panighat, Havelock, Yertta, Rangat, Mayabunder and Diglipur for development of fish landing centers. An integrated market for agriculture produce, fish and poultry products will be constructed at Junglighat by the Port Blair Municipal Council.

5.37 The Department would continue implementation of various programmes involving subsidy/grant for the benefit of traditional fishermen.

Forestry and Wildlife

5.38 Of the total recorded forest area of 7171 sq. km., about 2929 sq. km. (40%) is under Reserve forest and balance 4242 sq. km. (60%) under Protected forest. The main activities of the Forest Department are conservation, protection and sustainable development of Forests & Wildlife, regeneration of forests and protection of ecology.

As a part of the perspective plan for forestry and environment sector, the Department proposes to establish a VHF and HF communication network for improving communication; procurement of vehicle boats; providing basic education in environment and forest to PRI members/staff of other departments with the help of Forest training school; regeneration of forest through the process of aided natural regeneration; demarcation of forest boundaries and their consolidation; plantation of non-timber forest products such as cane, bamboo etc.; plantation activities including coastal belt plantation and promotion of eco-tourism.

Medical and Public Health

5.39 The infrastructure of Health Care Delivery has been strengthened and expanded especially in the rural sector of the territory to meet the increasing demands of the islanders. Health coverage is provided through a network of health infrastructure consisting of 148 health institutions, which include one referral hospital, two district hospitals, four community health centres, 19 primary health centres, five urban health centres, 107 sub-centres, eight Homoeo dispensareis and one Ayurvedic dispensary. A number of sophisticated modern equipments have been installed at various departments in the GB Pant Hospital. A mobile dispensary continues to render specialized medical service and investigation facilities in rural areas of South, North and Middle Andaman. Telemedicine project started at Dist. Hospital Car Nicobar enabled the doctors to consult with specialist of GB Pant Hospital, Port Blair for seeking specialized medical opinion on serious cases.

5.40 The UT Administration is implementing a number of schemes/programmes which include

National Anti-Malaria Programme, Family Welfare Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National TB Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, Health Education Programme and National Aids Control Programme. UT Administration proposes to provide health services to the people living in the remote southern group of islands through a new scheme for introduction of a hospital ship depending upon the weather conditions.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

5.41 A&N Islands have a three-tier Panchayat System consisting of 67 Gram Panchayats, seven Panchayat Samitis and one Zilla Parishad. In order to enable the PRIs to undertake developmental activities in the field of water supply, sanitation, rural roads, lighting, footpath, culvert etc., the UT Administration releases grant-in-aid and matching grants to the PRIs from time to time. The Directorate of Panchayats is constructing building for PRIs including staff quarters and other infrastructure to PRIs.

Power

5.42 The per capita power consumption in the islands is around 250 kwh per annum as against the national average of 350 kwh. At present there are 34 diesel-generating powerhouses scattered in various islands with a total capacity of 64 MW as on 31.3.2004. The installed capacity of the stations ranges from 6 KW to 12500 KW.

5.43 Round-the-clock power supply through Diesel Generating Sets is provided to 92.5% of the population in the islands at South Andaman, Middle Andaman, Long Island, Neil Island, Havelock, Little Andaman, Car Nicobar, Katchal, Kamorta and

Campbell Bay. At other locations, power supply is available for 5 to 16 hours per day through small DG Power Houses and Solar Power Plants. Out of 547 villages, 479 villages have been given power connections.

5.44 With a view to reducing consumption of wood as fuel and providing better facility to the poor masses, improved fixed and portable chulhas have been distributed to 344 beneficiaries and one Bio Gas Plant has been installed. The Electricity Department proposes to establish a 50 kwp grid connecting Solar PV Power Plant at Havelock island during the year. This will feed power to the local grid during daytime and save HSD oil. M/s Surya Chakra Power Corporation Ltd. (SPCL), Hyderabad, has established a 20 MW Power Station at Bambooflat. The Department is purchasing power from this power station in the current year for distribution in South Andaman and Port Blair town.

Shipping

5.45 The Directorate of Shipping Services consists of a Dockyard and a fleet of 71 vessels including five Mainland –Island Vessels, 4 Inter-Island Vessels, 16 Harbour Ferries, 9 Foreshore Ferries, 11 Vehicle Ferries, 6 Cargo Vessels, 12 Motor Launches, 5 Touring /VIP Vessels, 2 Heave-up Mooring Boats, 3 Water Barges, one Oil Tanker and one B.P.Tug for transportation of cargo and passengers.

5.46 One passenger-cum-cargo vessel constructed by M/s Alcock Ashdown Ltd. has been delivered. One passenger-cum-cargo vessel constructed by M/s Goodwill Engineering Works, Pondicherry has been delivered and inducted into service. The Directorate has entered into contract

agreement for construction and delivery of one 500 pax vessel and one rescue boat. Six passenger-cum-cargo vessels are expected to be delivered during the year. Construction of 9 vessels of various sizes is under progress in various Indian Ship yards. Orders for procurement of 5 self propelled barges, 3 motor launches have been placed.

Tribal Welfare

5.47 There are six primitive tribes, namely, Andamanese, Onge, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Nicobarese and Shompen in the islands. The total population of these tribes, excluding Jarawas and Sentinelese as per 1991 census, is 26,770. Jarawas and Sentinelese could not be enumerated in the 1991 census as they continue to be outside the pale of civilisation. An autonomous body called 'Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS), which is headed by the Lt. Governor as its Chairman, looks after the welfare of the primitive tribes. A separate Tribal Sub-Plan, which comprises flow of funds from UT Plan and Special Central Assistance from GOI, is being implemented for the welfare and development of the tribal.

5.48 The Tribal Welfare Department has provided assistance to 309 ST families in the form of reared poultry units, backyard poultry units, triopigs and fishing equipments on 50% subsidy. 22 tribal candidates have been enrolled for one year's training course in computer operation. 30 ST students are proposed to be provided scholarship @ Rs.500/- per month for higher education in the mainland.

Tourism

5.49 A Standing Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Tourism) has

been entrusted with the time bound responsibility of developing and recommending a policy for development of tourism in the Anadman & Nicobar Island. The development of the Islands would be based on the broad principles of development of eco-friendly resorts with private sector participation.

Chandigarh

5.50 The Union territory of Chandigarh represents a unique urban cosmopolitan character where people from all religions reside in an atmosphere of mutual trust and communal harmony. It has a total area of 114 sq. km. consisting of 78 sq. km. of urban and 36 sq. km. of rural areas. The population of Chandigarh is 9,00,914 as per 2001 Census. The literacy rate of the Territory is 81.76%. Chandigarh comprises of one Parliamentary Constituency and one District. It has two important Corporations/Boards, i.e., the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation (CITCO) looking after the promotion of industries and tourism and the Chandigarh Housing Board (CHB) looking after housing requirements of the people.

Medical and Public Health

5.51 The UT Administration caters to the health needs of the people of Chandigarh through one 500-bedded multi-speciality general hospital, one 50-bedded Primary Health Centre, one 18-bedded Hospital for Chest diseases, one 30-bedded Maternity Wing, two Poly Clinics and 38 Allopathic, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries. The UT Administration is implementing a number of national health programmes such as National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme, National Family Welfare Programme, National Programme

for Control of Blindness, National Aids Control Programme, National Anti Malaria Programme and National Tuberculosis Control Programme.

Social Welfare

5.52 The Department of Social Welfare is implementing a number of schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes, OBCs, women, handicapped persons and senior citizens of the territory. Some of these schemes are Financial Assistance for the Marriage of Daughters of Widows/Destitute Women belonging to S.C. Communities, Monetary Relief / Rehabilitation to Victims of Atrocities, Old Age Pension Scheme, Pension to Widows and Destitute Women, National Family Benefit Scheme etc. The UT Administration is providing scholarships to physically handicapped students, subsidy for petrol/diesel to handicapped persons and assistance to handicapped persons for purchase of aids/appliances. It is also running a Senior Citizen's Home, a Home for Old and Destitute People, a Juvenile Home and a Nari Niketan.

Education

5.53 Chandigarh has emerged as a Centre for excellent educational facilities, both for elementary and higher education. There are 104 Government Schools, 7 Private (Aided) and 88 Private (un-aided) Schools. The UT Administration has converted 10 Non Model Schools into Model schools. Multimedia facilities have been set up in two Government schools. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan has been launched in the territory. Besides, 19 Night Schools are functioning in the territory. There are six Government Colleges, seven privately managed colleges and two education institutions in the territory.

5.54 To improve attendance of SC/ST students, incentives like Attendance Scholarship for Girls, Scholarship to SC/ST Students, Talent Scholarship to SC Students, free text books, free stationery and uniforms to SC/ST students, extra coaching to SC students, and Mid-day meal scheme are being provided by the UT Administration.

Industries

5.55 The Union territory has witnessed a steady industrial growth over the years resulting in establishment of 15 large/medium scale and about 3,140 small-scale industrial units offering employment to about 30,000 persons and giving 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. 60 crore approximately annually. The UT Administration propose to promote only hi-tech electronic and information technology and non-polluting industries for future expansion.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5.56 Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a Union territory without legislature. It comprises 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 2,20,456 as per 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.

Education

5.57 There are 220 Primary and Middle schools and 16 Secondary and 9 Higher Secondary Schools in the Union territory. The literacy rate which was 40.71% during 1991 Census has increased to 60% during 2001 Census. In order to further improve education coverage among tribal, the UT Administration is providing free board and lodging, mid-day meals, uniforms, text books and other educational material to the students belonging to SC/ST and low income group. The enrolment of students has increased from 43,858 in 2002-03 to 50,689 in 2003-04. The UT Administration has added three new school buildings during the year under report.

5.58 Technical training is being imparted through a Government Polytechnic College in three curricula, viz., Civil, Electrical and Mechanical 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. The present strength of students is 136 in various trades in the ITI.

Medical and Public Health

5.59 The Union territory has a 75-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. National Aids Control Programme was continued with concerted efforts. Activities like Sentinel Surveillance

Survey, Voluntary Testing and Counselling Centre, Family Health Awareness Campaign were performed during the year. One Voluntary Blood Testing Centre at Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital has been started for HIV testing. The Dental Unit has been expanded. The Community Health Centre at Khanvel has been modernized with an Ultra Model X-Ray machine and a new Dental Unit for providing better medical and health services in the interior parts of the territory.

Civil Supplies

5.60 Essential commodities like rice, wheat, edible oil, sugar etc. were provided through 78 fair price shops under the Public Distribution System in the entire Union territory. 1818 ration cards were issued upto March, 2004. Antyodaya Anna Yojna and Annapurna Yojna have been introduced in the territory under which 2,800 and 380 families, respectively, have been covered. 5442 MT of rice and 1483.9 MT of wheat have been distributed up to March, 2004 through fair price shops.

Road and Transport

5.61 Due to rapid growth of industries and other concerned sectors, there has been considerable increase in transportation. In view of this, a short term and a long term traffic management Plan for the next 25 years has been prepared through the School of Planning and Architecture. At present total road length is 580.00 km. of which 545.45 km. is surfaced. Widening of roads in the Central area of the road network in Silvassa town and adjoining areas were assigned high priority. About 10.56 km. road has been strengthened upto March, 04. The UT Administration has utilized the Central Assistance provided under Centrally Aided Schemes for upgrading and strengthening of roads.

Power

5.62 There is no power generation in the Union territory. The power is being purchased from National Thermal Power Corporation, Nuclear Power Corporation, etc., and drawn through power grids and transmitted through Gujarat Electricity Board's network. The present power consumption in the U.T. is 255 MVA and the same is likely to increase upto 278 MVA by end of the current financial year. To meet the increasing power demand, the Administration has taken up various power projects. The project of 220/66 KV, 2x100 MVA sub-station at Kharadpada has been commissioned.

Tourism

5.63 The prominent places of tourist interest in the territory are Tadkeswar Shiv Mandir, Bindrabin, Deer Park Khanvel, Vanganga lake and island garden, Dadra, Vanvihar Udhyan, Mini Zoo, Bal Udhyan, Tribal Cultural Museum and Hirvavan Garden at Silvassa and Water Sports at Dudhani. The development work of Khandiv Van at Luhari will be completed soon. Cottages at Khanvel and Chauda gardens and tent accommodation at Dudhani are available for the tourists. The work on tourist complex for Lion Safari Park at Vasona and Tourist Reception Centre at Silvassa have been completed. On an average, about 4 lakh tourists from various parts of the country visit these places every year.

Social Welfare

5.64 The Social Welfare Department has continued to provide financial assistance to visually impaired, old infirm, physically handicapped and widows. The Department provides vocational training to widows/divorced/deserted women in tailoring and home management. The UT

Administration also runs tailoring classes and provide stipend to SC/ST trainees. The UT Administration has constructed a Working Women's hostel at Silvassa with basic facilities for lodging. The Nutrition programme for providing nutrition to children and women has been continued through Anganwadi centres.

Daman and Diu

5.65 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. from Mumbai having a coastline of about 12 km. on the Arabian Sea. The total area of Daman District is 72 sq. km. Diu District is an island off the coast of Junagarh and is about 763 km. from Daman. This island is surrounded on three sides by the Arabian Sea and Chais river in the north. It has a coastline of 21 km. with an area of 38.8 sq. km. There are two towns, ten gram panchayats and 23 revenue villages as per the 2001 Census (21 villages in Daman and 2 in Diu). Both the districts of the Union territory have Municipal Councils. The territory has a population of 1,58,059 as per 2001 census.

Education

5.66 In order to improve the quality of education, the Department of Education provided text books, stationery and uniforms to 3968 tribal students. Craft training was provided to 28 tribal youths. 972 students were benefited under vocational courses. Mid - Day Meal Scheme is implemented at 62 centres in Daman and Diu covering about 15,000 children studying in standard

I to V. There is a Technical/Vocational Training Institute, in both the districts, for providing technical training to the students of the territory. The Industrial Training Institute continued to promote skilled manpower to meet the demand of the Industries. It also provides self-employment opportunities through short-term training courses. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been started in the Union territory and a committee was formed to implement the scheme.

Health Services

5.67 In order to increase health awareness, the Health Department organized various programmes for general health care such as special school health check up, Pulse Polio Immunisation, blood donation camps, AIDS rally on World AIDS Day etc. About 15253 children were given immunization upto March, 2004. Besides, 7556 children and nursing/pregnant mothers were covered under Foliper distribution upto March, 2004. The Department took all preventive measures to control epidemics and other contiguous diseases. The construction work of 60 bed Hospital at Diu will be taken up in phased manner in the year under report as per design prepared by Hospital Association of India.

Industries

5.68 The UT Administration has made tremendous efforts in promoting industrialization in the territory. There are in all 2,707 registered units in the territory providing employment to about 55,205 persons.

Social Welfare

5.69 Poverty Alleviation programme continued to receive the required thrust in order to ensure that no families remain below the poverty

line. Identity cards were issued to 8 disabled persons and 28 senior citizens. Department of Social Welfare has set up Protection of Civil Rights Cell for the territory. A Viklang Punarvas Kendra for disabled persons has been set up in the territory. Under Tribal Sub Plan, 600 tribal farmers were provided seeds and fertilizers at subsidized rates. 28 families were assisted under Economic Betterment Scheme. The Department provided grants-in-aid to 10 Mahila Mandals under the Scheme of Development and Empowerment of Women.

Fisheries

5.70 The Fisheries Department has opened “Fishermen’s Literacy cum Training Centre” to educate fish farmers and also organize film shows to create awareness among the people. The Department provided financial assistance to fish farmers for construction of new ponds, reclamation/renovation of ponds etc. Construction of Minor Fishery Harbour/Fish Landing Centre in Diu is in progress for development of infrastructure in fisheries sector. The Department provided assistance to 17 fishermen for purchase of fishery requisites. 27 fishermen were given subsidy for purchase of fiber canoes, nets, ice boxes, etc.

Power

5.71 The Electricity Department completed the work relating to providing additional capacity of 95 MVA by augmentation of existing capacity and installation of new capacity of sub - stations by strengthening and augmentation of 66/11 KV Dalwada sub-station from 30 MVA to 60 MVA capacity; augmentation of 66 KV S/S of DIU from 10 MVA to 20 MVA capacity and at Dabhel S/S from 45 MVA to 60 MVA capacity. Works for augmentation of 66/11 KV Sub - station at

Kachigam from 50 MVA to 60 MVA capacity and installation of 66 KV Sub-station at Ringanwada, Nani Daman with 30 MVA capacity is in progress. Works for 150 MVA 220/66/11/KV sub - station with 220 KV lines at Magarwada were completed and the project was commissioned in the current year.

Tourism

5.72 The Tourism Department gave wide publicity for promoting tourism in the territory by printing Meghdoot Post Card, brochures and wall calendars of Daman and Diu. The Department participated in the International Travel and Tourism Mart, 2003 at New Delhi and received the Promising New Destination Award. A information kiosk about the territory was installed at Vapi Railway Station. Various historical monuments / temples etc. were illuminated for attraction of tourists. The UT Administration has proposed construction of ‘Yatri Niwas’ and Tourist information Centre at Tad Centre –Post, Diu. Construction of rope way, amusement park, and procurement of water sports equipments are proposed for development of adventure sports in the territory.

Roads & Bridges

5.73 The Damanganga bridge connecting the two townships of Moti Daman and Nani Daman collapsed on August 28, 2003 resulting in loss of lives and property. The UT Administration has introduced ferry service across the river and free bus services via a land route to maintain communication links between Moti Daman and Nani Daman. Simultaneously, National Buildings Construction Corporation, a Central Government Public Sector Undertaking, has been assigned the work relating to restoration of this bridge for use of pedestrian traffic. The

Central Government has also conveyed its approval for construction of a new bridge at a cost of Rs.15.739 crore. The work will be executed by the Government of Gujarat as a deposit work and it is expected to be completed within 24 months of commencement of construction. Besides this the CPWD has been requested to prepare the project report for undertaking the execution of another two bridges over Kolak river at Patiala in Daman District and over Tad creek in Diu District. A bye-pass road in Daman district joining Gujarat State is also proposed to be constructed during the current year under Central Road Funds scheme. The UT Administration has taken up the spill-over works for acquisition of land for bye-pass road for coastal highway passing through Daman District for the length of 7.00 kms on Nani Daman side; acquisition of land for WBM road from Dabhel water supply treatment plant in Nani Daman; construction of WBM road from Daman Dabhel Main Road to Dabhel water supply treatment plant and strengthening by grunting and special repair works to pier and ceiling slabs of Patalia cause way.

Lakshadweep

5.74 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. 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 94% is categorized as Scheduled Tribe. The entire Union territory consists of a single district divided into four tehsils and nine sub-divisions.

Agriculture

5.75 Almost the entire cultivable area of the territory is covered by coconut plantation. The UT Administration is implementing a number of programmes for development of horticulture, olericultural and agronomic practices, operational farming, agriculture extension and technology transfer, research and development, processing and marketing of agricultural produce, agricultural engineering, soil and water conservation, etc. for better productivity. The inter spaces of coconut plantations are utilized for cultivation of vegetables, fruits, tuber crops, banana, sapota, guava and papaya.

Cooperation and Civil Supplies

5.76 55 different types of cooperative societies, consisting of one state level federation, i.e., Lakshadweep Cooperative Marketing Federation (LCMF), ten primary cooperative societies, six government employees cooperative stores and canteens, nine service cooperative societies, five labour contract cooperative societies, six fishermen's cooperative societies, fifteen industrial cooperative societies and one Lakshadweep water transport cooperative society are functioning in the Union territory. These cooperative and marketing societies are running 55 retail outlets of which 35 are functioning as fair price shops under the public distribution system. Since Lakshadweep is a tribal area, food grains are being distributed to the entire population under specially subsidized rates.

Education

5.77 The literacy rate of the territory is 87.52%. Presently, four senior secondary schools, nine high schools, four senior basic schools, twenty junior basic schools, nine nursery schools, one Navodaya Vidyalaya, one Industrial Training Institute and one Kendriya Vidyalaya are functioning in the Union territory. There is no educational institution in the private sector. Support is also provided to students studying in professional courses on the mainland. 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.

Power

5.78 The total installed capacity of power in the Union territory is 10.9 MW. The cost of generation of one unit of electricity (using DG sets) is Rs.8.86 whereas the recovery is, on an average, Rs.4.27 per unit. The conventional diesel generation of electricity which requires around 6 lakh litres per month is being substituted by installing solar power panels in all the islands. The total installed capacity of the SPV plants is 685 KWp and the cost of generation per unit is Rs.3.11.

5.79 The UT Administration has installed a biomass gassifier plant of 250 KWp capacity at Kavaratti is expected to be commissioned shortly. The average cost of biomass is Rs.448.75 per tonne and it is estimated to generate 15 lakh units in one year with the cost of generation of electricity per unit at Rs.3.14. The annual per capita domestic consumption of electricity in the territory is very high at 191 KWh (year 2000-01) as compared to the National average of 67 KWh (year 1998-99).

Fisheries

5.80 The UT Administration is helping fishermen to shift to modern methods of fishing by training them in tuna fishing by pole and line technique. Three cooperative societies of fishermen have been promoted. Marketing support to the tune of Rs. 15 crore per annum is to be made available to fishermen. Efforts are being made to acquire a mother vessel for enhancing deep-sea fishing. The fish catch at present is estimated at one lac metric tonne (10,000 MT inshore and 90,000 MT offshore).

Health and Family Welfare

5.81 There are two hospitals, four primary health centers, three community health centres, fourteen sub-centres, one first aid centre, two Aurvedic 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 giving advice/specialized treatment in specially organized camps. 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.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

5.82 A two-tier Panchayati Raj system has been introduced in the territory which consists of one District Panchayat and ten Village (Dweep) Panchayats. The Administration has transferred 25 major schemes with 76 sub-schemes along with 800 employees to the District Panchayat and 24 major schemes with 100 sub-schemes along with 259 employees to the Village (Dweep) Panchayats.

Tourism

5.83 While developing tourism in the Islands, efforts are being made to preserve the local culture and the fragile eco-system. Water Sports like scuba diving, wind surfing, para-sailing, kayaking, snorkelling, yatching, glass-bottom boats etc. are the major attractions for tourists. Society for Promotion of Recreational Tourism (SPORTS), an autonomous society is offering hospitality and organized tours. SPORTS is also organizing cruises from the mainland. 180 bed accommodation is currently available in different islands in the form of resorts, family huts and private huts.

Social Welfare

5.84 The Directorate of Social, Justice Empowerment and Culture along with Lakshadweep Socio Cultural Research Commission, Lakshadweep Social Welfare Advisory Board, Lakshadweep State Council for Child Welfare, Integrated Child Development Services and Panchayati Raj Institutions are engaged in the process of promoting the socio-economic development in the territory through various schemes and programmes. Aganwadis and crèches are being run under the Special Nutrition Programme for assisting the lactating mothers and children. 3707 children and 1700 women have been covered under this programme. Financial assistance is being provided to physically handicapped persons, disabled/abandoned women/widows and destitutes. Mid-day meals Scheme is being implemented in the territory.

Pondicherry

5.85 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 functions in relation to matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly has power to make laws except in so far as he is by or under any law required to act in his discretion.

5.86 The Union territory consists of four regions, namely, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from each other. Pondicherry is situated about 162 km south of Chennai on the east coast. Karaikal region is about 160 km south of Pondicherry and it is surrounded by Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu. Yanam region is located about 840 km. northeast of Pondicherry near Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. Mahe region lies almost parallel to Pondicherry 653 km away on the west coast near Tellicherry in Kerala.

5.87 The Union territory constitutes a single district consisting of 264 census villages, 129 revenue villages, 2 taluks and 4 sub-taluks. There are 5 municipalities and 10 Commune Panchayats. The Union territory of Pondicherry is 480 Sq. kms. in area and has a population of 9,73,829 as per the 2001 census.

Agriculture

5.88 Agriculture is the major economic activity in the rural areas of the Union territory and it provides livelihood to the majority of the rural population. Rice, millets, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut are the principal crops in the Union territory. Vegetables and flowers are the major crops under horticulture. Rare medicinal plants are being conserved at the Medicinal Plant Interpretation Centre,

Madagadipet under the project 'Improvement and Conservation of Medicinal Plants'.

5.89 Six Farmers Help Centres have been opened to provide services to farmers for modern agricultural practices. Construction of four top rainwater-harvesting structures have been completed in Government buildings. In order to promote "Farm Mechanisation" two combined harvesters and six paddy thrashers had been purchased and distributed to Farmers Help Centres for providing to farmers. 45 tractors, 30 power tillers and improved agricultural implements were provided to farmers at subsidized rates.

Co-operation

5.90 There are 492 Co-operative Societies in the Union territory of Pondicherry out of which 134 are under credit sector and 357 under non-credit sector. Pondicherry State Co-operative Bank Limited (PSCB) with 20 branches gives loans and advances. The Pondicherry Co-operative Urban Bank Limited provides all banking services to the public and depositors. The Pondicherry Co-operative Central Land Development Bank is catering to the long-term investment needs of the agriculturist/artisans for the development of agriculture and allied activities in the rural areas. There are two Central Co-operative Processing, Supply and Marketing Societies, one in Pondicherry and the other in Karaikal region.

Power

5.91 The power requirement of Union territory of Pondicherry is met by sharing power with various Central generating stations located in the southern region. There are at present 13 sub-stations and one power generating plant in the UT. All the villages have been provided with electricity.

5.92 In order to maintain stable power supply in Karaikal region, the work relating to establishment of one 110/11 KV substation at Pillaitheruvasal and augmentation of Sorakudy substation is under progress and expected to be completed by end of the current financial year. Additional power transformers have been commissioned at Thethampakkam and Bahour 110/22 KV substations for meeting the evergrowing power demand in the Union Territory. Feasibility report for establishment of 110/11 KV Gas insulated substation in Pondicherry town has been completed by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and final report is awaited. The UT Administration provided 7947 domestic service connections, 1206 commercial service connections, 56 agricultural service connections, 887 'one hut one bulb' service connections and 1449 street light connections.

Industries

5.93 Pro-active industrial policy of the Union territory has attracted many leading industrial houses to establish their units in Pondicherry. There are 58 large scale, 138 medium scale and 6934 small scale industries providing employment to 80,000 persons. The contribution of total industrial structure to the income of the UT was 44.29%. Preparation of an Industrial Master Plan aiming at a sustained growth of industries in the Union territory is on the anvil. Steps have been taken to establish a Technology Transfer Cell in the Directorate of Industries which would act as a store house of information on the availability of appropriate technology. An Integrated Infrastructure Development Project is on the anvil in an area of 100 acres. A Growth Centre is coming up at Polagam in Karaikal region. An Industry facilitation council has been constituted to enable the small industries to realize payments for supplies

made by them from their buyer. In order to promote handicrafts/cottage industries, training is imparted along with stipend on monthly basis.

Health and Family Welfare

5.94 Health care services are provided in the U.T. through 8 hospitals, 4 community health centres, 39 Primary Health Centres, 75 sub-centres and 13 ESI dispensaries. Ayurvedic Panchakarma Therapy facilities have been made available to public at Primary Health Centre, Kosapalayam. The Union territory has the distinction of achieving very high routine immunization of 99% against Tetanus for pregnant women; school children at the age of 10 years and 16 years; 99% against Polio, Diphtheria, Pertusis and 97% against Measles. The HIV prevalence in STD patients has come down to 2.02% from the earlier 5.80% and in pregnant women sustained at 0.25% during the past three years. The Union territory has the lowest blindness prevalence rate of 0.32%. It has achieved the target of complete treatment for all leprosy cases. The UT has launched a scheme for medical assistance to poor patients requiring treatment/operations and 133 patients have been provided financial assistance under the said scheme.

Housing

5.95 Under the Slum Upgrading Programme, 428 tenements have been constructed at various places in Pondicherry and Karaikal regions and construction of 128 tenements are in progress. Under “The Million Housing Programme”, an amount of Rs.75 lakh was released to the Pondicherry Housing Board for implementation of the programme for weaker sections and low-income groups. Under ‘Indira Awas Yojana’ 345 houses have been constructed and construction of 370

houses is under progress. 63 thatched huts have been converted into semi-pucca/pucca houses. Under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana 182 houses have been completed and 31 houses are under construction. Under ‘Sanitation Campaign Programme’ an amount of Rs.24.03 lakh has been spent and 571 individual sanitary latrines were constructed. 575 free pattas have been distributed under the scheme of distribution of free house sites to landless labourers in rural areas. Enhanced subsidies under rural house sites-cum-hut-construction scheme were given to 1117 beneficiaries amounting to Rs.68.62 lakh.

Social Welfare

5.96 Financial Assistance of Rs.400/- per month was given to 12,000 disabled persons, along with Prosthetic appliances and tri-cycles were distributed to existing disabled persons. Free cycles were given to 16,000 students of BPL families studying in IX standard and above in government schools. Financial assistance was given for maintenance of Home for Handicapped, Juvenile Delinquents Beggar Homes, and Homes for Aged etc. Free supplies of blankets and chappals have been given to 70,000 senior citizens. Under the Programme for Development of Backward Class people, 167 barber kits and chairs and 700 press boxes were distributed. Financial assistance of Rs.30 lakh was provided to 28 voluntary organizations.

National Capital Territory of Delhi

5.97 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 National Capital Territory with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or in the Concurrent List in so far as any such matter is applicable to Union territories, 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 said Entries 1,2 and 18. The Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister aids and advises the Lt. Governor in the exercise of his functions in relation to matters in respect of which the Legislative Assembly has power to make laws except in so far as he is by or under any law required to act in his discretion.

5.98 The NCT of Delhi is spread over an area of 1483 sq km and its population has reached 1,37,82,976 as per 2001 census. There has been a steep rise in the population mainly due to migration from various parts of the country. Rapid urbanization and migration have put an unprecedented pressure on its infrastructure, civic amenities and the law and order situation. The problem of pollution, congestion, shortage of water, power, housing, sanitation and maintenance of law and order have become major problems for the Government of NCT of Delhi.

Power

5.99 The power requirements of Delhi is growing @ 5-6% per annum both in terms of maximum demand and energy requirements. Delhi has already met maximum demand of 3284 MW during the current year in July, 2003 for which Delhi Transco Ltd. had made adequate arrangements. As a result of improved paying capacity, Delhi Transco Ltd. was in a position to enter into a bilateral agreement with the neighbouring States as well as

Power Trading Company for purchase of power. The requirement of the power for the winter months was assessed to be of the order of 3500 MW. This demand is being met through generation from I.P. Station, Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Station, Rajghat Power House and Pragati Combined Cycle Power Project. In addition to this, generation from Badarpur Thermal Power Station is also fully dedicated to Delhi. Delhi also has a share in the central generating stations of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) etc. Bilateral arrangements are also being made for meeting the shortage during morning and evening peak hours in the winter months.

5.100 Delhi Transco Ltd. is concentrating on strengthening the transmission system at 220KV voltage level. The target is to add 400 MVA transformation capacity out of which 100 MVA capacity has already been completed whereas the transformers at South of Wazirabad, Kanjhawala and Rohini are expected to be completed during the current financial year.

Social Welfare

5.101 The Social Welfare Department is extending institutional services for women in distress, to destitutes, street children, children in conflict with law, the aged and the disabled. The department is also providing social security coverage through Financial Assistance Programmes to senior citizens, widows and physically challenged persons. Women Empowerment Programmes for all round socio economic development through ICDS, Stree Shakti Camps and Gender Resource Centres have also been initiated by the Department. The Department established two Child Welfare

Committees and one Juvenile Justice Board under Juvenile Justice Act, 2001. A scheme for issuance of DTC passes for all senior citizens has been initiated in collaboration with DTC and 88,000 passes have been issued and renewed.

Transport Department

5.102 The Transport Department of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has been taking effective steps for the improvement of Public Transport System in the Metropolitan City of Delhi. The Bus-Fleet has been augmented substantially. The Stage Carriage Fleet has been augmented to 7000 buses on Stage Carriage Routes out of which 2700 buses are operated by DTC. There is an additional fleet of 2100 CNG Buses operating on the chartered basis. Besides, 4200 Mini Buses are supplementing this arrangement. The formulation of a Unified Time Table and rationalization of routes are aimed at improving the efficiency of the bus system.

5.103 Delhi Metro Rail Project has been planned to cater to the demand of the public transport up to the year 2021; the entire network comprises 245 Kms. Phase I of the project comprising 39 kms is under implementation, out of which the line from Shahdra to Trinagar has already been commissioned.

5.104 A pilot project has been launched for automatic tracking of buses with the help of GPS based AVTS (Automatic Vehicle Tracking System) in association with the Ministry of Information Technology and CMC Ltd. This will improve bus availability through better bus scheduling against the passenger demands.

Water Supply & Sanitation

5.105 During the year necessary production level of potable water to the extent of 650 MGD

has been maintained. The Sonia Vihar water supply project, which envisages construction of 140 MGD water treatment plant having various components, is likely to be commissioned during 2004. More than 76% of work on this project has been completed. With completion of this work, capacity to treat water shall increase further by 25%. Ground water sources have also been tapped in Palla and Burari areas to further increase water supply. 100 tubewells are planned to be installed of which 70 tube wells have already been installed which will cater mostly to the rural areas. Construction of parallel lined channel in a length of 102 KM from Munak head to Haiderpur water treatment plant has been undertaken so as to save the seepage losses in the existing channel upto 80 MGD. Delhi Jal Board has planned to construct three water treatment plants at Okhla, Bawana and Dwarka. The work is likely to be completed by May, 2006. The treatment capacity of the sewage treatment plant was raised from 482.4 MGD to 512.4 MGD during the year. All the 17 Sewage Treatment Plants under construction have been completed.

Environment and Forests

5.106 The ambient air quality data of last five years in Delhi has witnessed a significant reduction in pollution levels. The concentration of Carbon Monoxide has fallen by 32 per cent; Sulphur Dioxide levels had fallen by 39 per cent in 2002 as compared to 1997. The concentration of other pollutants like Lead and Benzene have also registered marked decline. Despite the phenomenal growth in vehicular population, the level of Nitrogen Dioxide has remained more or less constant. Yamuna Safai Abhiyaan was conducted during celebration of World Environment Day in the month of June 2003. During this programme,

tree plantation was also carried out on the banks of the river. 1500 Eco-Clubs have been set-up in various schools and colleges of Delhi so as to achieve increased participation of school children in Environmental Awareness Programmes. The mandatory rule for citizens of Delhi to sort out garbage into recyclable and biodegradable at source itself has been enforced from January 01, 2004 in Delhi. In order to successfully implement garbage segregation concept in Delhi region, the Department of Environment conducted environmental awareness campaigns on segregation of waste, recycling/reuse of waste and use of eco- friendly disposal techniques.

Health and Family Welfare

5.107 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. Work relating to establishment of 30 bedded Maternity Home at Kanti Nagar; 57 bedded Special Ward Block at LN Hospital; 200 bedded Dr. Hedgewar Hospital at Karkardooma; and 200 bedded Raja Harishchandra Hospital at Narela is in progress. Construction of 9 peripheral hospitals, New Dental College & Hospital building and expansion of 4 existing major hospitals made substantial progress during the year. 6 Allopathic, 1 Ayurvedic and 2 Homoeopathic dispensaries were opened. Construction of 15 new Health Centres has started. In each of the 4 Rounds of Pulse Polio Immunization Programme more than 25 lakh children were covered. 14 NGOs were engaged under School Health Programme for screening and medical checkup of students in 374 government/Aided schools. A total of 810 schools were covered under this programme and more than 5 lakh students were screened.

Urban Development

5.108 The Urban Development Department of the Government of NCT of Delhi is responsible for providing various infrastructure facilities and essential services such as Water Supply, Sewage Disposal & Sanitation, Urban Poverty Alleviation and various Municipal Services.

5.109 Digital Mapping Project proposed for implementation in Delhi by the Urban Development Department in collaboration with National Informatics Centre was initiated. The mapping of the entire city of Delhi excluding the restricted areas has been completed on a scale 1:1250 spreading over 2125 map sheets. The mapping of the High Tension lines (11 kv) has been nearing completion in Trans Yamuna Area, South and North areas, whereas water lines mapping of Shahdara South & North, Karol Bagh Central, South, Mehrauli Zone have also been completed. The mapping of sewage lines work has been partially completed. To overcome the deficiencies in the existing method of property tax valuation, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi propose to introduce the Unit Area Method of assessment of the property tax. Assessment of property tax by the new method is proposed to be started from 01.04.2004. The computerization of MCD, financed by the Government of NCT of Delhi, is in progress.

Education

5.110 The endeavour of the Department of Education has been to focus on improvement of results; improvement in infrastructure; and ensuring accountability of staff of the Education Department to ensure better teaching-learning inputs in the schools. While making the process of teaching-learning school child centric, special emphasis is

being given to dis-advantaged group of children. A major initiative of Management Information System is also under implementation in the Education Department to ensure close monitoring of teaching/learning of every child.

5.111 The Directorate of Education, had under its umbrella, 974 schools at various levels including the Sarvodaya Vidyalayas. Although pre-primary and primary education is mainly the responsibility of the Local Bodies, the Govt. of Delhi has converted 343 schools into composite schools known as Sarvodaya Vidyalayas starting from Class I. Assistance is provided to 218 aided schools also. More than 10 lakh students are enrolled in these schools. Five new schools have been opened, twenty schools have been upgraded; and four schools have been bifurcated during the year 2003-2004.

Delhi Police

5.112 Delhi Police was able to keep crime under control during 2003 through rigorous preventive vigilance, community policing efforts,

better coordination with neighbouring States, focus on quality investigation and detection of crime. The police has remained in a state of high alert throughout the year and especially during Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations, visit of national/international dignitaries etc. As a result of concerted efforts, Delhi registered noticeable decline in cases of heinous crime by 8% and non-heinous crime by 4%. 84.55% of cases relating to heinous crime were worked out. The total offences under IPC came down by 5%. Special attention was paid to crime against women. Rape Crises Intervention Centres were established and 3 special courts with women judges as presiding officers were constituted for trial of rape cases. A women helpline was set up, mobile women teams were constituted and gender sensitisation programme organized all over Delhi. 400 new posts for women police were also created during this year. Scientific and Forensic aid to crime investigation has been a contributory factor in keeping the crime under control in Delhi.

□

CHAPTER VI

POLICE FORCES

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

6.1 Indian Police Service (IPS) is one of the three All India Services constituted under the provision of article 312 of the Constitution of India. This service is successor of the Indian Police (IP) that existed during the pre-Independence era. The decision to have these services is the outcome of Premier's Conference held in October 1946 under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Indian Police Service officers provide senior level leadership to Police Forces both in the States as well as in Government of India. The all India character of the service gives the members of the service a unique advantage of handling special problems in the States within the overall perspective of national unity and integrity.

6.2 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the cadre controlling authority of the Indian Police Service. It is responsible for all policy decisions relating to the service including pay & allowances, recruitment, training, cadre structure, allocation of cadre, confirmation in service, posting on central deputation, disciplinary matters, etc.

6.3 IPS officers, after recruitment are assigned to the different State cadres. There is no separate cadre of IPS officers for the Central Government. To occupy the posts under the Central Government or in Central Police Forces / Central Police Organizations, officers are drawn from the various State cadres depending upon requirement.

6.4 The Government of India, in consultation with State Governments, decides total intake for directly recruited officers in a particular year, to be recruited through the Civil Service Examination conducted by the UPSC. The State Police officers are also inducted into IPS on promotion. There is a quota of 33 1/3% of Senior Duty Posts + Central Deputation Reserve + State Deputation Reserve + Training Reserve for such promotee officers in each cadre.

6.5 The total authorised strength of the Indian Police Service and the actual number of officers is given in the table below:

State	Sanctioned strength (as on 1.1.2004)	Actual strength (as on 1/1/2004)
Andhra Pradesh	209	187
AGMU	162	147
Assam-Meghalya	153	131
Bihar	163	149
Chhattisgarh	59	55
Gujarat	149	124
Haryana	125	113
Himachal Pradesh	72	69
Jammu & Kashmir	135	108
Jharkhand	87	82
Karnataka	156	135
Kerala	139	97
Madhya Pradesh	231	211
Maharashtra	236	188
Manipur-Tripura	121	103
Nagaland	58	41
Orissa	159	111
Punjab	144	127
Rajasthan	184	137
Sikkim	32	27
Tamil Nadu	214	196
Uttaranchal	42	38
Uttar Pradesh	375	338
West Bengal	278	230
Total	3683	3144

6.6 Directly recruited officers on their recruitment undergo Foundation Course training at the LBS National Academy of Administration, Mussorie. Thereafter they undergo initial training in policing at SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad. The State Police Service officers on their promotion to IPS also undergo induction training of six weeks at SVP National Police Academy. IPS officers are also given specialized training in different fields related to Policing in institutions in India as well as abroad.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

6.7 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad is a premier Police Training Institution in the country. Set up in 1948, the Academy has established itself as a Centres of Excellence.

6.8 An Advisory Board, headed by the Union Home Secretary and comprising senior Police officers 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 of various measures for improving standards.

6.9 The Academy conducts both basic and in-service courses for India Police Service officers as various levels. Besides, it also conducts induction training for State Police Service Officers on their promotion to IPS. The Academy runs special courses to train the trainers/instructors of police training institutions of the States as well as paramilitary forces. Certain courses conducted at the Academy are open for officers of IAS, IRS,



Assault Course in National Police Academy

IA&AS, Indian Forest Service 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.

6.10 The training programmes scheduled and conducted during the year 2003-04 are shown at **Annexure -XIV.**

6.11 In its training programmes the Academy lays a lot of emphasis on values of discipline, integrity, character, professional ethics and service. It has also 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.

CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPFs)

6.12 There are seven Central Police Forces under the Union Government, namely Assam Rifles

(AR), Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Sashashtra Seema Bal (SSB) and National Security Guard (NSG). CRPF is the main force to assist the States in matters related to Internal Security Management. The Rapid Action Force (RAF), a specialized wing of CRPF, deals with riots, especially those with communal overtones and the like. The Assam Rifles is primarily meant for border guarding and counter-insurgency roles in North Eastern region of India. The operational control of the Assam Rifles is with the Army. The BSF, ITBP and SSB are Border Guarding Forces (BGFs). CISF provides security and protection to vital installations, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Government buildings. Its charter has been expanded to provide security cover to VIPs. NSG is a specialized Force for counter-terrorism and anti-hijacking operations and security of high risk VIPs.

Assam Rifles (AR)

6.13 Known as 'Friends of the Hill People', Assam Rifles, raised initially as Catcher Levy in 1835, is the oldest Police Force in the country with headquarter at Shillong. It has 1 Inspectorate General, 9 Ranges, 41 Battalions, 1 Training Centre and School, 3 Maintenance Groups, 3 Workshops, 1 Signal Unit, 1 Construction Unit and a few other ancillary units. The force has a dual role of maintaining internal security in the North Eastern region and guarding the Indo-Myanmar Borders. The force also participated in operations in Jammu & Kashmir and Srilanka in conjunction with the Army. During the period from April 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004, the Force captured large quantity of arms and ammunition, besides killing 114 and



Weapons captured/recovered by Tripura Range Assam Rifles.

apprehending 731 militants. 7 brave jawans of the Force laid down their lives in operations.

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

Border Security Force (BSF)

6.15 BSF was raised in 1965 with a strength of 25 battalions and 3 coys and the multiplicity of State forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighboring countries was done away with. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date it has 157 Battalions with 7 coys each, 5 major training institutions, 9 subsidiary training centers, 4 minor training institutions, 2 basic training centers and 1 recruit training centre. The Force headquarter is in Delhi. Its field formations includes 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 6416.86 kms of international border along Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders. BSF is also deployed on LOC in J&K under operational control of the Army.

6.16 During the period April 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004 the Force personnel killed 209 and apprehended 181 militants apart from effecting seizure of 463 arms, 62,332 rounds of assorted ammunition and a huge quantity of hand grenades, bombs, rocket launchers etc. In its operation against trans-border crimes, the Force seized contraband goods worth of Rs.96.86 crore, apprehended 12,758 intruders and killed 79 trans border criminals. In this period 49 Force personnel laid down their lives in operations.

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

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

6.18 Initially raised as Crown Representative Police on July 27, 1939 at Neemuch (MP), 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 176 Bns. (160 executive Bns including 2 Mahila Bns, 10 RAF Bns, 5 Signal Bns and 1 Special Duty Group), 31 Group Centres, 8 Training Institutions, 3 Base Hospitals, 1 Composite Hospital, 7 Arms Workshops and 1

Central Weapon Store, 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 key role in assisting States in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. The Force has ladies contingents organized in two Mahila Battalions. It also has 10 Bns. of Rapid Action Force (RAF) specialized in controlling communal riots or the like.

6.19 CRPF personnel are on continuous vigil in various sensitive areas. They are performing guarding duties at some of the vital installations/buildings including shrines, temples like Mata Vaishno Devi and Raghunath Temple in Jammu, Ram Janam Bhoomi/Babri Masjid in Ayodhya, Kashi Vishwanath Temple/Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi and Krishna Janam Bhoomi/Shahi Idgah Masjid in Mathura.



Road opening party of CRPF during Amarnathyatra 2003

6.20 In its various operations during the year the force has been able to eliminate 239 and apprehended 2818 insurgents/militants besides recovering 1082 arms and 26,924 round of ammunitions. 55 Force personnel lost their

lives and 198 were injured in the operations during this period.

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

Rapid Action Force (RAF)

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

6.23 The President of India, in recognition to the dedicated services of RAF, conferred President's Colour to the Rapid Action Force on the occasion of 11th RAF Anniversary on 7th October 2003.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

6.24 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is presently providing security cover to 267 undertakings and fire protection cover to 75 establishments. Some of the important installations are space and atomic energy establishments, sea ports, air ports, coal mines, steel plants, thermal and hydel power plants, oil and petrochemicals installations, heavy industries, defence establishments, security presses, museums and historical monuments. The protection of Taj Mahal is a prestigious assignment given to this Force.

6.25 The specialized task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines plane to Kandhar. The force has so far taken over security of 47 airports, which include international airports of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. Besides, it has taken over security of 44 Govt. buildings or parts thereof which include North Block, South Block and CGO Complex. During the year, the force also took over security of Red Fort at Delhi from the Army. 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.

6.26 The force is being rapidly modernized both in terms of acquisition of modern arms, ammunitions and equipment as well as upgradation skills through training and introduction of innovative techniques.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBP)

6.27 ITBP was raised with 04 Service Bns in the wake of India China conflict in 1962. It has now 25 Bns (150 coys) assisted by 4 Specialist Bns. It is deployed from the north-western extremity of the India - China Border upto the tri-junction of India, China & Nepal covering 2,115 Kms of mountainous terrains. Its strength has now risen to 36,324. The border deployment of ITBP involves 96 Border Out Posts, out of which only 39 are connected by roads. 7 of the BPOs are air-maintained.

6.28 ITBP plays an important role in organizing the annual Kailash Mansarovar Yatra



Patrolling in Snow by ITBP Troops

besides providing assistance in Disaster Management in the central and western Himalayan regions.

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

6.30 In various operations during the reporting year till March 31, 2004, the force personnel killed 17 and apprehended 03 militants. 04 force personnel sacrificed their lives and 19 were injured in these operations.

National Security Guard (NSG)

6.31 NSG was set up in 1984. It has been modeled on the pattern of SAS of the UK 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. NSG



NSG commandos in full gear

commandos are also assigned the task of providing security to VVIPs.

6.32 Since inception NSG has conducted a number of important operations including operation at Akshardham Temple in which a commando was martyred. NSG teams are deployed on important occasions like Republic Day, Parliament session etc. NSG personnel also rendered assistance in bomb disposal which saved many innocent lives. As per a Government decision, NSG personnel are also performing duties as Sky marshals. .

6.33 A five year modernization plan of Rs.82.49 crore for upgrading arms and ammunition, communication, night surveillance and bomb disposal equipment and training facilities has been undertaken by the force.

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

6.34 Special Service Bureau (SSB) was set up in the early 1963 in the wake of India China conflict of 1962 to build peoples' morale and inculcate spirit of resistance in the border

population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the border. However, the charter of duty of SSB has since been amended and it has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders. Name of SSB has been changed as “Sashastra Seema Bal” vide MHA order dated December 15, 2003. For its dedicated and distinguished service, SSB was presented President’s Colours in March 2004.

6.35 SSB is now functioning in 5 border States covering a stretch of 1,751 kms of International Border in 19 districts along Indo-Nepal Border and about 100 Kms along Indo-Bhutan border. SSB has 3 Frontier and 7 Sector Hqrs. 14 Bns have been deployed on Indo-Nepal border and 2 on Indo Bhutan border. More Bns are under process of being deployed.

6.36 Since its deployment on Indo-Nepal border, contrabands worth Rs. 5.7 Crore, narcotics worth Rs.73.80 lakh, Indian fake currency amounting to Rs. 66,500/-, 20 small arms and live cartridges have been seized. 266 smuggler, 34 Maoists, 4 suspected Pak ISI agents and 50 other anti-national elements were apprehended upto March 31, 2004.

6.37 The organization is gearing up in its new role of the Border Guarding Force. A comprehensive modernization plan for induction of sophisticated weaponry and equipment costing to Rs.421.05 crore is under consideration.

Deployment of Central Police Forces

6.38 Central Police Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of internal security situation in the country. The emerging security scenario aggravated by cross-border terrorism has posed immense challenges to the Central Police Forces, particularly in countering threats of terrorism and militancy. Apart from assisting various States in conduct of free, fair and peaceful assembly and parliament elections, the forces have played major role in helping state of J&K and in N. E. Region as well as naxal militancy affected states in combating militancy.

Growth of Manpower in CPFS

6.39 The growth of manpower in the CPFs during the period 1988 to March, 31, 2004 is shown in the following table:-

Year	NSG	ITBP	CRPF	BSF	AR	CISF	SSB	TOTAL
1988	7563	23419	120979	135544	52067	66102	23244	428918
1989	7563	25482	121235	149568	52460	71818	27649	455775
1990	7563	29488	131260	171168	52460	74334	30785	497058
1991	7563	29504	156131	171363	52460	79620	31039	527680
1992	7512	29504	158747	171501	52482	84611	33094	537451
1993	7512	29504	158918	171735	52504	88965	33099	542237
1994	7360	30297	165250	171735	52504	90813	33099	551058
1995	7360	30293	165408	181269	52223	93050	33099	562702
1996	7360	30369	167346	181403	52223	96502	33099	568302
1997	7360	29275	167322	182675	52269	96892	33099	568892
1998	7360	30367	167331	182732	52223	94743	33099	567855
1999	7357	30367	167367	183790	51985	94665	33099	568630
2000	7357	30356	181136	181839	51056	95992	32141	579877
2001	7357	32992	184538	185590	59899	95366	31750	597492
2002	7357	34657	204531	204885	62399	94534	31625	639988
2003	7357	34788	229699	208103	63649	94347	31554	669497
2004	7357	36324	229699	208422	63883	94347	31554	671586
(Till 31-03-04)								

Future Requirements of CPFs Additional Raisings

6.40 The Ministry made assessment of the requirement of Central Police Forces in future 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. The BSF and CRPF battalions are being organized on 7 company pattern, whereas ITBP and Assam Rifles are being augmented on the basis of 6 company battalions. Additional 5

battalions of Assam Rifles would be raised by culling out men from existing battalions of Assam Rifles. By the year 2005, the strength of these forces will increase as shown in the table below:

6.41 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 and actual expenditure as may be seen from figures in the following table:

Force	Strength in 1999-2000 i.e. prior to New Raising	New Raising approved	Strength in 2004-05 after new raising / re-structuring
BSF	157 Bns (942 Coys)	26 Bns (157 Coys)	157 Bns (1099 Coys)
CRPF	121 Bns (726 Coys)	84 Bns (64 Bns & 121 Coys)	185 Bns (1295 Coys)
AR	31 Bns (186 Coys)	10 Bns	46 Bns*
ITBP	25 Bns (112 Coys) & 4 specialist Bns	9 Bns (38 Coys)	25 Bns (150 Coys) & 4 specialist Bns
IR	35 Bns	50 Bns	85 Bns
RR	36 Bns	30 Bns	66 Bns
Total		209 Bns	

* Addl 5 Bns are being raised by culling out manpower from existing 31 Bns, which had higher strength per Bn.

Modernization of CPFs

6.42 Continuous enhancement of the operational efficiency of CPFs is the major focus of the Government in the modernization programme of Forces. In order to meet the challenges of increased militancy and terrorist activities, a five-year

perspective plan for modernization 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. 3708 crore. The summary of the financial projections of the Modernization Plan with year wise phasing is given in the Table below:

YEAR	Actual Expenditure on CPFs (Rupees in crore)							
	BSF	CRPF	CISF	ITBP	AR	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
1988-1989	435.95	321.82	119.55	76.90	139.59	26.15	73.13	1193.09
1989-1990	506.56	334.07	142.00	91.66	165.01	37.19	92.22	1368.71
1990-1991	649.35	437.64	171.96	101.57	179.11	52.74	97.02	1689.39
1991-1992	717.81	594.94	206.84	127.07	197.86	45.82	111.34	2001.68
1992-1993	803.16	625.24	252.32	151.92	230.07	56.80	123.43	2242.94
1993-1994	729.72	724.75	300.07	166.68	266.42	52.58	142.35	2382.57
1994-1995	992.92	808.90	333.60	178.39	295.55	48.54	154.61	2812.51
1995-1996	1110.12	932.86	382.19	219.59	317.18	56.18	174.11	3194.23
1996-1997	1257.96	1056.90	444.60	258.47	340.15	67.76	199.81	3625.65
1997-1998	1542.17	1261.58	578.28	289.82	476.68	70.51	240.82	4459.86
1998-1999	1784.39	1383.29	664.28	327.51	531.84	79.05	281.43	5051.79
1999-2000	2021.72	1528.72	740.54	394.59	584.81	89.16	317.51	5677.05
2000-2001	2157.78	1653.25	802.30	416.06	635.32	70.23	322.28	6057.22
2001-2002	2399.02	1894.42	860.55	417.08	776.25	82.79	327.03	6757.14
2002-2003	2668.41	2032.37	936.65	470.25	711.20	95.90	325.77	7240.55
2003-2004	2970.24	2082.73	980.68	473.40	861.94	113.81	315.92	7798.72

Approved Modernization Plan for CPFs

(Rs. in crore)

Force	Year-I	Year-II	Year-III	Year-IV	Year -V	Total of five year
AR	49.35	100.63	100.43	100.01	101.42	451.84
BSF	353.25	438.39	514.31	514.89	510.01	2330.85
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	615.56	749.68	787.75	782.38	772.44	3707.81

6.45 A new Medal called Police Antrik Surksha Sewa Padak has been instituted. This Medal is in recognition of services rendered by CPF/Police personnel in anti-militancy or internal security operations in certain specified areas in the country. 15,671 Antrik Surksha Sewa Padaks have been awarded in the year 2002-2003.

Welfare of The Personnel of The CPFs

6.43 All the Central Police Forces 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 sanctions substantial fund for the welfare of Force personnel.

Awards and Medals

6.44 During the year 2003-2004(till 31.3.2004), following medals were awarded to the members of the Forces:

Sl. No.	Force	Service Medals		Gallantry Medals	
		PPM for DS	PM for MS	PPMG	PMG
(a)	AR	1	16	-	12
(b)	BSF	7	72	11	62
(c)	CRPF	10	76	6	44
(d)	CISF	9	59	1	5
(e)	ITBP	6	21	1	11
(f)	NSG	1	9	-	-
(g)	SSB	2	15	-	-

PPM : Presidents Police Medal

DS : Distinguished Service

MS : Meritorious Service

PPMG : Presidents Police Medal for Gallantry

PMG : Police Medal for Gallantry

UN Peace Keeping Missions

6.46 During 2003, 239 India CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States/ UTs/ CPOs/ CPFs were deployed at the UN Peace Keeping Mission in KOSOVO. In addition one company of RAF is deployed in KOSOVO as part of the UN Peace Keeping Mission. Indian CIVPOL officers have also been posted with Missions in Western Sahara, Cyprus and Sierra Leone.

Provisioning of Central Police Forces

6.47 Central Police Forces (CPF) play a vital role in countering threats from militancy, terrorism and insurgency, keeping border vigil and maintaining internal security in the country. The emerging internal security scenario, aggravated by cross border terrorism, has led to increasing involvement of CPFs in security of border and fighting cross border terrorism in border states and assisting the State Governments in tackling the impact of such terrorism. State Governments have been frequently demanding more of these forces equipped with sufficient weaponry and gadgets to deal with serious law and order problems. After the nodal responsibility for Disaster Management

has been shifted to MHA, some of the CPFs have been entrusted with the additional responsibility of rescue and relief operations during natural calamities. Apart from these duties, the CPFs are also deployed for conduct of free and fair elections to Parliament and State Assemblies. As a result, sustained deployment of fully equipped CPFs has increased considerably.

6.48 Adequate provisioning in the form of latest state-of-the-art weaponry, communication and surveillance equipment, other specialized equipment, transport(surface, air and water) for better striking power and mobility, appropriate clothing, tentage and other stores, etc is necessary for keeping the troops operationally fit all the time. With a view to upgrading the striking capability of CPFs by introduction of modern and sophisticated weaponry, communication equipment etc., a Five-year Modernization Plan for the CPFs has been formulated and approved by Government in February 2002 with a projected investment of Rs.3,740.71 crore. This Plan envisages provisions of improved weaponry, communication and surveillance equipment (SMART), BEST, Digital Radio Trunking, Direction Finder, Global Positioning Systems, Night Vision Devices, Bomb Detection Equipments, Sensors, Mobile Surveillance Vehicles, Battlefield Surveillance Radar etc.) and transport vehicles, training aids, i.e. Small Arms Training Simulators, Fire-Arms Training Simulators, Infantry Weapons Effect Simulators Systems, Driving Simulators, improved clothing items like Synthetic Web Equipments, specialized security equipments like Bullet Proof Jackets, Bullet Proof Patka, BP Helmets, BP Vehicles Mine Protected Vehicles, etc. This Plan is under implementation in phases and, when fully

implemented, will have multiplier effect on the capabilities of CPMFs which will enable them to perform their new and expanding role in better and a more effective way. An expenditure of Rs. 1080.39 crore has been incurred in the first two phases of the Modernisation Plan.

6.49 A separate Five Year Modernisation has also been formulated for Special Services Bureau (SSB) which was transferred from Cabinet Secretariat to MHA w.e.f. April 1, 2002 and has been identified as a Boarder Guarding Force for keeping vigil on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan border.

6.50 Government had approved, MHA's proposal for strengthening of Air Wing of BSF by acquiring one Executive Jet, one large transport aircraft, two medium transport aircrafts and two M-17 helicopters. All the contracted helicopters have been delivered. Other aircrafts are in the process of acquisition.

6.51 For speedy procurement of various security related items required for emergent operational need, a Fast Track Mechanism has been set up in MHA. A "Procurement Board for the MHA" has been constituted under the chairmanship of Home Secretary to clear the urgent requirement of the CPFs for operational requirements.

6.52 A contract for import of 64,000 Nos. AK-47 Rifles at a cost Rs. 53.83 crore has been finalized and supply order placed to meet the demand of CPFs and some of the State Police Forces. The first consignment of 27,000 AK-47 Rifles was dispatched by the Company during the year and the entire supply is likely to be completed by the end of 2004.

6.53 A project for modernisation of captive communication channels of IB at an estimated cost of Rs.21.50 crore has been approved by Committee on Non-plan Expenditure (CNE) and sanction issued in July 2003. The project will be executed in phases during 2003-04 and 2004-05.

6.54 To keep parity with the procurement powers delegated to the DGs of CPFs, provisioning powers of Director General in respect of scaled/ authorized CTS items have been enhanced from Rs.1.00 crore To Rs.2.0 crore in each case, w.e.f October, 2003 .

Procurement Wing

6.55 The Procurement Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been assigned the task of equipping the Central Police Forces with the clothing, tents, stores, machinery & equipment and arms & ammunitions, thus providing them with all sorts of logistic supports to perform their task. Other CPOs like IB, BPR&D, NICFS, BCRB etc. are helped in their task to procure their scientific and technical equipment.

6.56 Some of the high-value procurements/ contracts made/entered through the Procurement Wing are as below :-

(i) Polnet

All tasks related to the tendering procedures of the POLNET Project, a much awaited project linking the entire police forces of the country, have been successfully executed by the Wing. The contract has been awarded on M/s BEL, a public sector undertaking under the control of Ministry of Defence. The implementation of the project is in full swing.

(ii) Procurement of Floating BOPs for BSF

Floating BOPs are to be provided to BSF for safeguarding the riverine/marine border areas. The contract for this project costing about 100 crore has been given to M/s Mazagon Dock Limited(MDL). During the year 8 BOP'S were supplied alongwith 16 Fast Patrol Boats, against order for 9 BOPs and 36 Fast Patrol Boats.

(iii) Procurement of Bullet Proof jackets for Central Para-military Forces

After the qualitative requirements have been laid down, procurement of Bullet Proof Jackets-33996 nos. for Central para-Military forces has been processed.

OTHER POLICE ORGANISATIONS

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

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

ISO 9001:2000 standard in NCRB

6.58 The Bureau was awarded licence for the Quality Management Systems Certification in accordance with IS/ISO 9001:2000 for a period of three years from 8th March 2004 to 7 March 2007 by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

6.59 The Bureau was granted the licence for Quality Management Systems Certification in respect of products/processes given below :-

To Create and Maintain Secure Sharable National Databases, Software on Crimes, Criminals, Property and Organized Criminal Gangs for Law Enforcement Agencies and Promote their use for Public Service Delivery.

Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA)

6.60A Technical Committee consisting of representatives from National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) and National Informatics Centre (NIC) was constituted on May 27, 2003 for conducting technical feasibility of implementing a common integrated software for police organizations throughout the country.

6.61 A Sub group consisting of representatives from different States was formed on March 22, 2004 finalize the requirements of police station level software.

Crime Criminal Information System Project (CCIS)

6.62 A National Project, CCIS, has been under implementation at 739 locations in the country. During the year 2003-04, hardware and system software were procured for new States and

Districts (24 locations) and installation completed at all the locations except one District i.e., Handwara in Jammu & Kashmir as the site was not ready. NCRB conducts regular training of police officials in the use of Integrated Investigation Forms (IIFs) and Crime Criminal Information System Project (CCIS).

6.63 The CCIS application was further upgraded to incorporate the additional profiles of Terrorists/ Militants/Members of organized gangs.

6.64 A multilingual (Hindi and English) version of CCIS was implemented across the country. Regional language support for 4 States viz. Gujarati, Marathi, Punjabi (Gurumukhi) and Tamil is being taken up to meet the demand of regional language support of the States / Union Territories.

Organised Crime Intelligence System (OCIS)

6.65 Beta version of the OCIS software developed by NCRB was sent to selected States / Central agencies for obtaining their views

6.66 Nomination for Nodal Units / Officer were received from 27 Nodal Centres. 29 Nodal Centres sent suggestions / comments on OCIS input form. Application software for OCIS was tested.

6.67 31 Activities for OCIS were identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Motor Vehicle Information Counters

6.68 As a follow up of Inter State Coordination Meeting held by Delhi Police in Jan 2004, OCIS, input forms and software were sent on January 22, 2004, to SPs of the Districts of Gaziabad,

Agra, Bulandshahar, Rohtak, Mujjafar Nagar, Faridabad, Bharat Pur, Jhajjar, Panipat, Gannaur, Sonipat, Gurgaon and New Delhi, for creation of data bank on Inter State Criminal Gangs involved in Motor Vehicle theft.

Portrait Building System

6.69 Window-based Portrait Building System was made available to all the States/UTs up to District Level. State Level training for operating the package is being imparted. NCRB prepared 2519 portraits in 1733 cases till March 31, 2004. The portraits prepared at NCRB have helped in solving various landmark cases.

Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB)

6.70 The Central Finger Print Bureau came into existence in the year 1955 to trace inter-State/international criminals and is doing a pioneering work in Automation of fingerprints at national level by using Automated Finger Print Identification System (AFIS). The first Automated Finger Print Identification System (AFIS) was installed in 1992 and entire backlog of fingerprint slips was put on electronics media by 2003. With the completion of backlog conversion, the trace percentage of arrested persons went up during the year under report to 12 per cent as compared to 2 ½ per cent a couple of years ago.

6.71 An All India Finger Print Bureau Director's Conference was held on September 16, 2003 under the aegis of National Crime Records Bureau and the main focus of the conference was procurement of AFIS for all States.

6.71 Till ends of year under report 33,163 inquiries from Investigation Officers (IOs) were received and on the basis of personal identification 3,737 suspects were identified. 67 inquiries regarding international criminals for verification

were received from INTERPOL and out of these, four suspects in respect of inquiries were identified.

Publications

6.73 The following publications have been brought by the NCRB in addition to NCRB Quarterly Gazette in the year 2003-04:

- i. Crime in India-2001 and 2002 Part-I
- ii. Finger Print in India-2002
- iii. Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India-2001
- iv. Prison Statistics-2001

Training Division

6.74 Training in application of Information Technology for Police Organizations is one of the core activities of Bureau. The following courses were conducted in the year 2003-04 (April 1, 2003-March 31, 2004).

For Indian Police Officers

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Duration	<u>Programme</u>
(a)	Vertical Interaction Programme (Sponsored by BPR&D)	1 week (6 days)	1
(b)	Computer Basics & Office Automation	2 weeks	2
(c)	Advanced Course on Computers & MIS	2 weeks	2
(d)	CCIS & Other Police Application Software	1 week	2
(e)	Computer Centre Management	1 week	2
(f)	Programming in Visual Basic	3 weeks	2
(g)	Advanced Finger Print Science & Computers	1 week	3
(h)	Training of Trainers on Windows 2000 & SQL Server	3 weeks	2
(i)	Training of Trainers on CCIS & other Police Officers	3 weeks	2

For Foreign Police Officers

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Duration	Programme
(a)	Information Technology in Law Enforcement	12 weeks	1
(b)	Advanced Finger Print Science & Computers	12 weeks	1

6.75 The number of courses conducted and number of officers trained during the period from April 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004 are as follows:-

	AT NCRB	AT PCTCs	Total
No. of Programmes conducted	20	41	61
Officers Attended	422	817	1239

6.76 The total number of courses conducted and number of officers trained so far as on March 31, 2004 are as follows:-

	AT NCRB	AT PCTCs	AT SCRBx/ CPOs	Total
No. of Programmes conducted	494	579	235	1308
Officers Attended	8770	11741	6872	27383

Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS)

6.77 The Government of India issued a resolution on December 31, 2002 for setting up of a Directorate of Forensic Science under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS) has started functioning with effect from April 1, 2003. The Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) at Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kolkata and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEs QD) at Shimla,

Hyderabad and Kolkata are the constituents of this Directorate.

Research and Development

6.78 Research and development in the field of forensic science is the primary objective of the CFSLs and GEsQD under the Directorate of Forensic Science. In order to realize the objectives, the three CFSLs have been designated as “Centres of Excellence” in their core areas of competence, as below :-

- CFSL, Kolkata - Centre of Excellence for Forensic Biological Sciences
- CFSL, Chandigarh - Centre of Excellence for Forensic Physical Sciences
- CFSL, Hyderabad - Centre of Excellence for Forensic Chemical Sciences

6.79 The Three CFSLs under DFS received 1619 cases comprising 6,999 exhibits and examined 1,318 cases comprising 5,480 exhibits.

6.80 The Three GEsQD under DFS received 1,334 cases comprising 2,14,235 and examined 1,227 cases comprising 192,577 exhibits.

Training courses organised by DFS laboratories

6.81 Four specialized courses (DNA, computer, forensic, white-collar crime,) have been conducted so far in which about 100 Forensic Scientists, Police Officers and officers from other Law Enforcement agencies have been trained.

Standardization of Procedure for Counterfeit Currency

6.82 The DFS has been entrusted with the responsibility of standardizing the techniques of

counterfit currency examination. The DFS is also preparing a list of model laboratories which are to be upgraded to handle any forensic examination related to physical and chemical examinations of fake currencies.

Directorate of Coordination, Police Wireless (DCPW)

6.83 Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless is the nodal agency entrusted with the task of coordinating activities related to Police telecommunication of the country and is responsible for implementation of POLNET Project, inter-State Police communication, training of Police radio personnel, providing cryptography cover in Police communication, coordinating radio frequency, modernization of Police communication, laying standards for introduction of modern communication equipments in police forces, etc.

6.84 The satellite-based integrated Police telecommunication network-POLNET project is in the process of implementation. The hub station of POLNET at New Delhi with 11 metres antenna and other in-house equipments have been installed and under testing. This turnkey project, which provides Thana to Thana connectivity in the country and selected locations of Central Police Forces, NCRB, etc. using VSAT and Multi Access Radio Telephone is expected to be operational by December, 2004. Funds for this purpose have been provided to the States through the modernization of Police Forces Scheme.

6.85 The training wing of this Directorate, the Central Police Radio Training Institute, has trained 1,108 Police personnel on Police

telecommunication through 30 regular courses and 16 special courses. In the Cipher Training Wing, 242 personnel were trained in cryptography through 22 courses.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CBI)

6.86 Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, New Delhi is a scientific laboratory under the Ministry of Home Affairs rendering scientific forensic service and crime exhibits analysis in actual crime cases referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Vigilance, State/Central Government Departments, Judicial Courts and State Forensic Science Laboratories. The Laboratory provides independent scientific expert opinion in crime cases and scientific support service to detect physical clues at the scene of crime. The laboratory also provides expert testimony in judicial courts and imparts forensic training to Investigating Officers and Scientists. The laboratory also undertakes research and developmental activities in forensic science and publishes a quarterly "Forensic Science & Technology News Digest" to meet the scientific support requirements in CBI case investigation.



Analysis of High Explosive substance by High Pressure Liquid Chromatography system in CFSL (CBI), New Delhi

6.87 During the year (up to March 31, 2004), CFSL, CBI, New Delhi carried out scientific examinations of 3,29,460 Exhibits. The laboratory received 3,607 fresh cases during the year (upto March,31, 2004) for crime exhibits analysis and expert opinions. On date 133 cases were pending . The Laboratory scientists gave testimony in 646 courts in Delhi and outside and rendered technical guidance for scientific investigation of crime.

6.88 CFSL, CBI, New Delhi provided practical exposure to scientific working of CFSL to 1401 trainees/courses participants to a number of institutions namely CBI Academy, National Institute of Customs and Excise, Delhi Police, National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science , Intelligence Bureau, BSF, IPS probationer officers ,CVC officers, university students, vigilance officers from different public undertakings, bank officers from various nationalized banks, newly recruited CBI trainees, prosecutors, judges/judicial magistrates of various courts, officers in the rank of ACP, Dy.SP, SP and Defence Personnel.

Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

6.89 The Bureau of Police Research & Development was set up in 1970 to identify needs and problems of police in the country, undertake appropriate research project and studies and suggest modalities to over come 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 use of appropriate technology in police work as a force multiplier. Over the years, this organization was also entrusted responsibility of monitoring the training

needs and quality in various state and central government police institutions, assist states in modernization of police forces and also to look after the work relating to correctional administration and its modernisation..

6.90 The Bureau consists of following divisions.

- a. Research Division.
- b. Development Division.
- c. Training Division.
- d. Correctional Administration Division.

Research Division

6.91 This division completed six research projects and undertook five new research projects during the year 2003-04. In addition, six Fellowships were also awarded for the doctoral work in criminology and forensic science. This division organized seven workshops on various subjects of topical interest to the police forces in country. Six publications were also brought out by this division.

Development Division

6.92 This division consist of three sections namely Weapons Section, Traffic Section and Electronic Section. The division demonstrated 13 products and 3 trials were conducted during the year 2003-04.

Training Division

6.93 The Training division was setup in 1973 to review the process of training and identify the future training needs of police personnel. The division organized 8 vertical interaction courses for police officers, in addition to 5 specialised thematic courses. It also organized symposium of heads of

police training institutions in India to discuss various problems to augment police training. It coordinates training programme of police officers belonging to friendly countries.

Correctional Administration Division

6.94 This division was setup in the BPR&D in 1976 with a view to study the problems affecting the prison administration and to establish a close coordination with the state governments to modernize prisons and for bringing out prison reforms. This division has completed 4 research studies, one research study is in hand. Four research projects were initiated during the 2003-04. Five vertical interaction courses for prison officers were organized in addition to various training programmes on Human Rights in prison management throughout the country under national action plan of the Government of India. After 1957 this division formulated a **Model Prison Manual** for the superintendence and management of prisons in India. A national conference of Directors General and Inspectors General of Prisons and Secretaries (Prisons) of all States/UTs was organized at New Delhi for the first time to discuss various issues concerning prisons reforms in the country.

National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science

6.95 Set up in the year 1972, the National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS) 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 relating to these fields. The Institute functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home

Affairs as an attached office and is headed by a Director of the rank of Inspector General of Police.

6.96 The Institute has now been renamed as 'LOK NAYAK JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE(LNJJN NICFS)' vide MHA'S Resolution No. 10/4/2003-NICFS dated October 3, 2003 in order to commemorate the occasion of birth centenary celebrations of Lok Nayak Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

6.97 The main objectives and functions of the Institute include organising various in-service training programmes for Officers from Police, Judiciary and Correctional Administration, and also others engaged in the criminal justice system and its allied fields; conducting Diploma and Certificate Courses in professional subjects for forensic scientists; undertaking research work and studies on various subjects of criminology and forensic science and promoting international understanding and goodwill by providing facilities for training and research in Criminology and Forensic Science to Officers from neighbouring and other countries.

6.98 Activities of the Institute during the year under report, i.e. 2003-2004, in brief, are as follows:-

Establishment of Chair in the name of Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan

6.99 In order to commemorate the occasion of Birth Centenary celebrations of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan, the Ministry of Culture has placed a grant of Rs. 2 crore at the disposal of this Institute. Rs. 1.5 crore is meant for formation of a corpus for establishing a chair in the name of 'Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan' in this Institute, to carry

out regular research for “peaceful and humane ways of solving crime”. The remaining Rs. 0.50 crore will be utilized for construction of an additional floor in the Main Building of the Institute for use of the Chair Professor and support staff. Action has been initiated to implement the project.

Training programmes / Courses

6.100 65 courses/training programmes have been conducted till March 31, 2004 in which 1382 Officers have participated.

6.101 The Institute has arranged various collaborative training programmes for forensic scientists/staff with scientific institutions of excellence in the country, such as Indian Institute of Chemical Laboratory, Hyderabad, Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow, Centre for DNA Fingerprinting & Diagnostics, Hyderabad, Defence Institute of Fire Research, New Delhi; etc., in order to harness their expertise and knowledge-base for forensic application, which have become extremely popular among forensic scientists and are always over-subscribed.

Training to Foreign Nationals

6.102 Six Officers from Singapore, two Officers from Uganda and one Officer from Nepal had undergone 13th Foundation Course on Forensic Science in the Institute.

Research

6.103 A research project on ‘Shortage of Manpower in different FSLs in India: Causes & Solution’, sponsored by the BPR&D, was undertaken by the Criminology Faculty, which has since been completed and report submitted.

6.104 Another research project on ‘Victims of Torture’ in the State of Delhi and Rajasthan also has been undertaken by the Faculty of Criminology. This project has been sponsored by the British Council and has since been completed shortly.

Publications

6.105 The Institute publishes a Journal titled “The Indian Journal of Criminology & Criminalistics” thrice a year, featuring articles and papers by eminent authors and experts in subjects of professional relevance to the Criminal Justice System.

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)

6.106 Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) was established by a notification dated March 17, 1986 as the authority envisaged in section 4 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985. NCB was initially under the administrative control of Department of Revenue in the Ministry of Finance. Keeping in view the linkage of drug cartels and traffickers with terrorists and also the need for closer coordination between the intelligence agencies dealing with terrorism and NCB, the Group of Ministers on Reforming the National Security System recommended that the NCB and its related structures should be placed under the Ministry of Home Affairs. In pursuance of the above recommendation, the NCB was brought under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs by a notification dated February 18, 2003.

6.107 The NCB is mandated to function as the nodal agency for taking necessary measures

under the provisions of the NDPS Act, 1985 for the purpose of preventing and combating abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the illicit traffic therein. It is also responsible for implementation of the obligations under various international conventions in respect of counter measures against illicit traffic and providing assistance to the concerned authorities of various countries and international organizations with a view to facilitating coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances including control over precursor chemicals which has been brought under the ambit of NDPS Act, 1985 by an amendment to the Act in 1989.

6.108 In its role as national coordinator, NCB acts as the national repository for drug related information which is collected through a series of

prescribed special and periodical reports for the preparation of national reports on matters connected with drug trafficking and abuse and India's reporting obligations under various International Drug Conventions.

6.109 At the operational level, India's drug law enforcement strategy is focused on combating trafficking through appropriate intelligence, interdiction and investigation, destroying illicit drug crops, preventing diversions from licit opium crop, implementing the regime of domestic and international trade controls over select precursor chemicals and increasingly targeting assets derived from drugs trafficking for confiscation and forfeiture.

6.110 Details of major drugs seized by the NCB during the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 and 2004 (upto March 31, 2004) are given below :

□

Drug	2001(Kgs.)	2002(Kgs.)	2003 (Kgs.)	2004 (Kgs.) (upto 31.3.04)
Heroin	207	414	272	106.216
Hashish	292	1081	625	292.765
Methaqualone	1628	2967	535	0.030
Opium	8	8	18	5.131
Ganja	495	488	3442	63.00
Acetic Anhydride	8521(Ltrs.)	1433 (Ltrs.)	596 (Ltrs.)	95(Ltrs.)
Ephedrine	0	27	1025	0.820

OTHER CONCERNS

CHAPTER VII

CIVIL DEFENCE

7.1 “Civil Defence” includes any measure, 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. Civil Defence is to be organized as an integral part of the defence of the country. Civil Defence aims at saving life, minimizing damage to the property, maintaining continuity of industrial production and keeping high public morale in the event of an hostile attack.

7.2 The Civil Defence Policy of the Government of India until 1962 was confined to making the States and Union territories conscious of the need of civil protection measures and to ask them to keep ready civil protection paper plans for major cities and towns under the then Emergency Relief Organization (ERO) scheme. The Chinese aggression in 1962 and Indo-Pak conflict in 1965 led to a considerable re-thinking on the policy and scope of Civil Defence. As a result, the Civil Defence Policy as it exists today was evolved and Civil Defence legislation was enacted in the Parliament in 1968.

7.3 Though the Civil Defence Act, 1968 is applicable throughout the country, the organisation is raised in only such areas and zones which are considered vulnerable from enemy attack points of view. As per policy, the revision and renewal of categorized towns is being done at regular intervals with threat perception remaining the basic criterion for categorization. At present, Civil Defence activities are restricted to 225 categorized towns spread over 35 States/Union territories.

7.4 Civil Defence is primarily organised on voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of paid staff and establishment which is augmented during emergencies. The present target of Civil Defence volunteers is 13.17 lakh, out of which 5.90 lakh volunteers have already been raised and 5.0 lakh have been trained. These volunteers are administered and trained by 68 Deputy Controllers, 17 Medical Officers and 503 Civil Defence Instructors, which are all full time paid posts.

7.5 To meet the early warning communication requirement against an enemy attack, a reliable and flexible network (Internal and External communication), both on land lines and radio/ wireless, has been planned and established in most of the categorized Civil Defence towns. The Ministry has already provisioned full complement of 165 VHF sets. In addition, 285 latest generation

state-of-the-art HF radio sets have already been provisioned against a target of 288. Communication facilities, on telephone lines and radio, have also been planned and established in most of the Civil Defence towns for the purpose of command and control, co-ordination and liaison and also for mutual aid and co-operation. In addition, a solid state wireless controlled Air Raid Warning System (W-ARP) developed by ITI Bangalore has been approved which will be operated with HF Radio communication. This system will also have Simultaneous Broadcast Facility (SBF) and Centre Control of Sirens (CCS) facility.

7.6 Apart from carrying out training and rehearsal/demonstration of Civil Defence measures during peace time, Civil Defence volunteers are also deployed, on voluntary basis, in various constructive and nation building activities including assistance to the administration in social and welfare service and prevention/mitigation of disaster as well as post-disaster response and relief. Civil Defence Training is conducted by the State Government/Union territories in the country on a three tier concept, i.e., at Local/Town level, at State level and at National level. National Civil Defence College, Nagpur, a subordinate training establishment of the Ministry, conducts various courses in Civil Defence and Disaster Relief Management. During 2003, the college has projected 25 courses on the different aspects including NBC. Since the inception of the college in 1957, the college has trained 37,383 trainees out of which 8 were foreign students.

7.7 Central financial assistance to the States for Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence is confined to categorized towns only. During the financial year

2002-2003, a sum of Rs.6.00 crore had been reimbursed to States. For the financial year 2003-2004, the allocated budget provision of Rs.6.00 crore has been fully utilized.

HOME GUARDS

7.8 Home Guard 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 organizations 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 etc., help in maintenance of essential services, promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting weaker sections, participate in socio-economic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defence duties. Home Guards are of two types – rural and urban. In Border States, Border Wing Home Guards Bns. have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force. The total strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,73,793 against which the present raised strength is 4,87,821. The organization is spread over all States and Union territories except in Kerala.

7.9 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 Bns in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & West Bengal to serve as

auxiliary to Border Security Force for preventing infiltration on the international border/coastal areas, guarding of VA/VPs and lines of communication in vulnerable areas at the time of external aggression.

7.10 Home Guards are raised under the Home Guards Acts and Rules of the States/Union territories. They are recruited from various cross sections of the people such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, employees in private sector organizations, college and university students, agricultural and industrial workers etc. who give their spare time to the organization for betterment of the community. All citizens of India, who are in the age group of 18-50, are eligible to become members of Home Guards. The normal tenure of membership in Home Guards is 3 to 5 years. Amenities and facilities given to Home Guards include free uniform. Home Guards, whenever called out for duty/training, are paid duty/training allowance at prescribed rates to meet out-of-pocket expenses. Members of Home Guards with three years services in the organisation are trained in policing-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.

7.11 The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy in respect of role, target, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organization. Expenditure on Home Guards is shared between Central Government and State Governments as per existing financial policy on discrete financial terms. During 2002-03, Rs. 36

crore had been reimbursed to States on raising and training of Home Guards and their deployment for various purposes including that of Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha elections. In 2003-04, a sum of Rs. 72.5 crore has been reimbursed to the States.

FIRE SERVICE

7.12 Fire prevention and fire fighting services are organized by the States/UTs. Ministry of Home Affairs renders technical advice to States/UTs and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention and Fire Legislation.

Financial Assistance

7.13 For up-gradation of Fire Service in the States, MHA arranges soft GIC loans through the Ministry of Finance, (Insurance Division) for the purchase of capital fire fighting equipments and also for construction of buildings. From 1980-81 till to-date, a total sum of Rs.404.97 crore as GIC loans had been arranged by the Ministry for development of State Fire Services. The Tenth Finance Commission had allocated Rs.80 crore as grant-in-aid for modernization of Fire Services in the States during plan period 1995-2000. The 11th Finance Commission had also allocated Rs. 201 crore for the proper development of Fire Services in States, specially in all Districts HQ towns and also for towns having population of 50,000 and above, during the plan period 2000-2005.

Training

7.14 Training of junior level fire professionals are conducted by the States/UTs in the State Fire Training Schools. Presently, 14 such State Fire Training Schools are operating in various States/

UTs. Training of officers of Fire Services is conducted in the National Fire Service College which was established in Nagpur as a sub-ordinate training establishment of the Ministry, way back in 1956. Since inception in 1956, the college has so far trained 12,433 fire officers including 71 foreign trainees from 12 countries.

Standing Fire Advisory Council (SFAC)

7.15 Standing Fire Advisory Council (SFAC) constituted by the Ministry comprises Heads of Fire Services of all States & UTs. SFAC advises the Government of India on all aspects on fire services. Recently, the Ministry of Home Affairs compiled all recommendations of SFAC. The Compendium has been published in two volumes and circulated to States for implementation.

AYODHYA MATTER

7.16 In the wake of demolition of the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid disputed structure on December 6, 1992, the law and order situation in various parts of the country took an ugly turn. With a view to maintaining public order and promoting communal harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst the people, the Government of India acquired a total area of 71.361 acres of land at Ayodhya under the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, 1993. Out of this area, the disputed area is only 0.313 acre.

7.17 At present the four original title suits No.1/1989, 3/1989, 4/1989 and 5/1989 are pending consideration in the Special Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court at Lucknow .

7.18 The Government of India is of the view that the Ayodhya dispute can be resolved either through mutual agreement among all the parties concerned, or through the verdict of the court. As per the directions of the Supreme Court vide its judgement dated October 24, 1994 and March 31, 2003, Central Government, being a statutory receiver of the acquired land at Ayodhya, is duty bound to maintain status quo both in the disputed as well as in the undisputed area at the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Complex at Ayodhya.

Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry

7.19 The Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry was set up on December 16,1992 to enquire, inter-alia, into the sequence of events leading to the destruction of Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure at Ayodhya on December 6, 1992. The Commission has so far examined/cross-examined 99 witnesses which include important political and religious personalities, Central Government witnesses and top civil and police officers of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The tenure of the Commission has been extended upto 30th September 2004.

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

7.20 The over-all communal situation in the country remained under control. While during the year 2002, 722 communal incidents took place claiming 1,130 lives and resulting injuries to 4,375 persons, in the year 2003, the country witnessed 711 communal incidents in which 193 persons were killed and 2,261 persons sustained injuries. The

Central Government has been closely monitoring the situation and keeping a strict vigil on the activities of the individuals and organizations to ensure that the situation remains under control and the communal disturbances, if occur at any place, do not spread to other areas and peace and communal harmony are maintained at all costs.

Religious Fundamentalist Organisations

7.21 The activities of all organizations having a bearing on maintenance of communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and action is taken wherever necessary. The Central Government has declared two fundamental organizations known as the Deendar Anjuman and the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) as unlawful associations under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 vide Notifications dated April 26, 2003 and September, 26, 2003, respectively. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunals have been set up to adjudicate the ban notification in each case. The Tribunal set up in the case of Deendar Anjuman has upheld the ban notification under its Order dated October 23, 2003. The tribunal set up in the case of SIMI has also upheld the ban notification under its order dated 23.3.2004.

The National Foundation for Communal Harmony

7.22 The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) was set up in 1992 as an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs for promotion

of communal harmony and national integration. The Foundation is providing assistance to children whose families have suffered loss of an earning parent in communal, caste, ethnic, or terrorist violence. The Foundation has assisted 4,440 children and an amount of Rs.8.16 crore has been released up to March 31, 2004 since its inception. The NFCH also gives grants to States/UTs for conducting certain programmes such as “Reach” and “Milan” and to NGOs for conducting programmes such as ‘Samanvaya’ and ‘Cooperation’ for promotion of communal harmony and national integration.

Communal Harmony Awards

7.23 Communal Harmony Awards were instituted by the National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) during the year 1996 for promotion of communal harmony and national integration. The awards are 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. The Award consists of a citation and an amount of Rs.2 lakh in the individual category and Rs.5 lakh in the organisation category. The Communal Harmony Award is announced on January 26, every year. For the year 2003, Communal Harmony Award was announced on 26th January 2004 in favour of “The National Youth Project”, New Delhi in the organization category. The presentation ceremony of the Award is yet to take place.

Kabir Puraskar

7.24 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 in saving the lives and properties of the members of another community during communal riots, caste conflicts or ethnic clashes. The Kabir Puraskar for the year 2003 was announced on October 2, 2003 in favour of both Shri Tej Ram Prajapati and Shri Jamal Ahmed Ansari in Grade II. The presentation ceremony of the Award is yet to take place.

Grants-In-Aid

7.25 Voluntary organisations are encouraged to undertake activities in the cause of national integration and communal harmony, such as inter-community celebration of national days and festivals, cultural shows, essays and painting competitions, inter-regional camps, exchange of visits, public meetings, exhibitions, etc. On the request of the Ministry of Home Affairs, State Governments and Union territory Administrations started holding essay competitions on the topics relating to national integration and communal harmony from the year 1998-99 onwards for college/university students at State level and for school children at district level. During the financial year 2003-04, an amount of Rs.9,26,893 has been released to sixteen States and five Union territories for arranging such essay competitions and one NGO for arranging programme in the cause of national integration and communal harmony.

FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

7.26 The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for immigration, visa, foreign

contribution and citizenship related matters. Entry, exit and stay of foreigners in India is regulated through the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments. Registration formalities for foreigners visiting India on long term visa have been simplified as there were numerous complaints, especially from the foreigners of Indian origin, regarding difficulties being faced by them during their short stay in India with regard to getting themselves registered, even if their stay in India was for a very short period e.g. for three four days. Now, foreign nationals coming to India on long term visas are required to get themselves registered only if their continuous stay exceeds 180 days except foreigners who enter India as Students or for Employment or for Missionary purposes. These categories of foreigners are still required to get themselves registered within 14 days of their arrival. During the year 2003, 28,03,240 foreigners visited India as against 24,49,937 in 2002. As per records, a total of 1,66,006 foreigners excluding Pak nationals were registered and staying in India as on December 31, 2003 as against 3,06,605 in 2002. The decrease in the number of registered foreigners is due to the simplification in registration rules during 2002.

7.27 The Governments decision to grant dual citizenship to persons of Indian origin belonging to certain countries was also announced by the Prime Minister while inaugurating the first Pravasi Bhartiya Divas on January, 9, 2003. In pursuance of the announcement made by the Prime Minister on January 9, 2003, a bill titled "The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2003 was introduced in Parliament. The Parliament passed the Bill. The Citizenship (Amendmednt) Act, 2004 received President's assent on January 7, 2004(No.6/2004).

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2004 was notified on January 8, 2004.

7.28 The International Conferences are cleared by the Ministry of Home Affairs. 468 International Conferences/workshops/Seminars and 17 collaborative research Projects were cleared during the year 2003-2004 (till March 31, 2004) 1010 foreign nationals were granted Indian citizenship during the period from January 1, 2003 to December, 2003. 1,947 NGOs were granted registration, and 603 were accorded prior permissions under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the period April 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004 to receive foreign contribution and 1,512 cases for the grant of foreign hospitality to government officials etc. were processed.

CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS

7.29 The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (ORGI) in the Ministry of Home Affairs :-

- (i) conducts the decennial population census under the Census Act 1948, and the Census (Amendment) Act, 1993;
- (ii) co-ordinates and unifies, at the national level, the work relating to registration of births and deaths under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and vital statistics on births and deaths; and
- (iii) estimates the national and state level fertility and mortality measures through a well represented sample through the Sample Registration System (SRS).

Census 2001

Processing of Census Data

7.30 The scanning of all the 200 million Household Schedules canvassed at the Population Enumeration of the Census 2001 was completed and all the hand-written numeric data on these Schedules were digitally captured for further processing.

7.31 The data on Houses and Household Amenities and Assets at India and State level, based on the data collected at the House listing Operations in the year 2000, was released in April 2003. The same data set at sub-district and town levels are also available in public domain.

7.32 According to the results of the Housing Report 2001, about 249 million houses are reported at the national level as against 195 million in 1991. Nearly 192 million households occupied 233 million of these houses and the remaining 16 million were vacant. About 74 million (38.5 per cent) households in the country live in one room and 57 million (30.0 per cent) in two room units. Nearly 6 million (3 per cent) households do not have an exclusive dwelling room for themselves. Independent sleeping room facility is available to only 134 million (60.8 per cent) of the 220 million married couples reported in the country.

7.33 Contrary to the expectations that a conventional house today has the minimum basic amenities such as facility of a separate kitchen, bathroom, latrine and source of drinking water available to the household within the census house, results of the Housing Report 2001 reveal that separate kitchen is available to nearly 192 million (64.0 per cent) households. Only 69 million (36.1

per cent) households enjoyed the facility of a separate bathroom and about 70 million (36.4) of a latrine within the house. Drinking water facility within the premises is available to only about 75 million (39.0 per cent) of the households.

7.34 In addition to Housing data, “Final Population Totals” tables for all the States and Union Territories, except Nagaland and Manipur, were released in state wise publications titled “Final Population Totals”. This included Total Population, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population by sex and place of residence (Rural-Urban). The data was presented at State/Union Territories/ District/ Tehsil/Town level for 2001 Census.

7.35 Primary Census Abstract data, which provides basic population data and its characteristics namely, Total Population, Scheduled Castes population, Scheduled Tribes population, population in age 0-6, literates, total, main and marginal workers by industrial categories-Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, Household industry workers, Other workers by sex and residence was released in electronic format(CD). This data was presented at State/District/Sub-district, Town, Ward and Village level for all States/Union Territories except Manipur and Nagaland.

Implementation of Registration of Births & Deaths

7.36 Registration of Births & Deaths in the country is carried out by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the Registration of Births & Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Chief Registrars of Births & Deaths are the overall executive authorities in the States. The Directors of Census Operations in the states who are also the Joint

Registrar Generals and the Joint Directors/ Deputy Directors who are also the Assistant Registrar Generals on behalf of the Central Government work towards ensuring effective coordination with the State Governments and standardization of the registration activities across the states.

7.37 Review meetings with the Chief Registrars of Births & Deaths and representatives of municipal corporations with population above 1 million to improve registration of births & deaths were held during January 2003. Decisions include ensuring the implementation of the provisions for issuing a birth/ death certificate free of charge on registration within time, streamlining the provisions for corrections of entries made in the registers, monitoring of sex ratio at birth, inclusion of birth weight in the birth certificates and compilation of data on causes of death and other selected indicators for the million plus cities. The Office of the Registrar General, India is organizing a national campaign to issue birth certificates to all children of age less than ten years whose births have been registered. With the support of UNICEF, a National Consultation on improving birth registration was held in March 2004 at Goa wherein the Chief Registrars, Directors of Census Operations, International experts from UN Statistical Office and UNICEF participated. The consultation has prepared recommendations specific to various States where the levels of birth registration are low and also for various areas like publicity, training, etc.

Medical Certification of Causes of Death

7.38 Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD) under the system of Registration of

Births & Deaths provides a reliable database for generating mortality statistics – an integral part of the vital statistics system. The age-sex cause specific mortality rates are the key indicators for monitoring of the health trends in the population. The information available in medical certificates relating to cause of death is a valuable tool to assess the effectiveness of the public health programmes and to decide the priorities for better health planning and management. For this purpose the Office of the Registrar General, India brings out an annual publication ‘Medical Certification of Causes of Death’. The latest report relates to year 1998. According to the report a total of 4,98,586 deaths were medically certified of which 3,12,024 were male and 1,86,562 were female deaths. The medically certified deaths constituted 15% of the total registered deaths during 1998 and were based on the information received from 23 reporting states. Based on the report, the six leading major cause groups that account for the 80% of the certified deaths are (i) diseases of the circulatory system (25.2%), (ii) infectious and parasitic diseases (16.4%), (iii) symptoms, sign and ill-defined conditions (12.3%), (iv) injury & poisoning (12.1%), (v) certain conditions originating in the peri-natal period (7.9%), and (vi) diseases of the respiratory system (7.3%).

7.39 The second meeting of the Registrars of Births & Deaths of million plus cities was held at Indore during 20-21 January 2003 to review the Civil registration and Medical Certification of Cause of Death. Recommendations include (i) streamlining the registration system in those Corporations where the system is not headed by a single authority, (ii) all Municipal Corporations to prepare a list of medical institutions in the

Corporation area to facilitate monitoring of reporting of births, still births and deaths by them, (iii) all Municipal Corporations to prepare a list of all crematoria/burial grounds to ensure registration of deaths occurring outside the medical institutions, (iv) Corporations to ensure that the cause of death reported in the medical certificate and reporting forms are consistent, and (v) providing training to the registration functionaries in the municipal corporations.

Sample Registration System (SRS)

7.40 The SRS sample is replaced after 10 years, based on the results of the latest census, with the objective of making it representative of the entire population, modification in the sample design, streamlining the Schedules, etc. With this view, the scope of SRS is being augmented by including data on some of the important demographic and non-demographic variables such as morbidity, family planning practices and abortion, personal habits, smoking and use of alcohol, reasons of migration, school attendance, disability and birth history. One of the significant modifications proposed is introduction of unique identification code to enable easy storage and retrieval of data, aggregation at different levels, cross-classification of various determinants with fertility and mortality indicators, cohort studies, etc. The existing sample is based on the 1991 census and the new SRS sample, based on 2001 Census frame, will be effective from January 1, 2004. Provisional estimates based on the Sample Registration System, related to the year 2002, are at **Annexure-XV**.

7.41 The Statistics revealed that the birth rate, at the national level, at 25 (per 1000 population) in

2002 recorded a decline of 0.4 points from 25.4 in 2001. With the rural and urban estimates of birth rates at 26.6 and 19.9, respectively, in 2002, the rural-urban differential are still high. Among the bigger states the lowest birth rate has been recorded in Kerala (16.8) and the highest in Uttar Pradesh (31.6). The death rate, at the national level, 8.1 (per 1000 population) varies from 8.7 in rural to 6.1 in urban areas. An overall decline of 0.3 points has been registered in the death rate in 2002 over that of 8.4 in 2001. Kerala and Orissa recorded the lowest and the highest death rates respectively among the bigger states. The infant mortality rate (deaths below age one per 1000 live births) at all India level at 64 in 2002 recorded a decline of 2 points from 66 in 2001. The rural-urban break of IMR is 69 and 40 respectively. The lowest IMR of 11 has been reported in Kerala.

7.42 Due to restricted coverage, partial receipt of reports and other operational problems, the scheme on Survey of Causes of Death (SCD) was integrated with the SRS from 1st January 1999. Since then several initiatives have been taken to improve the overall quality of data on causes of death that include refinements in narrative history, introduction of well designed Verbal Autopsy (VA) Instrument, intensive training to RGI Supervisors, sample inspection, etc. Departing from the existing practice, the assignment of 'cause of death' now will be the responsibility of medical professionals. For the purpose, premier institutes have been identified in all the major States as long term partners with SRS for imparting training/refresher training to RGI Staff on Verbal Autopsy, conducting VA in 10 percent resample units, assignment of causes of Deaths as per International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision and ensuring quality control.

7.43 The new developed VA instrument has been introduced in SRS and the Supervisors from all the states have been trained on the new VA instrument. Canvassing of the new VA instruments has been commenced from 1st half yearly survey 2003.

7.44 The following publications were brought out during 2003-04.

- a. SRS Bulletin, April 2003 and October 2003
- b. Annual Report 'SRS Statistical Report 2000'.
- c. SRS Based Abridged Life Tables, 1994-98 and 1995-99
- d. Below State Level Estimates of Viral Rates, 1995-99.

Training

7.45 To upgrade working skills of officers and staff of the organization training workshops are organized regularly. During the reference year two workshops viz. (i) Vital Statistics with special reference to Civil Registration System and (ii) Administrative Matters, were conducted and attended to by the officers and staff of the Office of the Registrar General, India.

7.46 For helping the computerization of the processing of the Civil Registration data by the Office of the Chief Registrars so as to enable them to prepare the Statutory Annual Statistical reports more efficiently, training programmes were organized for the staff of the Chief Registrar's office. These programmes were organized at Guwahati, Patna, Chennai and Ahmedabad.

Data Dissemination

7.47 After the completion of the Houselisting Operations and Population Enumeration in 2001 Census the information collected were scanned and processed using latest technology. Data pertaining to housing, household amenities and assets were released by the Deputy Prime Minister on April 17, 2003 in a function organized at the Convention Hall, Ashok Hotel, New Delhi. The following data products were released on this occasion:

- Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets (H Series tables, Series-1, India, Census of India 2001).
- Datasheet-Drinking water: Series and locations-India, Census of India, 2001
- A to Z of Housing Census-Summary results on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets (H Series tables), India, Census of India 2001
- CD on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets (H Series tables) Series-1, India, Census of India, 2001
- Catalogue of 2001 Census publications, CDs and Maps, Census of India, 2001

7.48 Besides releasing the 2001 Census data, an user friendly software on CD “CensusInfo India” was also released. This CD developed in collaboration with UNICEF, India provides data on a variety of subjects and also has the facility to generate maps based on the dataset.

7.49 Important summary results have been made available at the Census of India Website on

the Internet which is being used by large number of visitors to the website from within the country and outside.

7.50 The above data set pertaining to the states, districts, towns have also been released in seven separate CDs in electronic format for use by the data user fraternity comprising planners, administrators, research scholars, universities, voluntary organizations, commercial houses and individual research scholars.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS PENSION

7.51 The Ministry of Home Affairs has recently finalized guidelines for processing the claims of over 13,000 persons who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Indian Union during 1947-48. These claims emerged out of the recommendations of the Second Hyderabad Special Screening Committee set up by the Government. Since finalization of the guidelines for processing these cases, high priority is being given to dispose of these cases.

7.52 In February, 2003, the Government of India accorded its approval for granting of pension to persons who participated in the Goa Liberation Movement Phase-II (1954-55) subject to certain conditions. This work has taken up in the right earnest and the concerned State Governments have been asked to send the verification reports. It is expected that about 3,500 persons are likely to benefit with the new decision of the Government of India.

Honouring the Freedom Fighters

7.53 President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam decided to host an AT HOME for selected freedom fighters on the August 9, 2003. Ten freedom fighters from each State were invited. Over 400 freedom fighters from various parts of the country attended this function in Rashtrapati Bhavan and interacted with the President of India in an informal manner. The President also presented shawls to the freedom fighters who attended the function.

Expenditure on Welfare of Freedom Fighters

7.54 During the financial year 2003-04, the expenditure incurred on pension and free Railway Passes was Rs.258.77 crore and Rs.29.36 crore, respectively. During the year 2004-05, budget provision of Rs.259.95 crore for pension and Rs.54 crore for free Railway Passes has been made.

Amount of Pension

7.55 The amount of pension payable to freedom fighters under the Scheme, which was initially Rs.200/- per month, has been raised from time to time and was fixed at Rs.1,500/- per month

w.e.f. October 2, 1994. On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of Independence in August, 1997, the amount of pension was doubled. Besides, it was decided to grant dearness relief linked with price increase on the pension as a special gesture. Presently, the amount of pension and dearness relief payable to various categories of freedom fighters or their dependants is as under :-

S. No.	Category	Rate of monthly pension (Rs.)	Dearness Relief @ 39% (i.e. 34% + 5%) of the monthly pension payable with effect from 1.8.2003 (Rs.)
1(a)	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners	4,000/-	1,560/-
(b)	Freedom Fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	3,500/-	1,365/-
2	Other Freedom Fighters including INA	3,000/-	1,170/-
3(a)	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	3,000/-	1,170/-
	Or		
(b)	Unmarried/unemployed daughters	600/-	234/-
	(i) Eldest daughter	350/-	137/- each
	(ii) Other two daughters		
	Or		
(c)	Mother and Father	1,000/- each	390/- each

Facilities to Freedom Fighters

7.56 Apart from the pension, freedom fighters have also been provided the following facilities by the Central Government :-

- (i) Free railway pass (1st Class/AC 2 Tier Sleeper) for freedom fighter/widow, with an attendant, for life.
- (ii) Medical facilities in all the Central Government Hospitals and also in the

hospitals run by the PSUs under the control of Bureau of Public Enterprises. C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependants.

- (iii) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, on payment of half of the rentals and no registration and installation charges.
- (iv) General Pool residential accommodation to freedom fighters in Delhi in exceptional cases in the national interest. Widow of freedom fighter is permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after the death of the freedom fighter.
- (v) Accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home, set up at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi for the freedom fighters who have none to look after them.
- (vi) Two per cent dealership/distributorship of petroleum products allotted through Dealer Selection Boards are reserved for Freedom Fighters.

7.57 In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman Political Prisoners and their widows are entitled to the following facilities :-

- (a) Free voyage facility to visit Port Blair once a year along with companion.
- (b) Free air travel facility to visit Port Blair once a year from Chennai/ Calcutta along with companion.
- (c) Facility to travel in Shatabadi/Rajdhani Express trains along with companion.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sri Lankan Refugees

7.58 Due to ethnic violence and continued disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, a large number of Sri Lankan refugees have entered India since July, 1983 and their influx, though substantially subsided, still continues. The tabulated information will indicate the position of influx of refugees in phases:-

Phase	Period	No. of Refugees
First	1983-89	1,34,053
Second	1989-91	1,22,078
Third	1996-2004	22,418*

* Up to March, 2004

7.59 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 3 years is shown in table below :

Year	Influx of refugees
2000	1620
2001	505
2002	84
2003	13
2004*	Nil
*(Upto March, 2004)	

7.60 Government's approach is to discourage the influx of refugees, but if some refugees (from Sri

Lanka) arrive, they are accommodated in relief camps and relief is provided on humanitarian grounds with the ultimate objective of arranging for their early repatriation. Till March 1995, 98,649 refugees have been repatriated. There has been no organized repatriation after March, 1995 mainly due to lack of sufficient number of refugees willing to be repatriated in view of continued disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. At present 57,900 Sri Lankan refugees are staying in 103 refugee camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, 18,013 refugees are staying outside the camps on their own after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

7.61 Pending repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees, certain essential relief facilities are provided to Sri Lankan refugees on humanitarian grounds. These facilities include shelter in camps, cash doles, clothing, subsidized ration, utensils and medical care. Assistance of Rs.922/- (approx.) is provided per month to each Sri Lankan refugee family. This does not, however, include free accommodation, medical and educational assistance. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees incurred by the State Government is reimbursed by the Central Government. An amount of Rs.328 crore (approx.) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July, 1983 to March, 2004. In addition, an amount of Rs.27 crore has been provided for continuing these facilities during the current financial year 2004-05.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

7.62 The Government of India agreed to grant Indian citizenship to and accept repatriation

of 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin together with their natural increase under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 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 1,16,146 families, were repatriated up to March, 2004. The repatriate families have been provided with resettlement assistance. No organized repatriation has taken place from Sri Lanka after 1984 due to disturbed conditions there. However, repatriates arriving in India on their own are being rehabilitated under various schemes in Tamil Nadu.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

7.63 The RPL is an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and the Government of Kerala. The Company was incorporated, under the Companies Act, 1956, on May 5, 1976 primarily for providing employment to 675 repatriate families from Sri Lanka as labourers by raising rubber plantations in an area of 2000 hectares. The authorised and paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on March 31, 2004 was Rs.350 lakh and Rs.339.27 lakh respectively. The contribution of the Government of India and the Government of Kerala in the paid-up capital was Rs.133.42 lakh and Rs.205.85 lakh respectively. The Company is under administrative control of the State Government of Kerala. However, two officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs represent the Government of India on the Board of Directors of the Company.

7.64 The overall performance of the Company in the year 2002-03 showed a profit after tax of Rs.480.52 lakh. The turnover of the Company

has increased remarkably despite significant reduction in the planted area due to replanting. The Company has declared a dividend @ 20% on the net profit after tax for the accounting year 2002-2003. The agricultural operations during the year resulted in higher profits due to effective management, increased productivity, improved market conditions and cost effectiveness of operations.

The Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (REPCO), Chennai

7.65 The Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (REPCO), Chennai was registered in September, 1969 as a Cooperative Society under the Madras Cooperative Societies Act, 1961. The Bank is now governed by the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India. The area of operation of the Bank includes the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the Union territory of Pondicherry. The main objective of the Bank is to provide help in promoting rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka and Myanmar. The management of the Bank vests in a Board of Directors which, inter alia, includes two members representing the Government of India. The authorised capital of the Bank is Rs 510 lakh. The paid up capital of the Bank at the close of the year 2002-2003, i.e. on March 31, 2003 was Rs.4.25 crore out of which the contribution of the Government of India is Rs.1.96 crore, which is 47%. The balance capital has been contributed by the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala; 'A' Class individual

repatriates, Institutions & Societies & 'B' Class members.

7.66 The REPCO Bank has been performing well despite uncertainty in the global economic environment, hesitant economic growth and softening of interest rates with fierce competition in the banking industry in the last few years. The Bank earned a net profit of Rs.3.84 crore during the financial year 2002-03. The performance of the Bank in all the key areas such as advances, deposits and recovery has been quite good as compared to the average of the Banking industry. The Bank has 33 branches as on March 31, 2003. All the branches of the Bank have been computerized. 30 branches have been linked to Head Office through Internet connectivity, which facilitates instant communication at low cost.

Tibetan Refugees

7.67 Tibetan refugees started pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in 1959 from Tibet. The Government of India decided to give them asylum as well as assistance for temporary settlement. Care has been taken to ensure their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

7.68 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 handicraft 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 Rs.18.17 crore approximately up to March 31, 2004 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. This does not include the amount incurred by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on education of Tibetan children.

7.69 The rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete and only a few residuary housing schemes involving an expenditure of Rs 84 lakh are at various stages of implementation in the States of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh.

BENEFITS TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

7.70 The Central Government has prescribed 3% reservation (one per cent each for blindness or low vision, hearing impairment and locomotor disability or cerebral palsy).

7.71 There are 13 visually handicapped, 9 hearing handicapped and 79 orthopaedically handicapped persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices.

7.72 On account of nature of work, all categories of posts of 'combatant personnel' of the Central Para Military Forces, namely Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and Assam Rifles (AR) are exempted from the provisions of Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1955.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Legislative initiative for prevention of offences against women

7.73 The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 1994 has inter-alia following proposal particularly concerning women:-

- (i) a new sub-section (4) is proposed to be added to section 46 of the Cr.PC to prohibit arrest of women after sunset and before sunrise except in unavoidable circumstances;
- (ii) section 176 Cr.PC is proposed to be amended to provide that in the case of death or rape of a woman while in the custody of the police there shall be a mandatory judicial inquiry.

7.74 The Law Commission in its 172nd report on review of rape laws focused the need to review the rape laws in the light of increased instances of custodial rape and crime of sexual abuse against youngsters. In the report, the Law Commission has recommended changes for widening scope of the offences in section 375 and to make it gender neutral. Various other changes have been recommended in sections 376 and 376A to 376D of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and insertion of new section 376E in the code dealing with unlawful sexual contact, deletion of section 377 IPC and enhancement of punishment in section 509 of IPC.

7.75 The 172nd report of the Law Commission is being processed in this Ministry in consultation with the State Governments.

Redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment at work place

7.76 Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a five member Complaint Committee for redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment at work place, if any, made by the aggrieved women employees of the Ministry. The Committee has four women members, including the chairperson, and a member from the YWCA, an NGO.

7.77 The Committee received one complaint of harassment. The concerned official tendered unconditional apology in writing. He has been warned to be careful in future and desist from such behaviour.

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme

7.78 Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 envisages the grant of pension to living freedom fighters, and on their, demise, to their eligible dependents. Without discrimination the Scheme provides for grant of pension to men as well as women freedom fighters.

7.79 For the grant of pension, the Scheme specifies a minimum period of six month's jail/underground suffering which the freedom fighters should have undergone during the freedom movement. The Scheme, however, provides for a special dispensation for women freedom fighters by

way of three months relaxation in the minimum of six months suffering.

7.80 Widows of deceased freedom fighters, unmarried/unemployed daughters have been included within the ambit of eligible dependents for the purpose of grant of family pension under the Scheme. Upto three such daughters can receive pension at a time. The spirit behind this provision is to ensure the physical and financial security of the widow and the young daughters of the deceased.

7.81 All major facilities provided to the deceased freedom fighters, which had been sanctioned pension under the scheme, are extended to their widows as well. These facilities include free railway pass, free medical facilities in Government/PSU hospitals, telephone connection as per prescribed conditions and retention of accommodation for six months after the demise of the concerned freedom fighter.

Gender issues in census 2001

7.82 The results from Census 2001 revealed the unfavourable sex ratio of the girl child in certain parts of the country pointing towards the sex selective feticide prevalent in such areas. Working further in this direction the Office of the Registrar General, India and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, in collaboration with the United nations Population Fund, brought out a booklet titled 'missing.....' mapping the adverse child sex ratio in India. The brochure captures the decline in the number of girls as compared to boys in India. Maps are presented for the reader to understand the worsening conditions of the girl child and shows

how the child sex ratio has deteriorated across the country over the last decade.

Women in Police Services

7.83 There is no restriction on the recruitment of women officers in IPS. There are 134 women IPS officers. The women Police Officers have shown performance standards equivalent to their male colleagues. They have also been given important assignments.

7.84 CRPF has two Mahila Battalions and they perform all kinds of internal security duties. In case of BSF and Assam Rifles, women officers and staff are mostly in medical and ministerial category. Recently NSG has also been allowed to have women on some kinds of duties like Sky Marshals etc.

Crime Against Women

7.85 Crime against Women includes only those 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 pertaining to women and children, SCs/STs etc., whereas the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and the Department of Women & Child Development (in the Ministry of Human Resources Development) are the nodal Ministries concerned with their welfare, socio-economic development, policy and legislation to protect their rights and promotion of their socio-economic status.

7.86 Crime against women are broadly classified under two categories, viz (a) the crime identified under the Indian Penal Code (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 (P) Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, etc.

7.87 Crime against women revealed an increasing trend over the years. Against 1,21,265 reported cases during the year 1997, 1,43,795 was reported during the year 2001. However, during the year 2002, reported cases declined by 6.9 per cent (1,33,915 cases).

7.88 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India. Detection, registration, investigation, prosecution and prevention of crimes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Government of India has been periodically advising and emphasising upon the State Governments to take effective measures under the existing laws to protect women, such as:-

- a) sensitisation of police officials charged with the responsibility of protection women;
- b) enforcement of existing legislation relating to dowry violence;
- c) setting up of women police cells in Police Stations and exclusive women Police Stations;
- d) institutional support to the victims of violence;
- e) establishment of linguistically and culturally accessible services for

- migrant women in educational institutions and working places;
- f) counselling victims of rapes;
 - g) special measures to eliminate trafficking in women;
 - h) appointment of Dowry Prohibition Officers;
 - i) wider recruitment of women police officers;
 - j) training to police personnel in special laws dealing with atrocities against women; and
 - k) co-ordination with NGOs in rehabilitation of women crime victims.

Crime Against Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes

7.89 As already stated above, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution and the primary responsibility of detection, registration, investigation and prosecution as well as prevention of crime vests with the State Governments. However, the Government of India is committed to the welfare and development of the weaker sections of society which include the Scheduled Caste (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). To safeguard their interests the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has enacted Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (PCR) and the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (POA). These enactments have extended positive discrimination in favour of these weaker sections of society in the field of criminal law in as much as they prescribe penalties that are more stringent than corresponding offences under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

7.90 The IPC crimes against SCs to total IPC crimes has remained almost constant at one percent. In 2002 a decline of 16.0 per cent over 2001 was noticed. In case of crimes against STs, the percentage to total IPC crimes has been about 0.20. These crimes reported decline of 20.2 % in 2002 over 2001.

7.91 Ministry of Home Affairs has been advising the State Governments from time to time to give more focussed 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. The Central Government has advised that following steps may be taken by State Governments/UT Administrations to protect members of SCs/STs in a systematic and sustained manner:-

- a) implementation of the PCR and POA Acts for SCs and STs in letter and spirit;
- b) 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;
- c) sensitisation of police personnel to have a more sympathetic approach while dealing with cases of atrocities against SCs and STs;
- d) recruitment of sufficient number of persons belonging to SCs and STs in police forces especially at cutting edge level;
- e) 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;
 - f) setting up special courts to reduce the pendency of such cases and to improve the rate of conviction by courts and devising measures/strategies to improve the rate of conviction, which could include adequate incentives to witnesses to appear in the courts;
 - g) developing programmes for creating awareness among the vulnerable sections of society and legal recourse open to them; and
 - h) developing of programmes for imparting education and economic upliftment of members of SCs and STs community.
-

MISCELLANEOUS

CHAPTER VIII

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

8.1 Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award. It is given for exceptional service towards advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order. Since its inception in 1954 only 40 persons have been decorated with Bharat Ratna. Ustad Bismillah Khan is the last awardee of Bharat Ratna in the year 2001.

Padma Awards

8.2 Padma series of awards are the second highest civilian awards. There are three categories of Padma Awards. Padma Vibhushan awards are given for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order and Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field. Recommendations for Padma Awards are invited from the State Governments/Union territory Administrations, Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, Institutes of Excellence and persons who have been awarded Bharat Ratana/Padma Vibhushan. However, all recommendations, including recommendations made by Ministers, MPs and MLAs etc., received



in the Ministry are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for consideration. To obviate omission of name of any talented person for want of nomination, a Search Committee has been constituted. It comprises 15 officials of the level of Joint Secretary and above from Ministries/Departments concerned with the fields of art, culture, science and engineering, literature & education & sports, etc. The nominations made by the Search Committee carry no special weight and are considered by the Padma Awards Committee along with other recommendations. Padma Awards are announced on the eve of the Republic Day. The President approved the conferment of Padma Vibhushan on 3 persons, Padma Bhushan on 19 persons and Padma Shri on 74 persons for the year 2004.

Gallantry Awards

8.3 The Ashoka Chakra series of awards, basically meant for armed forces, are open to civilians also. Recommendations received in respect of civilians from the State Governments/Union territory Administrations and Ministries/Departments of the Central Government are processed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and sent to Ministry of Defence for the consideration of the Central Honours and Awards Committee chaired by the Defence Minister. These awards are biannual and are given on the Republic Day and Independence Day. The Government approved the name of one civilian for Kirti Chakra and four for Shaurya Chakra on Independence Day, 2003 and one for Kirti Chakra and one for Shaurya Chakra on Republic Day, 2004.

Jeevan Raksha Padak series of awards

8.4 The Jeevan Raksha Padak series of awards are given for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life or bodily injury of the rescuer, displayed in an act or a series of acts of humane nature, in saving the life from drowning, fire, rescue operations in mines, etc. There are three categories of Jeevan Raksha Padak awards viz Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Jeevan Raksha Padak. Recommendations for Jeevan Raksha Padak series of awards are received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. On the basis of the recommendations of the Awards Committee, the President approved the award of Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak to 3 persons and

Jeevan Raksha Padak to 21 persons for the year 2003. No Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak award was announced this year.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

8.5 With a view to maintaining integrity and discipline and implementing anti-corruption measures in the organisation, a Vigilance Cell has been set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs. This Cell functions under Joint Secretary (Administration & Public Grievances) who has also been designated as the Chief Vigilance Officer. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary and an Under Secretary in discharge of his functions. The Vigilance Cell in the Ministry also coordinates vigilance activities in its attached and subordinate offices such as Central Para Military Forces, Central Police Organisations, Union territory Administrations, etc.

8.6 The measures taken within the Ministry to strengthen preventive vigilance are briefly outlined below:-

- a) 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 Bureau. It serves as an effective tool in ensuring that only persons with unimpeachable integrity are posted at such places in the Ministry.
- b) Liaison is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions which have been categorized as sensitive Divisions in order to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.

- c) Some Divisions in the Ministry like Freedom Fighters & Rehabilitation, Foreigners and Police Modernisation (Procurement wing) having substantial public dealings, are kept under close watch and periodic surprise inspections are conducted in these Divisions.
- d) The Chief Vigilance Officer maintains close liaison with all the Attached/Subordinate Offices to ensure completion of various tasks relating to Vigilance work.
- e) 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. A review of the vigilance activities in the subordinate formations of the Ministry is undertaken regularly and reports sent to the Department of Personnel and Training at the end of every quarter.
- f) All periodical reports prescribed by the Central Vigilance Commission and the Department of Personnel and Training are sent to the concerned authorities in time.
- g) Progress on disposal of complaints received from various sources and pendency of disciplinary/vigilance cases is regularly monitored by the CVO.
- h) List of officers whose integrity is doubtful is maintained and periodically updated.
- i) With a view to curbing the development of vested interests, staff in the Ministry is rotated amongst various divisions as per rotational transfer policy prepared keeping in view the instructions issued by the Central Vigilance Commission and the Department of Personnel and Training from time to time in this regard.
- j) Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from November 3 to 8, 2003.



Home Secretary administering pledge to the employees on the occasion of Vigilance Awareness Week

8.7 With a view to expediting the pending vigilance cases, the Ministry keeps a close watch over all cases pending at different stages including the cases pending in its attached and subordinate offices. These organisations are reminded periodically to expedite disposal of the cases/inquiries.

8.8 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 2003-2004 (upto March,2004) is at **Annexure-XVI** .

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

8.9 An Official Language cell is functioning in the Ministry of Home Affairs under the charge of the Director (OL) which is responsible for ensuring compliance of the Official Language Act, the rules made there under and the administrative instructions regarding use of Hindi in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices.

Meetings of the Division Level Official Language Implementation Committees

8.10 Keeping in view the large size of Ministry of Home Affairs, eighteen Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted at the Division level each headed by the respective Joint Secretary. All Officers of the rank of Section Officer and above upto the rank of Director of the concerned Divisions are members of the respective Committees. The Quarterly Progress Reports regarding use of Hindi received from Sections/Desks of the respective Divisions are reviewed in the meetings of these Committees and remedial measures taken to remove the shortcomings.

Compliance of Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and Correspondence in Hindi

8.11 Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act is being complied with fully and all the documents covered under this section are invariably being issued bilingually. Efforts are being made to progressively increase correspondence in Hindi with

the offices of the Central Govt., State Govts/UTs and the general public in regions "A" & "B". Vigil is kept in regard to compliance of the orders issued to all sections/desks of the Ministry for dealing with at least two of their subjects in Hindi. The position is being monitored through the division level meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committees.

Official Language Inspections

8.12 Official Language Inspections of 06 subordinate offices of the Ministry located outside Delhi were carried out during the year under report. In addition, 07 Sections/Desks of the Ministry have also been inspected. The Committee of Parliament on Official Language carried out inspections of the following attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry in which the Ministry was represented by JS(A&PG)/ Director(OL):-

- (a) Recruit Training Centre No.4, Central Reserve Police Force, Srinagar.
- (b) I.G., Zone (J&K), Indo Tibetan Border Police, Srinagar. .
- (c) Frontier Headquarter, Border Security Force, Srinagar (J&K)
- (d) Inspector General (Ops), Central Reserve Police Force, Jammu.
- (e) Sector DIG (HP), Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Shimla.
- (f) Directorate of Census Operations, H.P, Shimla.
- (g) Group Centre, Central Reserve Police Force, Gandhinagar.
- (f) Subsidiary Training Centre, Border Security Force, Jalpaigudi.
- (g) C.R.P.F. (Headquarters), New Delhi.

- (h) C.I.S.F., National Industrial security Academy, Hyderabad.
- (i) Chief Secretary, Andaman and Nicobar Administration, Port Blair.

Hindi Day/Hindi Fortnight- Publication of Hindi in a gazette "Grih Vatika"

8.13 Hindi Fortnight was organised in the Ministry from September 15 to 19, 2003. There was an overwhelming response to the programmes/competitions organised during the fortnight. In addition, a special lecture on "Rajbhasha ke roop mein Hindi" by Dr. Parmanand Panchal was also arranged during the fortnight. Cash awards were given away to the prize winners in the prize distribution function organized on the 16th March, 2004 and on this occasion, Home Secretary also released "Grih Vatika" (House magazine of the Ministry of Home Affairs).



Release of first issue of "Griha Vatika" a House Magazine of Ministry of Home Affairs, by Home Secretary

Training in Hindi Language

8.14 18 officers/employees were nominated for learning Hindi Language during the year.

Training in Hindi Typing/ Hindi Stenography

8.15 22 employees were nominated for Hindi Typing and 18 for Hindi Stenography Training respectively.

Hindi Workshop

8.16 With a view to encouraging more and more employees to do their work in Hindi, two Hindi workshops were organised in June and September in 2003 in which 28 employees were trained to work in Hindi.

Rajbhasha Shield Yojna

8.17 An incentive scheme called "Rajbhasha Shield Yojna" has been in vogue in the Ministry. Under the Scheme, shields are given to attached/subordinate offices for doing their maximum work in Hindi. The entries for the shield yojna for the year 2002-2003 have been received and evaluation committee's meeting will be convened shortly.

Incentive Scheme

8.18 An incentive scheme for officers and employees doing their maximum work in Hindi in a year is also in vogue in the Ministry. Under the scheme, cash awards are given to

ten persons for doing noting and drafting in Hindi. The entries for the year 2002-2003 have since been evaluated and the awards finalised.

REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

8.19 Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery (IGRM) is functioning in the Ministry. All Grievances received are attended to promptly and sent to concerned offices of the Ministry including its attached and subordinate offices, for quick disposal. During the period from January 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004, 468 grievances were received and attended to.

8.20 The Joint Secretary (Administrative & Public Grievances) has been designated as Director of Grievances. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of Director of Grievances has been displayed at the Reception Counter.

8.21 A Public Grievance Officer of the level of Deputy Secretary/Director has been nominated in each division who monitor the progress of the progress of redressal of Public Grievances relating to the Division.

8.22 Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (PGRAMS) has been introduced for on line submission and monitoring of public grievances.

ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION UNDER MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

8.23 The Accounting Organization of

Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence consequent upon the departmentalization of accounts in 1976. As per this financial reform of 1976, the Union Home Secretary has become the Chief Accounting Authority for the Ministry of Home Affairs and discharges his duties with the assistance of the Financial Advisor and Chief Controller of Accounts (Home). The Office of Chief Controller of Accounts looks after the payment/Treasury functions for all the Departments and Central Police Forces of Ministry of Home Affairs.

8.24 The Accounting Organization is entrusted with the responsibility of speedy payment, settlement of personal claims, authorization of Pensions and GPF final Payment, maintenance of General Provident Fund accounts of the staff of Ministry of Home Affairs and Central Police Forces, submission of monthly accounts for the Grants of MHA to the Parliament through Ministry of Finance. The organization provides accounting information to the management in Ministry of Home Affairs for the financial Management and for the Management Information System.

8.25 The Accounting organization of the M.H.A. has three basic units :-

- (i) Principal Accounts Office,
- (ii) Pay & Accounts Office, and
- (iii) Internal Audit Wing

8.26 At the present, there are 16 Pay & Accounts Offices under Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Home Affairs. In the year 2002-03, the PAO, S.S.B. has also been transferred under the charge of C.C.A. In order to streamline the payment of SSB in the light of its reorganization, two new

PAOs have been created at Patna and Lucknow. In addition, the payment functions of NCB has also been transferred from the Ministry of Finance to Ministry of Home Affairs and accordingly, the additional accounting duties of the NCB has been entrusted to the CCA's organization. The Pr.AO., MHA is responsible for submission of the appropriation accounts, monthly accounts of the whole Ministry, Annual Accounts and Statement of Central transactions. It also compiles the receipt budget and Finance Accounts and also look after the payment function of the Loans and Grants to the State Government. The PAOs are organized Department/Central Police Forces-wise under Ministry of Home Affairs and look after the payment function and compilation of monthly accounts, processing of the GPF Final Payment cases and Pension cases for their respective Central Police Forces.

8.27 The CCA (Home)'s Organization also plays significant role in the audit. The Internal Audit Wing works under CCA (Home) and is headed by the Controller of Accounts. It comprises seven field parties – four at the headquarter and one each at Kolkata, Chennai and Shillong. Chief Controller of Accounts (Home) is the Chief Co-ordinator with the budget and planning divisions of this Ministry as well as Dept. of Development of North Eastern Region.

8.28 Keeping in view the emerging requirement of advanced technology and immediate information heads, the CCA (Home) organization aims at providing a complete and comprehensive computer-based financial information system. The job of computerization of PAOs is in full swing under the direct control of CA (Home) being the nodal officer and PAO-2000 (Compact) application software has already been installed in every PAO.

Further the computerization and linking of GPF payment system of CISF is also under process and efforts are being made to train each and every member of staff by organizing training/workshop under the complete control of Controller of Accounts (Home).

AUDIT OBJECTIONS/PARAS

8.29 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs include budgetary requirements of various Central Police Forces, Central Police Organisations, Union territories (with and without legislature), Registrar General of India, D/o 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 & Audit General through the respective Accountants General.

8.30 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the inspection reports indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units/Organisations and efforts are made by these Units/Organisations to settle the observations. Ad-hoc Committees have also been constituted for the settlement of such audit observations, through periodical meetings, where representatives of the concerned Auditor Generals are also invited. The number of outstanding objections/paras in respect of all organizations under the control of MHA as on January 1, 2003 was **3913**. During the period from January, 2003 to March, 2004, the total number of audit objections/paras settled and received was **2187** and **1727** respectively. Thus as on March 31, 2004, the number of Outstanding

Objections/Paras has been reduced to **3453**. The details in respect of each organizations are given in the enclosed **Annexure-XVII**

8.31 C&AG, through its Report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paras against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by MHA. The number of pending audit paras as on January, 2003 was 36. During the period from January 2003 to March 31, 2004, Action Taken Notes on 35 paras were settled in consultation with the Office of the C&AG and 19 new paras were received. Thus there were 20 outstanding paras as on March 31, 2004.

OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBSERVATIONS/PARAS OF C & AG AND ATRS

Audit Observations/Paras

(UNION TERRITORIES)

Andaman and Nicobar Administration:

Public works department

Unfruitful expenditure

Andaman and Nicobar Administration's objective of providing transit accommodation for ship passengers remained unrealized despite expenditure of Rs 1.26 crore.

(Para 14.1 of Report No.2 of 2003)
Transaction Audit Observations

Non-realisation of objectives of irrigation scheme

On account of delay in completing anti-seepage measures, benefits envisaged by implementation of the Ramakrishnapur Irrigation Scheme continued to remain unrealized even after the lapse of nine years and investments aggregating to Rs 444.61 lakh.

(Para 14.2 of Report No.2 of 2003)

Transaction Audit Observations

Directorate of information/publicity and tourism

First Sunrise of the Millennium at Katchal Island

On account of poor planning and inadequate publicity efforts, a unique, even once in a life-time, opportunity to promote the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in particular and the country in general as an attractive international tourist destination by celebrating the Millennium Sunrise was lost. A privileged few alone having witnessed the event from a vessel chartered for the purpose, apart from very few fare-paying passengers, expenditure of Rs 115.37 lakh incurred on celebration of the event can only be termed infructuous and entirely unjustified.

(Para 14.3 of Report No.2 of 2003)

Transaction Audit Observations

Lakshadweep Administration

Avoidable loss of interest on advance deposit

Failure of the Lakshadweep Administration to ensure that the advance paid to its consultants towards cost of construction

of a vessel was not retained by the latter in unremunerative instruments pending actual utilization resulted in avoidable loss of interest of Rs 177 lakh.

(Para 14.6 of Report No. 2 of 2003)
Transaction Audit Observations

□

STATEMENT INDICATING THE PRESENT STATUS OF VARIOUS AUDIT PARAS PERTAINING TO ADMINISTRATIONS OF ANDAMAN & NICOBAR AND LAKSHADWEEP BEING HANDED BY OTHER MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

S.No	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject matter Ministries/Deptts.	Present Status
1.	14.1 of Report No.2 of 2003	Unfruitful expenditure (A & N Administration)	Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has informed that a reply has been received from A&N Administration and the same is being examined by them.
2.	14.2 of Report No.2 of 2003	Non-realisation of objective of irrigation scheme. (A&N Administration)	Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	The Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation has informed that a reply has been received from A & N Administration and the same is being examined by them.
3.	14.3 of Report No.2 of 2003	First Sunrise of the Millennium at Katchal Island. (A & N Administration)	Ministry of Tourism	The Ministry of Tourism has informed that draft ATN has already been sent to DG(Audit) for vetting on 27.1.2004. In response to this, Deputy Director (Audit) has informed that they have taken up this matter with Principal Director of Accounts, Kolkata at DG's level for expediting the reply.
4.	14.6 of Report No.2 of 2003	Avoidable loss of interest on advance deposit (Lakshadweep Admn.)	Ministry of Shipping	The Ministry of Shipping has informed that this Ministry has taken a view to recover the money (interest liability) from Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) and after confirmation from SCI, the para will be settled.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I

**MINISTERS, SECRETARY, SPECIAL SECRETARY, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES &
JOINT SECRETARIES HOLDING POSITIONS IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AS ON MARCH 31, 2004**

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & HOME MINISTER

Shri L.K. Advani

MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri I.D. Swami

Shri Harin Pathak

Shri Swami Chinmayanand

HOME SECRETARY

Shri Anil Bajjal

SPECIAL SECRETARY

Shri B.B. Mishra

ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES

Shri Dev Swarup

Shri Kanwar Pratap Singh

Shri N.A. Viswanathan

JOINT SECRETARIES

Shri Akhil Kumar Jain

Shri Anoop Kumar Srivastava

Shri Arun Kumar Jain

Shri Atanu Purkayastha

Shri H.S. Brahma

Shri Harminder Raj Singh

Shri L.C. Goyal

Shri K.S. Ramasubban

Dr. K.S. Sughathan

Shri P.K. Jalali

Dr. P.K. Seth

Shri Rakesh

Dr. Rakesh Hooja

Shri Rajiv Agarwal

Shri R.K. Singh

Shri S.K. Chattopadhyay

Shri Yashwant Raj

(Reference : Chapter II, Para No.2.6)

ANNEXURE II

Terrorist activities in J&K since 1999												
Month	Incidents						Civilian Killed					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Jan	179	227	370	308	268	213	61	55	74	72	47	37
Feb	190	212	286	212	166	194	47	72	77	54	45	54
Mar	223	240	299	335	243	231	60	72	66	80	100	59
Apr	205	200	367	327	276		81	42	79	87	54	
May	220	254	411	377	315		73	64	88	103	84	
June	244	262	372	304	282		81	56	53	87	73	
July	292	233	401	327	328		102	37	83	105	75	
Aug	323	257	466	379	374		86	106	121	98	71	
Sept	438	278	496	483	355		80	51	75	107	93	
Oct	257	326	403	392	280		57	41	77	79	61	
Nov	230	278	361	291	277		36	69	60	89	53	
Dec	270	307	290	303	237		57	97	66	47	39	
Total	3071	3074	4522	4038	3401		821	762	919	1008	795	

Month	SF Killed						Terrorist Killed					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Jan	13	26	28	24	21	22	47	78	78	173	100	91
Feb	21	30	33	9	10	21	93	59	87	107	73	86
Mar	25	26	53	37	19	19	64	108	98	157	93	86
Apr	17	23	46	34	29		79	98	118	164	148	
May	24	27	36	37	28		94	140	159	156	132	
June	26	38	41	22	30		58	180	217	113	121	
July	22	32	51	39	34		68	136	233	110	126	
Aug	70	29	43	56	38		114	142	162	163	126	
Sept	28	54	63	60	40		145	182	223	157	204	
Oct	18	31	57	55	28		127	183	231	171	142	
Nov	46	50	57	51	27		104	163	253	110	129	
Dec	46	31	28	29	10		89	51	161	126	100	
Total	356	397	536	453	314		1082	1520	2020	1707	1494	

(Reference : Chapter III, Para No.3.9)

* Upto March

ANNEXURE-III

Recovery of arms from terrorists/militants in J&K								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
AK Rifles & Pistols	1991	3169	4260	3130	3136	3020	3202	2749
UMG's	<u>77</u>	130	164	142	127	67	84	64
Rocket Launchers	108	29	62	36	31	36	43	81

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*	Cum.Total
AK Rifles & Pistols	2104	1629	1887	2016	1879	1784	317	36273
UMG's	71	28	21	10	3	8	0	996
Rocket Launchers	140	42	59	39	36	30	2	774
(Reference : Chapter III, Para No.3.10)							* Upto March	

ANNEXURE-IV

Recovery of explosive materials from terrorists/militants in J&K								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
RDX (in Kgs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	342
Explosives	231	274	285	2950	1342	1484	2381	6448
IED (improvised)	0	18	86	136	126	811	245	1033
Explosive Devices								
Grenades	2502	1784	2391	4363	2603	2870	3949	5124
Rockets	296	286	245	135	395	170	378	479

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*	Cum. Total
RDX (in Kgs)	769	886	1508	2547	647	1624	428	8917
Explosives	2922	2182	1798	1009	912	861	197	25276
IED (improvised)	514	466	718	450	211	229	44	5087
Explosive Devices								
Grenades	5883	4093	4807	4152	2701	3733	593	51548
Rockets	375	332	555	392	138	144	23	4343
(Reference : Chapter III, Para No. 3.10)							*Upto March	

ANNEXURE-V

Destruction of property by terrorist							
YEAR	TOTAL INCIDENTS	GOVT. BUILDINGS	EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS	BRIDGES	HOSPITALS	PRIVATE HOUSES	SHOPS
1990	646	501	129	172	0	1242	202
1991	391	45	24	24	0	819	83
1992	564	65	57	28	0	2312	200
1993	662	98	46	34	0	1110	400
1994	606	172	119	46	4	666	162
1995	688	127	133	16	2	1814	402
1996	482	52	68	2	3	602	161
1997	259	13	11	5	1	437	67
1998	177	13	15	1	0	273	66
1999	136	7	9	2	0	284	6
2000	129	14	6	1	0	330	107
2001	274	30	16	2	1	419	77
2002	255	14	10	4	-	421	20
2003	205	6	5	2	-	259	9
2004(upto March)	38	1	-	-	-	40	20
TOTAL	5512	1158	648	339	11	11028	1982
(Reference : Chapter III, Para No. 3.10)							

CALAMITY RELIEF FUND 2003-2004																		
As on 31.3.2004 (Rs in lakh)																		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Calamity	Affected			Damage											Lives Lost	
			Total district Nos.	District Nos.	Taluks/ Blocks/ Municip alities.	Villages	Total Area (in lakhs Ha.)	Population (in lakh)	Crops (in lakh Ha.)	Estimated value of Crops (Rs. In crore)	Houses (Nos.)	Estimated value of houses (Rs. in crore)	Estimated value of Public propertie (Rs. In crore)	Human (Nos)	Cattle (Nos)	Remarks		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1	Aunachal Pradesh	HR/F/L	15	10	12	68	NR	0.14	NR	NR	4	NR	11.37	2	NR			
2.	Assam	HR/F	24	22	NR	4962	6.79	52.75	3.82	NR	4641	2.05	189.55	30	NR			
3.	Bihar	HR/F	38	24	172	5064	NR	75.69	6.05	62.66	45175	19.92	10.35	237	106			
4.	Chattisgarh	F	16	11	52	1996	NR	6.84	0.75	46.13	30239	42.79	110.66	30	2798			
5.	Gujarat	HR	25	6	29	1304	NR	21.00	6.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	106	188			
6.	Himachal Pradesh	HR/F	12	10	NR	NR	0.32	3.03	0.16	17.79	2924	60.06	87.96	89	452			
7.	Karnataka	F/L		4	4	75	NR	0.013	0.24	0.23	164	0.60	2.72	0	0			
8.	Kerala	HR/FL	14	14	NR	498	NR	0.12	0.28	0.36	3777	1.62	0.01	32	Nil			
9.	Orissa	HR/F	30	23	1484	6846	NR	35.76	4.78	87.00	184843	NR	4.09	60	2474			
10	Madhya Pradesh	HR/F	45	2	NR	80	NR	14.36	1.27	NR	30511	NR	51.60	18	735			
11.	Maharashtra	HR/F/Fire/35 lightning		34	90	2491	NR	0.50	NR	NR	10051	3.85	1.39	232	933			
12.	Meghalaya	HR/F		1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	NR			
13.	Rajasthan	FF	32	1	3	181	NR	NR	0.17	NR	2564	0.45	0.20	5	NR			
14.	Uttar Pradesh	HR/F/ lightning	71	54	202	17148	23.72	135.92	12.92	538.86	322244	523.8	5628.60	980	3304			
15.	Uttanchal	HR/L	13	12	NR	312	NR	NR	NR	NR	499	NR	NR	20	300			
16.	West Bengal	HR/L	19	8	31	383	NR	2.69	0.10	NR	4961	NR	NR	23	NR			

\$ 1st instalment of Centre's share of CRF for the year 2003-04 has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.

(Reference : Chapter-IV, Para No.4.35)

ANNEXURE VII

Calamity relief fund 2003-2004

As on 31.3.2004 (Rs in lakh)

State	Centre's Share	States' Share	Total	First six-monthly installment of Centr's share	Centre's Share released in advance during 2002-03 for 2003-04	Balance Centre's share 2002-03	Centre's share released during 2003-04	Amount due on 1st instalment 2003-04 \$ (1.5.2003)	Second instalment due 2003-04 (1.11.2003)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	17196	5732	22928	8598.00	0.00	0.00	17196.00	0.00	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1044	348	1392	522.00	0.00	0.00	1044.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	8812	2937	11749	4406.00	0.00	0.00	8812.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	5814	1938	7752	2907.00	0.00	0.00	2907.00	0.00	2907.00
Chhattisgarh	2385	795	3180	1192.50	0.00	0.00	1192.50	0.00	1192.50
Goa	108	36	144	54.00	0.00	0.00	159.50	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	14013	4671	18684	7006.50	0.00	0.00	14013.00	0.00	0.00
Haryana	7059	2353	9412	3529.50	0.00	0.00	7059.00	0.00	0.00
Himachal Pr.	3775	1258	5033	1887.50	0.00	0.00	3775.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	3030	1010	4040	1515.00	0.00	0.00	3030.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	4922	1641	6563	2461.00	0.00	0.00	9610.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	6474	2158	8632	3237.00	0.00	0.00	6474.00	0.00	0.00
Kerala	5838	1946	7784	2919.00	0.00	0.00	5838.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	5439	1812	7251	2719.50	0.00	0.00	5439.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	13649	4550	18199	6824.50	0.00	0.00	13649.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	249	83	332	124.50	0.00	118.50	0.00	124.50	124.50
Meghalaya	342	114	456	171.00	0.00	0.00	342.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	258	86	344	129.00	0.00	0.00	252.00	0.00	129.00
Nagaland	170	57	227	85.00	0.00	0.00	251.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	9504	3168	12672	4752.00	0.00	0.00	9504.00	0.00	0.00
Punjab	10655	3552	14207	5327.50	0.00	0.00	10655.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	17972	5991	23963	8986.00	4493.00	0.00	13479.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	600	200	800	300.00	0.00	0.00	885.50	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	8911	2970	11881	4455.50	0.00	0.00	8911.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	451	150	601	225.50	0.00	0.00	451.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	12700	4233	16933	6350.00	0.00	0.00	12700.00	0.00	0.00
Uttaranchal	2810	937	3747	1405.00	0.00	0.00	4148.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	8778	2926	11704	4389.00	0.00	0.00	8778.00	0.00	0.00
Total	172958	57652	230610	86479.00	4493.00	118.50	170554.50	124.50	4353.00

\$ 1st instalment of Centre's share of CRF for the year 2003-04 has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.

(Reference : Chapter-IV, Para No.4.38)

ANNEXURE VIII

Release of Assistance From Nccf							
As on 31.03.2004 (Rs. in crore)							
S/ No.	State	Calamity	Assistance approved by IMG/ HLC	Assistance Released			
				2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Rain/floods	10.00	0.00	10.00		
		Rain/floods	20.44		20.44		
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	13.72			13.72	
		Drought (freight charges)	0.47			0.47	
		Drought	109.79			45.75	64.04
		Drought	50.58				50.58
		Drought (freight charges)	2.13				2.13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Flash Floods	2.00	2.00			
		Floods	12.78			12.78	
		Floods	26.79				26.79
		Floods/ Landslides	3.00				3.00
3	Bihar	Rain/floods	29.67	29.67			
4	Chhattisgarh	Drought	40.00	40.00			
		Drought	18.94		18.94		
		Floods	23.94		23.94		
		Drought	45.85			45.85	
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	35.67			35.67	
		Drought	45.99			19.16	26.83
5	Gujarat	Drought	85.00	85.00			
		Drought	27.00		27.00		
		Earthquake	1467.37	500.00	967.37		
		Drought (freight charges) for Gaushalas/Cattle Camps	23.29			23.29	
		Drought (freight charges)	5.15				5.15
		Drought (freight charges)	7.18				7.18
		Floods	20.08				20.08
6	J & K	Drought	23.20		23.20		
7	Haryana	For Gaushalas	2.19				2.20

S/ No.	State	Calamity	Assistance approved by IMG/ HLC	Assistance Released			
				2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Himachal Pradesh	Flash Floods	8.29	8.29			
		Flash Floods	25.00		25.00		
		Rains/floods	17.50		17.50		
		Drought	18.98		18.98		
		Drought	9.80			9.80	
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	4.05			4.05	
		Drought	0.50			0.20	0.30
9	Karnataka	Drought	171.28			171.28	
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	17.90			17.90	
		Drought	18.47			7.70	10.77
		Drought	115.86				115.86
		Floods	7.54				7.54
		Drought	50.00				50.00
		Drought	71.85				71.85
		Drought	60.45				60.45
10	Madhya Pradesh	Drought	35.00	35.00			
		Drought	22.72		22.72		
		Drought-2001-02	34.62			34.62	
		Drought	95.03			95.03	
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	36.90			36.90	
		Drought (freight charges)	0.23			0.23	
		Drought	39.73			16.56	23.17
		for Gaushalas/Cattle Camps	0.10				0.10
		For Gaushalas	0.61				0.61
		Floods	12.84				12.84
11	Maharashtra	Drought	20.00			20.00	
		Drought	44.25				44.25
		Drought	33.21				33.21
		Drought	165.3325				
12	Manipur	Floods	7.07			7.07	
13	Meghalaya	Cyclonic winds	1.00	1.00			
14	Orissa	Drought	35.00	35.00			
		Drought	14.62		14.62		
		Floods	100.00		100.00		

S/ No.	State	Calamity	Assistance approved by IMG/ HLC	Assistance Released			
				2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Suply-assistance for floods of 2001	16.41			16.41	
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	5.29			5.29	
		Drought (freight charges)	0.14			0.14	
		Floods	50.00				50.00
		Floods	54.43				54.43
15	Rajasthan	Drought	85.00	85.00			
		Drought	28.97		28.97		
		Drought	50.00		50.00		
		For Goshalas	11.66			11.66	
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	155.68			155.68	
		Drought (freight charges)	7.40			7.40	
		Drought	622.44			259.34	363.10
		for Gaushalas/Cattle Camps	14.48				14.48
		Drought *	99.83				99.83]
		Drought (freight charges)	35.33				35.33
16	Tamil Nadu	Drought	109.70			109.70	
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	23.36			23.36	
		Drought	199.03			82.93	116.10
		Drought	50.00				50.00
		Drought	123.35				123.35
17	Uttar Pradesh	Drought	237.65			237.65	
		Drought (subsidy to farmers)	72.41			72.41	
		For Gaushalas	0.98				0.98
		Floods	40.89				40.89
18	West Bengal	Rain/floods	103.25	103.25			
Total			5645.63	924.21	1368.68	1600.00	1587.42
<p>* (i) Gratuitours Relief Rs.50.00 crore. (ii) Supplementary Nutrition Rs.15.00 crore. (iii) Supplementary Nutrition for Cattle Rs.8.00 crore. (iv) Drinking Water for Cattle Rs.8.00 crore (v) cash component for addl. employment generation of Rs.18.83 crore.</p> <p>(Reference : Chapter IV, Para No. 4.38)</p>							

ANNEXURE - IX

Status of Fencing and flood-lighting on Indo-Pak Border

FENCING

Name of the State	Total length of border (In kms)	Total length of border to be fenced (In kms)	Length of the border fenced so far (In kms)	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced (In kms)	Year of completion
Punjab	553	457	457	—	Work completed in 1993
Rajasthan	1037	1056	1048.27 *	—	Work completed in 1999
Jammu & Kashmir	210	180	110	70	2006
Gujarant	404	310	66 **	248	2005

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

** 66 kms of roads & embankment and 26 kms of fencing

FLOODLIGHTING

Name of the State	Total length of border (In kms)	Total length of border to be floodlit (In kms)	Length of the border floodlit so far (In kms)	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit (In kms)	Year of completion
Punjab	553	460	460	—	Work completed 1993
Rajasthan	1037	1022.80	1022.80	—	Work completed in 1999
Jammu & Kashmir	210	195.80	80	115.80	2006
Gujarat	404	310	48	262	2005

(Reference : Chapter IV Para No. 4.48)

**Status of Construction of Fencing, Roads & Bridges on Indo-Bangladesh Border
Phase-I & Phase-II**

(Fence & Roads in km, Bridges in meters)			(Fence & Roads in km, Bridges in meters)		
NAME OF STATES	PROJECT CONTENTS	PROGRESS AS ON 31.3.2004	NAME OF STATES	PROJECT CONTENTS	PROGRESS AS ON 31.3.2004
WEST BENGAL			WEST BENGAL		
Road	1770	1592.12	Fence	1021	477.00
Bridge	12562	14263	ASSAM		
Fence	507	507	Road	77.50	24.48
ASSAM			Bridge	300.00	-
Road	186.33	176.50	Fence	71.50	4.00
Bridge	4683.00	4497.400	MEGHALAYA		
Fence	152.31	149.294	Road	204	17.65
MEGHALAYA			Bridge	2027	-
Road	211.29	211.29	Fence	201	26.48
Bridge	1479.73	1479.73	TRIPURA		
Fence	198.06	198.06	Road	269	
TRIPURA*			Bridge	200	-
Road	545.37	473.38	Fence	736	140.60
Bridge	1914.23	1458.33	MIZORAM		
MIZORAM*			Road	246.50	21.39
Road	153.40	153.06	Bridge	1535	210.60
Bridge	1078.64	884.60	Fence	400	-
TOTAL :			TOTAL :		
ROADS	2866.39 kms.	2606.35 kms.	ROADS	797.00 kms.	63.52 kms.
BRIDGES	21717.60 mtrs.	22583.06 mtrs.	BRIDGES	4062.00 mtrs.	210.60 mtrs.
FENCE	857.37 kms.	854.354 kms.	FENCE	2429.50 kms.	648.08 kms.

* No fencing was sanctioned for Tripura and Mizoram in First Phase.

(Reference : Chapter IV Para No. 4.50)

ANNEXURE-XI

Area and Population of the Union Territories				
Sl.No.	Union Territory	Area (in sq. km.)	Population (1991 census)	Population (2001 census - Provisional)
1.	A&N Islands	8,249	2,80,661	3,56,265
2.	Chandigarh	114	6,42,015	9,00,914
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	1,38,477	2,20,456
4.	Daman & Diu	112	1,01,586	1,58,059
5.	Lakshadweep	32	51,707	60,695
6.	NCT of Delhi	1,483	94,20,644	1,37,82,976
7.	Pondicherry	492	8,07,785	9,73,829
	Total	10,973	1,14,42,875	1,64,53,194
(Reference: Chapter V, Para No. 5.25)				

ANNEXURE-XII

**Plan outlay of Union Territories for tenth five year plan (2002-2007),
annual plan 2002-2003 and annual plan 2003-04**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No.	Name of Union Territory	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007	Annual Plan 2002-2003	Annual Plan 2003-04
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2483.00	402.06	410.00
2.	Chandigarh	1000.00	165.58	168.00
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	304.00	56.50	56.00
4.	Daman & Diu	245.00	44.92	46.00
5.	Lakshadweep	437.00	92.81	70.00
6.	NCT of Delhi	23000.00	4703.16	4864.00
7.	Pondicherry	1906.49	400.00	452.77
	Total	29375.49	5865.03	6066.77

(Reference: Chapter V, Para No. 5.26)

ANNEXURE-XIII

**Provision of central assistance for pradhan mantri gramodaya yojana (pmgy),
slum development, roads & bridges and other schemes for union territories
for the year 2003-2004.**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Union Territory	PMGY	Slum Development	Roads & Bridges	NSAP and Annapurna	National Programme for Adolscnt	Girls Other Schemes
1.	A&N Islands	10.02	1.00	1.83	0.20	0.45	2.00 *
2.	Chandigarh	4.42	1.00	2.21	0.16	0.73	-
3.	DNH	1.28	1.00	1.07	0.15	0.47	-
4.	Daman & Diu	1.11	1.00	0.76	0.05	0.29	0.99 *
5.	Lakshadweep	1.72	1.00	0.05	0.04	0.06	-
6.	NCT of Delhi	10.78	17.94	0.00 @	2.73	1.24	127.96 #
7.	Pondicherry	4.65	1.00	0.00 @	0.54	0.26	17.22 \$
Total		33.98	23.94	5.92	3.87	3.50	148.17

* Additional Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

This includes Addl. Central Assistance for Accelerated Power Development & Restructuring Programme (Rs.105.51 cr.) and for Strengthening of Urban Infrastructure (Rs.22.45 cr.).

@ The ACA for Roads & Bridges for Pondicherry and NCT of Delhi has been included in the Demand No.76 – Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.

\$ This includes ACA of Rs.12.00 crore for priority schemes and Rs.5.22 crore for Externally Aided Projects.

(Reference : Chapter V, Para No. 5.26)

Training Programmes scheduled and conducted during 2003-2004

Sl.	Name of course	Duration	Start date	Finish date	Participation
1.	IPS Probationers : 55 RR - Phase I	44 weeks	23-Dec-02	31-Oct-03	IPS Probationers
2.	IPS Probationers : 54 RR - Phase II	3 weeks	13-Aug-03	1-Sep-03	IPS Probationers
Inservice Courses / Seminars / Workshops / Reunion Seminars.					
1.	Course on Investigation of Anti-Corruption Case	1 week	7-Apr-03	11-Apr-03	SP/DIG/PSU
2.	Reunion Seminar : 1978 RR	2 Days	16-Apr-03	17-Apr-03	IPS 1978 RR
3.	Seminar : National Security	1 week	28-Apr-03	2-May-03	IAS/IPS/ SERVICES
4.	Enforcement of Drug Laws	1 week	21-Apr-03	26-Apr-03	SP
5.	Seminar : Best Policing Practices	1 week	5-May-03	9-May-03	SP/DIG/IG
6.	SOC : Level-1 Leadership Dev. Prog.	3 weeks	19-May-03	6-Jun-03	SP
7.	Training Administrator's Course	2 weeks	9-Jun-03	20-Jun-03	SP/DIG
8.	Prevention, Detection and Investigation of wildlife Crimes	1 week	30-Jun-03	5-Jul-03	IFS Probationers
9.	Seminar of Sr.IPS Retiring Officers in June, July & August, 2003	1 day	23-Jun-03	23-Jun-03	
10.	Course : Cyber Crimes	1 week	30-Jun-03	4-Jul-03	SP/DIG
11.	Workshop : Police-Media Interface	1 week	7-Jul-03	11-Jul-03	SP/DIG
12.	2-Day Regional Conference on Gender Sensitization of Police Officers	2 days	11-Jul-03	12-Jul-03	SP/DIG/IG
13.	VIC (Community Policing)	1 week	14-Jul-03	19-Jul-03	SP & Above
14.	12th IPS Induction course for SPS Officers	6 weeks	21-Jul-03	29-Aug-03	SP/DIG
15.	Seminar : Recent Trends in Eco. Crimes	1 week	1-Sep-03	5-Sep-03	SP/DIG/PSU
16.	SOC : Level-II : Management Dev. programme	2 weeks	8-Sep-03	19-Sep-03	DIG
17.	Co-ordinated approach to Criminal Justice system	1 week	22-Sep-03	26-Sep-03	SP/DIG
18.	Reunion Seminar : 1973 RR	3 days	29-Sep-03	1-Oct-03	IPS 1973 RR
19.	Course : Cyber Crimes	1 week	13-Oct-03	17-Oct-03	SP/DIG
20.	13th IPS Induction Course for SPS Officers	6 week	10-Nov-03	19-Dec-03	SP/DIG
21.	SOC : Level-III Strategic Mgt. Prog.	1 week	17-Nov-03	21-Nov-03	IG
22.	Reunion Seminar : 1968 RR	2 days	11-Dec-03	12-Dec-03	IPS 1968 RR
23.	Replication of Major Case Management	1 week	8-Dec-03	13-Dec-03	SP/DIG
24.	Reunion Seminar of 1953 RR	2 days	22-Dec-03	23-Dec-03	IPS 1953 RR
25.	Prevention, Detection and Investigation of wildlife Crimes	1 week	22-Dec-03	30-Dec-03	IFS/IPS
26.	VIC (Interrogation Skills)	1 week	5-Jan-04	10-Jan-04	SP & Above
27.	Training of Trainers Course	5 weeks	12-Jan-04	13-Feb-04	DySP/SP
28.	Investigative Psychology and Criminal Profiling for IPS Officers	1 week	2-Feb-04	7-Feb-04	SP/DIG & Above
29.	Seminar : Gender Issues	1 week	9-Feb-04	13-Feb-04	SP/DIG
30.	Management of Training course	2 weeks	16-Feb-04	27-Feb-04	DIG & Above
31.	Seminar : Science & Technology in Police Work	1 week	1-Mar-04	5-Mar-04	SP/DIG

(Reference : Chater VI, Para No. 6.10)

ANNEXURE - XV

Statement												
Provisional estimates of Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 2002												
India/States/ Union territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India*	25.0	26.6	19.9	8.1	8.7	6.1	16.9	17.9	13.9	64	69	40
Bigger States												
1. Andhra Pradesh	20.6	21.0	19.2	8.0	8.8	5.4	12.6	12.2	13.7	62	71	35
2. Assam	26.6	27.5	18.3	9.2	9.6	6.0	17.4	18.0	12.3	70	73	38
3. Bihar	30.9	31.8	23.5	7.9	8.2	6.1	23.0	23.7	17.4	61	62	50
4. Gujarat	24.6	26.5	20.5	7.6	8.3	6.3	17.0	18.3	14.2	60	68	37
5. Haryana	26.5	27.5	22.5	7.0	7.2	6.3	19.5	20.4	16.2	62	65	51
6. Karnataka	22.0	23.4	18.8	7.2	7.8	5.7	14.9	15.6	13.0	55	65	25
7. Kerala	6.8	17.0	16.3	6.4	6.4	6.2	10.5	10.6	10.2	10	11	8
8. Madhya Pradesh	30.3	32.2	22.7	9.7	10.4	7.2	20.6	21.8	15.4	85	90	56
9. Maharashtra	20.2	20.5	19.8	7.3	8.3	5.6	12.9	12.2	14.1	45	52	34
10. Orissa	23.1	23.6	19.5	9.8	10.3	6.3	13.3	13.3	13.2	87	91	56
11. Punjab	20.8	21.7	18.1	7.1	7.4	6.2	13.7	14.4	11.8	51	55	35
12. Rajasthan	30.6	31.9	24.2	7.7	8.0	6.4	22.9	24.0	17.8	78	81	55
13. Tamil Nadu	18.5	19.1	17.5	7.7	8.6	5.9	10.8	10.5	11.5	44	50	32
14. Uttar Pradesh	31.6	32.6	26.8	9.7	10.2	7.3	21.9	22.4	19.5	80	83	58
15. West Bengal	20.3	22.5	14.0	6.6	6.8	6.3	13.7	15.7	7.7	49	52	36
Smaller States												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	20.9	12.3	4.8	5.0	2.6	15.4	15.9	9.7	40	42	11	
2. Chhatisgarh	25.0	26.5	22.6	8.7	9.7	7.2	16.3	16.8	15.4	73	85	51
3. Goa	14.0	14.4	13.5	8.3	9.0	7.2	5.7	5.4	6.3	19	21	16
4. Jharkhand	26.4	28.5	19.0	7.9	8.6	5.8	18.4	20.0	13.1	58	61	38
5. Himachal Pradesh	20.7	21.1	16.5	7.5	7.7	5.1	13.2	13.3	11.4	58	60	32
6. Jammu & Kashmir	19.2	19.9	16.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	13.4	14.1	10.3	47	49	38
7. Manipur	16.8	17.4	15.3	4.6	4.2	5.8	12.2	13.2	9.5	17	17	21
8. Meghalaya	25.8	27.8	14.6	7.7	8.4	3.9	18.1	19.4	10.7	60	62	41
9. Mizoram	16.9	20.8	12.0	4.8	5.7	3.7	12.1	15.1	8.3	15	16	14
10. Nagaland	NA	NA	11.9	NA	NA	2.5	NA	NA	9.4	NA	NA	16
11. Sikkim	21.9	22.2	13.4	4.9	5.0	4.1	17.0	17.3	9.4	39	39	27
12. Tripura	14.9	15.3	13.3	5.7	5.6	6.2	9.2	9.6	7.0	38	38	34
13. Uttaranchal	7.0	18.1	16.2	6.4	9.0	4.4	10.6	9.0	11.8	44	66	22
Union territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.8	17.6	14.6	5.5	6.1	3.8	11.3	11.5	10.7	21	25	8
2. Chandigarh	4.6	21.5	13.8	3.4	4.1	3.4	11.2	17.4	10.4	25	30	24
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30.4	31.3	20.4	6.8	7.1	4.0	23.6	24.2	16.3	56	59	16
4. Daman & Diu	22.4	23.5	21.4	6.6	7.4	5.9	15.8	16.2	15.5	39	35	42
5. Delhi	17.2	18.2	17.1	5.1	5.7	5.1	12.1	12.4	12.1	32	31	32
6. Lakshadweep	19.3	20.2	18.3	5.2	5.3	5.1	14.0	14.9	13.2	25	25	25
7. Pondicherry	17.9	18.1	17.7	6.7	8.1	5.7	11.2	10.1	12.0	23	32	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 for the period 2000-2002.												
(Reference : Chapter VII, Para No. 7.40)												

ANNEXURE-XVI

**Details of Vigilance/Disciplinary Cases in Ministry of Home Affairs and its
Attached/Subordinate Offices**

Sl. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non- Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 1.1.2003.	159	174	658	696
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 1.1.2003 to 31.3.2004.	40	49	1370	1388
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of upto 31.3.2004.	73	87	1320	1364
4.	vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 1.4.2004.	126	136	708	720
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed3): - of (with reference to serial number-				
	(a) Dismissal	7	8	262	278
	(b) Removal	2	2	187	197
	(c) Compulsory retirement	3	3	23	25
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	14	14	71	74
	(e) Withholding of increment	2	2	60	60
	(f) Withholding of promotion	1	2	131	133
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	0	0	53	56
	(h) Censure	3	4	121	126
	(i) Warning	2	10	85	85
	(j) Displeasure	5	7	5	5
	(k) Exoneration	16	18	24	24
	(l) Transfer of cases	1	1	2	2
	(m) Proceedings dropped	11	11	39	38
	(n) Cut in pension	3	2	2	2
	(o) Resignation accepted	-	-	20	20
	(p) Confinement in Unit	-	-	105	106
	(q) Confinement in Q. Guard	-	-	129	132
	(r) Transferred Out	-	-	1	1
	(s) Kept in abeyance	2	2	-	-
	(t) Removal from Instt. area	-	-	-	-
	(u) proceedings dropped as per Court orders.	1	1	-	-
	Total(a to u)	73	87	1320	1364

(Reference : Chapter VIII, Para No. 8.8)

ANNEXURE-XVII

Details of Outstanding Audit Objections					
Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Objections outstanding as on 31.12.2002	Objections received during 1.1.2003 to 31.3.2004	Objections settled during 1.1.2003 to 31.3.2004	Objections outstanding at the end of 31.3.2004
1	Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper)	34	24	31	27
2	Department of Official Language	46	29	32	43
3	Registrar General of India	95	19	23	91
4	Border Security Force	341	381	380	342
5	Central Reserve Police Force	259	191	234	216
6	National Security Guard	47	58	28	77
7	Central Industrial Security Force	169	129	162	136
8	Intelligence Bureau	65	74	64	75
9	SVP, National Police Academy, Hyderabad	14	7	12	9
10	Assam Rifles	44	59	27	76
11	Indo Tibetan Border Police	54	74	71	57
12	Bureau of Police Research & Development	13	19	20	12
13	National Institute of Criminology & Forensic science	7	8	5	10
14	National Crime Record Bureau	19	40	31	28
15	Lakshadweep	188	43	122	109
16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	685	337	303	719
17	Daman & Diu	56	12	18	50
18	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	158	37	34	161
19	Chandigarh	1619	186	590	1215
	Total	3913	1727	2187	3453

(Reference : Chapter VIII, Para No. 8.30)