



Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs



Annual Report
2008-09



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



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CHAPTER

I

**MANDATE AND ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS**

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

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

- **Department of Internal Security**, dealing with the Indian Police Service, Central Police Forces, internal security and law & order, insurgency, terrorism, naxalism, activities of inimical foreign agencies, rehabilitation, grant of visa and other immigration matters, security clearances, etc.;

- **Department of States**, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, administration of Union Territories, Freedom Fighters’ pension, Human rights, Prison Reforms, Police Reforms, etc. ;
- **Department of Home**, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President and Vice-President, notification of appointment/resignation of the Prime Minister, Ministers, Governors, nominations to Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, Census of population, registration of births and deaths, etc.;
- **Department of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) Affairs**, dealing with the constitutional provisions in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and all other matters relating to the State, excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned;
- **Department of Border Management**, dealing with management of international borders, including coastal borders, strengthening of border guarding and creation of related infrastructure, border areas development, etc.; and

- **Department of Official Language**, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

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

1.4 The information relating to Ministers, Home Secretary, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries who held/are holding position in the Ministry of Home Affairs (excluding the Department of Official Language and Department of Justice) is at **Annexure - I**. The position as on May 31, 2009 is also indicated at **Annexure - IA**.

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

Administration Division

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

Border Management Division

1.7 The Division deals with matters relating

to coordination and concerted action by administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country for the management of international borders, including Coastal borders, creation of infrastructure like Integrated Check Posts, roads/fencing and floodlighting of borders and the Border Areas Development Programme.

Coordination Division

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

Centre-State Division

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

Disaster Management Division

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

Finance Division

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

Foreigners Division

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

Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division

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

Human Rights Division

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

Internal Security Divisions

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

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

Jammu & Kashmir Division

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

Judicial Division

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

Naxal Management Division

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

North East Division

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

Police Divisions

1.21 Police-I Division functions as the cadre controlling authority in respect of Indian Police Service (IPS) and also deals with all matters relating to training of police personnel, award of Presidents' Police Medals for Meritorious/Distinguished service and Gallantry, etc.

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

Police Modernisation Division

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

Policy Planning Division

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

Union Territories Division

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

INTERNAL SECURITY

CHAPTER

II

Overview

2.1 The internal security scenario in the country can be broadly seen in terms of various specific theatres which have been witnessing a mixed hue of separatist, ethnic and other forms of violence, subversive/terrorist/extremist activity in Jammu & Kashmir and some insurgency affected North Eastern States, particularly Assam, Manipur and Nagaland; naxalite violence in some areas of certain States, particularly Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa; periodic incidents of terrorist attacks and bomb blasts etc., in various parts of the hinterland; communal tensions and violence; and, sporadic incidents and episodes which may affect public order through large scale agitations, street violence etc. While the overall situation in the country, seen in the light of the above remained largely under control during 2008 and 2009 (upto March 31, 2009), occurrence of a number of major terrorist incidents and bomb blasts, etc. in different parts of the country, including the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November, 2008, however, raised serious concerns about the internal security scenario. On the communal front also, while the situation, in macro terms, has remained, by and large, under control, there were disturbing incidents in some parts of the country, particularly in Orissa

where there was large scale violence targeted against the Christian community, which also led to communal tension and confrontation in certain other States of the country. There were some instances of major and prolonged agitations during the year, which led to disturbance of public order and disruption of normal life in the affected areas such as the agitation by the Gurjars in Rajasthan in pursuance of their demands for being given Scheduled Tribe status, the agitation in Jammu & Kashmir in the wake of the controversy relating to the transfer of land to the Sri Amaranth Yatra Shrine Board, and in West Bengal in the context of the demand for a separate Gorkhland State.

2.2 Based on close and continuous reviews of the security situation in various parts of the country,



Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal Security held on January 6, 2009

specific strategies have been evolved and action taken to deal with militancy/insurgency/extremism in different theatres such as Jammu & Kashmir, States in the North Eastern region and areas affected by naxalite violence. In addition, several measures have been taken, on a continuing basis, to strengthen the internal security apparatus in the country in terms of preparedness and response capabilities. A meeting of the Chief Ministers on Internal Security, chaired by the Prime Minister, was also held on January 6, 2009, in which the internal security situation, in particular, threats from terrorists, was deliberated in detail, and areas and measures requiring priority attention were identified.

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

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Security Situation

2.4.1 The State of Jammu & Kashmir has been subjected to severe terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for the past two decades. More than 13,500 civilians and 4,500 Security Force(SF) personnel have lost their lives. However, on account of several measures taken by the Government, and the people's yearning for peace, there has been a marked improvement in the situation in recent years. The trends of violence in the State during the last five years is reflected in the following table:

Trends of Violence in Jammu and Kashmir

Year	Incidents	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2004	2565	281	707	976
2005	1990	189	557	917
2006	1667	151	389	591
2007	1092	110	158	472
2008	708	75	91	339
2009*	95	15	7	47

*(till March)

2.4.2 As would be seen, the number of incidents and casualties has progressively come down and the overall security situation in the State has shown perceptible improvement in the recent years. At the same time, however, there are reports to indicate that the infrastructure for training of terrorists across-the-border continues to remain intact and, efforts to infiltrate militants into the State continue to be made. The available information reveals that while the level of infiltration has considerably reduced since 2004, it is still continuing to take place. During 2008, a total of 342 persons are estimated to have infiltrated into the State.

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

2.4.4 In addition, the Central Government has been reimbursing expenditure being incurred by the State Government on a variety of security related measures. This includes expenditure on carriage of constabulary, material supplies, rent of accommodation, additional battalions, honorarium to SPOs, civic action programme, air-lift charges, raising cost of India Reserve Battalions, transport, board-lodge, alternate accommodation for SFs, etc. During the financial year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.399.99 crore has been reimbursed to the State Government under SRE Scheme (Police).

2.4.5 A system of Unified Headquarters, chaired by the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, with senior representatives of the State Government, Army, Central Para-military Forces and other security agencies has continued to function in the State with the aim of ensuring proper coordination among all agencies, and to regularly monitor and review the operations and the overall security situation. The Ministry of Home Affairs is also closely and continuously monitoring the security situation in the State in tandem with the State Government and the Ministries of Defence and External Affairs, etc.

2.4.6 The Government is firmly committed and determined to counter the challenge posed by the terrorists and violence sponsored from across the border, and to restore enduring peace and normalcy in the State. Towards this end, a multi-faceted strategy is being followed which, apart from the various measures taken on the security front, inter alia, includes (i) focused attention on the developmental aspects with a view to strengthening the infrastructure, creating employment and income generation opportunities, and generally improving the quality of life of the people living in different regions of the States; and (ii) initiation of a series of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) in the form of a composite dialogue process for improvement of relations between India and Pakistan, on the one hand, and in the context of different regions and segments of the population in Jammu and Kashmir, including promotion of cross-LoC, people to people contacts, on the other.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Central Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir

2.4.7 The Central Government has been continuously supporting and assisting the State Government in their efforts to bring about all-round economic development, and to provide avenues for gainful employment to the people, with focus on planned and balanced regional development. Priority has been given to building physical, economic and social infrastructure, thereby improving the productive potential of the State besides improving the quality of life of the people.

Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for J&K

2.4.8 As a special initiative in this direction, the Prime Minister during his visit to J&K on November 17-18, 2004, had announced a Reconstruction Plan for J&K involving an outlay of approximately Rs.24,000 crore, which broadly includes Projects/Schemes aimed at expanding economic infrastructure and provision of basic services, imparting a thrust to employment and income generation activities, and

providing relief and rehabilitation for different groups affected by militancy in J&K. The current estimated cost of all the schemes included in the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan is Rs.36,820.77 crore.

2.4.9 The Projects/Schemes envisaged in the Reconstruction Plan – 2004 are implemented by the respective Administrative Ministries in consultation with the State Government. The progress of implementation of the Plan, which includes 67 Projects/Schemes covering 11 sectors of economy, is being monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission regularly. Out of these, action in respect of 22 Projects/Schemes has been completed. Out of the remaining 45 projects/schemes, 42 projects are at various stages of implementation and 3 are in the preparatory stages. The Baglihar Hydro-electric Project (450 MW), which has been commissioned and was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on October 10, 2008 was partly funded under the Reconstruction Plan.

2.4.10 In addition to the above, a number of other important initiatives have been taken on the development and related fronts, which, inter alia, include the commencement of train services between Anantnag and Baramulla, starting Haj movement directly from Srinagar, modernization and declaration of the Srinagar Airport as an international airport, etc.

Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)

2.4.11 As regards CBMs, in the context of different segments of the population of the State, a process of internal dialogue and consultation had been initiated in 2006 in the form of a Round-Table Conference (RTC) on Jammu and Kashmir, comprising representatives of various shades of opinion and regions in the State, to identify measures required to further strengthen and consolidate the process of peace and normalcy in the State. Based on the deliberations in the RTC, and the Working Groups set up under its aegis, a comprehensive package was announced by the Prime Minister in Jammu and Kashmir on April 6, 2008. The details of this are briefly indicated in the following paragraphs.

Return of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley

2.4.12 Around 55,000 families had to leave their homes in the Kashmir Valley in the wake of the outbreak of large-scale militant and terrorist violence in the State, and are presently living in Jammu (34,878 families), Delhi (19,338 families) and other States/UTs (1,240 families). The policy of the Government has been to create conditions which would facilitate the return of the Kashmiri migrants to their homes in the Valley, rather than permanent rehabilitation outside the Valley/State. Accordingly, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir has, by way of relief assistance, been providing dry ration and cash relief of Rs.1,000 per head, subject to a maximum of Rs.4,000 per family per month to 15,045 eligible families staying in the Jammu region; the Government of NCT of Delhi is also providing cash relief as above per family for 3,624 needy families; while other State Governments/UT Administrations have been providing relief at different scales fixed by them to the Kashmiri migrant families staying in their States/UTs. In addition, with a view to improving the living conditions for families living in camps in Jammu region, the Prime Minister, during his visit to J&K in November, 2004, had announced the construction of 5,242 two-roomed tenements at an estimated cost of Rs.345 crore for Kashmiri Migrants presently staying in one-room tenements. Construction of 1,024 flats at Purkhoo, Muthi and Nagrota in Jammu has been completed and allotted. Construction of the remaining 4218 flats has been taken up at Jagati near Nagrota, which is being developed as a township with all infrastructural facilities. As per the revised plan, 2,640 flats shall be completed by October 2009 and remaining shall be completed by April 2010.

2.4.13 In addition to the above measures, the comprehensive package announced by the Prime Minister in April, 2008 included a Package involving an amount of Rs.1,618.40 crore aimed at facilitating the return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants who had to leave their homes and were staying outside the Kashmir Valley. The Package includes assistance for housing, transit accommodation, students' scholarships, employment, rehabilitation and restoration of agriculture holdings and orchards, waiver of interest

on loans taken before migration, and continuation of cash relief during the period of return and rehabilitation. Details of the Package are included in **Annexure-II**

2.4.14 The Central and State Governments had earlier been implementing various measures by way of payment of ex-gratia relief to the victims of militancy related violence in the State, the expenditure on which was being reimbursed under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme of the Central Government, and since the inception of the scheme an amount of Rs.469.308 crore had been reimbursed to the State Government upto March, 2009. In addition, the State Government had also been implementing a Scheme with provision of compassionate appointment of the next of kin of the civilians killed in militancy related violence but, in practice, for various reasons, a large number of affected families were unable to get this benefit.

2.4.15 With a view to providing relief in a more comprehensive manner to the victims of militancy related violence, the Package announced by the Prime Minister in April, 2008 includes the following provisions:-

- A one time cash compensation of Rs.5 lakhs to the families of the victims in lieu of employment – an amount of Rs.70 crore has been released as an advance to the State Government for this purpose;
- Enhancement of pension to widows from Rs.500 to Rs.750 per month – an amount of Rs.1.47 crore has been released for this purpose;
- Financial assistance for the education of those orphaned in militancy related violence @ Rs.750 per month per child upto 18 years (extendable upto the age of 21 years in exceptional cases) to all orphans without discrimination – an amount of Rs.19 crore has been released for this purpose by way of

contribution to the Corpus Fund of the Jammu & Kashmir State Rehabilitation Council as a one-time assistance.

Package for 1947 West Pakistan refugees

2.4.16 A package for 1947 West Pakistan refugees, comprising measures aimed at facilitating admission of their wards in professional and other educational institutions, bank loans without mortgage for taking up self-employment/business activities, vocational training for youth under the skill development initiative of the Ministry of Labour & Employment, special facilities in terms of admission to the technical institutions approved by the AICTE in various parts of the country, etc. The facilities in respect of the latter include extension of date of admission by 30 days, relaxation in cut-off percentage upto 10% subject to minimum eligibility requirement, waiving of domicile requirements, permission to implement upto a maximum of 1% supernumerary increase in intake so as to admit eligible candidates from this category, and facilitation of migration in second and subsequent years.

Package for 1947 refugees from POK

2.4.17 In the wake of the Pakistani aggression in Jammu and Kashmir in 1947, about 32,000 families migrated from Pak Occupied Kashmir (PoK) to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In order to mitigate the hardships of these families, Government of India sanctioned packages in 1947-48, 1960 and also in year 2000. In order to further address various grievances of these refugees, the Government of India has approved a package involving an outlay of Rs.49 crore. Funds for this purpose have been released to the State Government.

Cross LOC CBMs

2.4.18 As regards CBMs on the external front, a Comprehensive Dialogue Process had been initiated with Pakistan following the Joint Press Statement made by the then Prime Minister of India and the then President of Pakistan on January 6, 2004. An informal

cease fire has also been maintained along the Line of Control (LoC) and the international border since November 25, 2003. In the process of the dialogue, a number of Confidence Building Measures aimed at promoting people to people contacts between both countries had been initiated, including bus services between Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote in Jammu and Kashmir and several other train and bus services in other States such as the Amritsar-Lahore bus service, Amritsar-Nankana Sahib bus service, the Samjhauta Express, the Thar Express, and the Munabao-Khokhrapar rail link. With a view to build further on these CBMs, and as a part of the RTC initiative mentioned earlier, further measures have been taken by way of simplification and further facilitation of cross LoC/travel on the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes, and the commencement of duty free trade across the LoC in respect of identified commodities on October 21, 2008 after an agreement between India and Pakistan. All these CBMs have generally had a positive impact in terms of improvement in the overall situation in the State.

2.4.19 Unfortunately, the composite dialogue process suffered a serious set back in the wake of the terrorist attacks in Mumbai on November 26, 2008. The Government of India has urged the Government of Pakistan to take effective steps to bring those involved in the planning and execution of this attack to justice and to dismantle terrorist infrastructure in Pakistan/PoK. It is hoped that the Pakistan Government will respond in a manner that could help to revive the dialogue process.

Controversy over Land Transfer to Shri Amarnath Yatra Shrine Board

2.4.20 In the wake of the various measures taken by the Government, there has been a significant improvement in the overall situation in the State, and there was a general expectation, cutting across all segments of the people in the State, that the elections to the State Legislative Assembly scheduled for November, 2008 would see an overwhelming

response from the people. Unfortunately, in June, 2008, a major controversy arose around the issue of transfer of forest land to Shri Amarnathji Shrine Board (SASB) for the purpose of making arrangements for the Amarnath Yatra. Certain decisions taken by the Government in this regard led to major controversies which, in turn, were sought to be exploited by the separatist elements through large scale propaganda. All this snowballed into a two month long agitation both in the Kashmir Valley and the Jammu regions, and also created serious polarization between the two regions of the State. A series of measures were taken by the State Government and the Central Government to defuse the situation and the same was brought under control, though it did leave scars among people in both the regions.

Elections to State Assembly

2.4.21 Various developments during the above mentioned controversy also led to the withdrawal of support by the PDP, a partner in the then ruling coalition Government, and the consequent fall of the Government and imposition of Governor's Rule in the State on July 10, 2008. These developments led to a virtual political vacuum in the State, and also provided a further opportunity to the separatist groups, who had become considerably marginalized, to reassert themselves and occupy the space yielded by the political parties, mainly through a series of protests and agitations, and calls for boycott of elections, etc. However, it was decided to conduct the elections so as to have an elected Government in place in the State before the date of expiry of the Governor's Rule on January 9, 2009. The elections, in turn, saw an unprecedented voter turnout with minimal violence, and a new coalition Government of the National Conference and the Congress, with support of some smaller parties and independents, was sworn in under the Chief Ministership of Shri Omar Abdullah (NC) on January 5, 2009.

2.4.22 The peaceful conduct of the Assembly elections, and the high level of voter turnout, which surpassed the earlier elections, despite efforts by the

separatist groups to disrupt the elections, evidently created serious concern among the separatist elements and the terrorist groups sponsored from across the border. Inter alia, this manifested itself in the form of visibly stepped-up efforts at infiltration into the State, particularly, in March, 2009, much before the snow starts melting, on the one hand, and efforts by the separatist groups to arouse public sentiments, from time to time, and provoke agitations, etc., on the other, in a bid to vitiate the atmosphere in the run up to the Parliamentary elections. However, due to sustained efforts of the State Government and the Security Forces/agencies, the Parliamentary elections also passed off peacefully, with a satisfactory voter turnout when compared with the previous elections.

NORTH EAST

2.5.1 The North Eastern region, comprising of eight States, viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, presents an intricate cultural and ethnic mosaic with over 200 ethnic groups with distinct languages, dialects, and socio-cultural identity. Coupled with factors related to geographical location and connectivity this, in turn, poses a variety of challenges on the development and security fronts. The region also has extensive borders with Bangladesh, Bhutan, China and Myanmar, and this has its own security implications. The regional aspirations of the different groups in various States of the area, have added a further dimension to the complexity of the situation.

Security Situation

2.5.2 Over the years a number of States in the region have been witnessing various forms of insurgency, together with ethnic and communal violence/tensions in some cases. The State-wise profile of violence during the last five years is indicated at **Annexure-III**. A list of the major underground/insurgent groups who have come up/are active in the region is at **Annexure-IV**.

2.5.3 During the year 2008, Sikkim reported no violence. The situation in Mizoram also remained

largely peaceful. There was low intensity violence in some parts of Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh, but the situation in these States also largely remained peaceful. There has also been significant improvement over the years in the security situation in Tripura. During the year elections to the State Assemblies in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura have been conducted peacefully. The situation in Assam, Manipur and Nagaland has, however, continued to be a cause for concern.

Assam

2.5.4 In 2008 and 2009 (upto March 31, 2009) there were 476 incidents of violence in the State resulting in killing of 22 Security Forces (SFs) personnel and 283 civilians. This was considerably lower as compared to the previous year. Intensified Counter Insurgency (CI) Operations also resulted in large number of arrests, surrenders and killings of militants. However, in overall terms the situation, continues to be a matter of concern.

2.5.5 Some parts of the State witnessed communal tensions during the year. In communal clashes in Udalguri and Darrang districts from October 3-5, 2008, 57 persons were killed and 117 persons were injured. A large number of persons also fled their homes and were accommodated in temporary relief camps set up by the State Government. As a result of intensive efforts, including deployment of additional Central Para Military Forces, the situation has normalized and those who had left their homes have also returned.

2.5.6 There were several incidents of IED explosions and blasts in the State during the year. 9 serial blasts took place at different locations in the districts of Assam on October 30, 2008, resulting in the death of 76 persons and injuries to 351. In another incident on January 1, 2009, there were 3 blasts in Guwahati in which 7 persons were killed and around 69 persons were injured. Although inputs about further such attacks have continued to be received, as a result of increased vigilance, with particular attention to

sharing of intelligence, any further significant incidents of this nature have been averted.

2.5.7 The North-Cachar (NC) Hills district area of the State has also continued to witness violence by way of incidents of abduction, killing, extortion, etc., perpetrated mainly by the DHD (Joel Garlosa) group. The group has also periodically targeted the two major infrastructure projects under implementation in the State, viz., the Lumding-Silchar gauge conversion Railway project and the East-West Highway project in the NC Hills area.

2.5.8 The main groups responsible for violence in the State during the year are the ULFA, DHD(J) in the NC Hills area and the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in some parts of lower Assam.

2.5.9 The leadership of ULFA continues to remain in Bangladesh. Some initiatives were taken in 2005-06 to commence talks with ULFA, through a Peoples' Consultation Group (PCG) which was set up by ULFA for this purpose, and the Government also declared unilateral suspension of operations in August 2006. But the failure of the leadership of ULFA to come forward directly for talks, and reports that they used this period to regroup and consolidate, led to the resumption of counter-insurgency operations against the outfit. In the wake of this, two Coys of the so-called 28 Bn. of ULFA, mainly active in Upper Assam, declared unilateral ceasefire on June 24, 2008. This has resulted in decline in violence in the areas of Upper Assam, although the other units of ULFA have continued to indulge in sporadic acts of violence.

2.5.10 The NDFB, with whom the Government has a Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreement since 1st July, 2005, witnessed a split during the year. The SoO was extended in January 2009 with more stringent conditions, and sustained operations are being carried out against the anti-Talks group, the leadership of which continues to remain in Bangladesh.

2.5.11 The DHD(J) is the break-away/anti-Talks faction of the Dima Halam Daogah (DHD) with whom the Government has a SoO Agreement since

01.01.2003. In the wake of stepped up violence by the DHD(J), CI Operations against the group have been intensified, and recently, the leader of the group has also been apprehended and a number of other senior cadres have been killed in security force action. Following reports of involvement of the Chief Executive Member of the Autonomous Hill Council of the NC Hills, and some other elements in the Council, in colluding with, and diverting funds to, the DHD(J), the CEM and several others have been arrested and the Council has been suspended. The related criminal cases have been taken over for investigation by the National Investigation Agency (NIA).

2.5.12 The Government also continues to have a Tripartite SoO Agreement with the United Peoples' Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) which was active mainly in the Karbi Anglong District. The emphasis in all the SoO Agreements is to see that the Groups can come into the mainstream through a process of dialogue, shunning arms and violence and mutually acceptable resolution of their grievances within the framework of the Constitution. The implementation of the SoO Agreements is being closely reviewed and monitored with a view to seeing that the objectives can be realized in a meaningful manner in a reasonable time frame.

Manipur

2.5.13 As would be seen from the Statement at **Annexure-III**, there was a spurt in the number of incidents in 2008, but this was mainly due to the stepped up operations of the security forces after a series of high level reviews of the situation in the State, which also led to significant increase in the number of insurgents apprehended/killed/surrendered. These largely involved the cadres of Meitei underground groups, who continued to be mainly responsible for the violence. A faction of one of the Meitei groups has also come forward for a ceasefire and dialogue.

2.5.14 In August 2008, Suspension of Operations (SoO) Agreements were signed with two groups of Kuki outfits.

2.5.15 The situation in the State was closely and

continuously monitored and in overall terms, it can be said that there has been considerable improvement in the situation. Focussed attention is now also being given on stepping up development activity, particularly the implementation of major infrastructure projects, and strengthening of the governance structures in the State.

Nagaland

2.5.16 The violence in Nagaland, has been mainly in the form of inter-factional clashes between different groups. In turn, this witnessed an increase during the year on account of splits and re-alignments among the main groups, viz., the NSCN(IM) and NSCN(K), and resultant developments. All this also led to calls from various sections of the Naga Society, asking the groups to shun violence and killings and come together for reconciliation and peace.

2.5.17 With a view to ensuring better coordination between the security forces and the State Government and Police, a State-level Strategy Group was set up under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, along with District level Coordination Groups under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioners. These have had a salutary effect, and have, inter alia, led to strengthening of the Cease-Fire monitoring mechanism at the field level.

2.5.18 The Government of India (GOI) had entered into a formal Cease Fire Agreement with the Isak Muivah group of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN-IM) w.e.f. August 1, 1997. A Group of Ministers (GoM) has also been constituted to hold talks with NSCN (IM). The GoM is assisted by Shri K. Padmanabiah, Government of India's representative for the Naga Peace Talks. There is a separate Cease Fire Monitoring Group (CFMG) with reference to the Cease Fire Agreement. The main emphasis of the CFMG is, inter alia, to ensure that the cadres of the Group stay in designated camps and thereby ensure against any illegal activities. The Cease

Fire between the Government of India and the NSCN(IM) has been extended indefinitely, with effect from August 1, 2007 subject to progress in the talks. The Talks are continuing, and can be said to have entered a substantive phase after having been focussed, initially, on matters pertaining to the Cease-Fire.

2.5.19 The Government of India have also entered into formal Cease Fire Agreement with NSCN (Khaplang) since April 28, 2001. This has been extended from time to time and is presently valid till April 27, 2010.

Meghalaya

2.5.20 A Suspension of Operations (SoO) Agreement has also been entered into with the Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC), active in the Garo Hills in Meghalaya and tripartite discussions are continuing.

Steps taken by Government to deal with the situation in the North Eastern Region

2.5.21 The whole of Assam, Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area) and Nagaland, Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh, and 20 km. belt in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya having a 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 declared the areas under 28 Police Stations in full, or part, in six (6) Police Station areas as 'Disturbed Areas'.

2.5.22 The Central Government has been assisting the States in the region in a variety of ways to deal with the situation created by the various insurgent groups. These include, deployment of Central Security Forces to aid the State authorities in carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations; sharing of intelligence on a continuous basis; provision of financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police

Modernization Scheme; assistance for strengthening various aspects of the security apparatus and counter-insurgency operations, by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, provision for assistance to the States for raising of additional forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions, etc.

Deployment of Central Para-Military Forces (CPFs)

2.5.23 Units of the Central Para-Military Forces (CPFs) and Army have been deployed in aid to civilian authorities in the insurgency/militancy affected States. While deployment charges for CPFs units in Assam are presently levied @ 10% of the normal charges, the other States in the North East are totally exempt from such charges in view of their resource position. Additional forces have also been provided to the State Governments for supplementing the security cover for various installations and infrastructure projects.

Modernisation of State Police Force (MPF)

2.5.24 As mentioned earlier, the Ministry of Home Affairs is also assisting the State Governments in Modernisation of State Police Forces. Under this scheme assistance is being provided, inter-alia, for procurement of modern equipments for surveillance, communications, forensic science laboratories, etc., weaponry, vehicles, computerization, training infrastructure and for construction of police infrastructure viz., housing/police stations/out posts/barracks etc. Under the scheme for MPF, all the North Eastern States are eligible to receive 100% central assistance of their approved annual plan for modernization of Police force. In 2008-09, central assistance of Rs. 211.69 crore was released to the NE States under the Scheme.

Raising of India Reserve (IR) Battalions

2.5.25 The Government of India is assisting the State Governments for augmenting and upgrading their police forces to deal with insurgency/militancy. Towards this end, 40 India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns.) have been sanctioned for the NE States, including Sikkim. These

include 8 for Assam, 9 for Tripura, 8 for Manipur, 7 for Nagaland, 5 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, 3 for Meghalaya and 3 for Sikkim.

Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

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

2.5.27 State wise details of assistance released to NE States under the SRE scheme during the last eight years are as under:

State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total (including amount released from 2001-onwards)
Assam	63.97	92.86	68.01	50.80	75.40	63.91	90.86	75.61	108.60	690.02
Nagaland	7.50	12.71	22.42	19.17	26.49	24.83	25.55	21.97	33.13	193.77
Manipur	14.18	7.75	7.64	4.00	9.44	33.65	13.60	14.45	21.58	126.29
Tripura	15.00	27.70	29.85	34.33	36.17	27.00	18.24	16.47	45.04	249.80
Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	1.90	0.95	2.47	1.35	1.35	1.28	3.02	6.24	18.77
Meghalaya	3.21	0.60	8.35	1.92	1.56	13.17	3.91	5.88	5.45	44.84
Total	104.86	143.52	137.22	112.69	150.41	163.91	153.44	137.40	220.04	1323.49

2.5.28 The Central Government has also formulated a 100% centrally funded Surrender and Rehabilitation Scheme, the expenditure on which is also reimbursed under the SRE scheme. The main features of the scheme are as follows:

- Grant of Rs.1.50 lakh to be kept in the name of the surrenderee as fixed deposit for a period of 3 years. The money can be withdrawn by the surrenderee after 3 years subject to good behaviour.
- Stipend at the rate of Rs.2,000 per month for a period upto 36 months.
- Vocational Training at Government expense; and
- Incentives for the weapons surrendered.

2.5.29 The number of militants who have surrendered during the past five years are as below:

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of militants	555	1430	524	1112	398*

*upto March 31, 2009

(Rs. in crore)

Implementation of Accords/Agreements

2.5.30 The Ministry has also been reviewing and monitoring the implementation of tripartite accords that have been entered into as part of negotiated peace processes in the past.

2.5.31 A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed between the Central Government, Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) on February 10, 2003, which resulted in laying down of arms by the militants, and paved the way for social and economic development in the Bodo dominated areas. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India was amended in 2003 for creation of Bodoland Territorial Council for the area Bodoland Territorial Areas District (BTAD). Subsequently, elections to the Council were held in May, 2005. The Bodo language has been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. In terms of the commitment to provide financial assistance of Rs. 100 crore per annum for development of socio-economic infrastructure in BTAD area for 5 years, over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of Assam, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has sanctioned 39 projects worth Rs. 419 crore. In addition, Rs.47.92 crore have been released to the Council for development of administrative infrastructure in BTAD. The Prime Minister, during his visit to Assam, has sanctioned an additional Rs.250 crore for integrated development of BTAD. The implementation of the MoS is being reviewed periodically with the representatives of the Government of Assam and the Council.

2.5.32 A tripartite Memorandum of Settlement was signed with the National liberation Front of Tripura (Nayanbasi) in December, 2004. In this context, a special economic package has been sanctioned by the Government for taking up a number of projects for the welfare of the tribal communities. A sum of Rs.8 crore, in addition to Rs.5.5 crore in 2006-07, was released to the State Government of Tripura in the year 2007-08 for taking up the identified projects. During the year Grants-in-Aid of Rs.5 crore was released to Government of Tripura for this purpose.

2.5.33 The Ministry has also been reviewing the progress of implementation of the Memorandum of Settlement, popularly known as the Assam Accord, which was signed between the Government of Assam, the All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad on August 15, 1985. Certain clauses of the Accord are of continuing nature i.e. safeguards for Assamese people, measures for economic development of Assam, measures for identification of foreigners, prevention of infiltration etc. and are, therefore, being continuously monitored.

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

2.5.34 More than 30,000 minority Bru (Reang) tribals, mostly from Western Mizoram have been forced to stay in relief camps in Tripura since October, 1997 after being attacked by Mizo villagers. The Ministry has been pursuing with the Government of Mizoram the matter of early repatriation of Bru refugees from Tripura to Mizoram. In the years 2005 and 2006, 195 cadres of BNLF and 857 cadres of BLFM surrendered to Government of Mizoram. The cadres of BNLF and their family members have since been rehabilitated in Mizoram with grants-in-aid provided to Government of Mizoram by Ministry of Home Affairs. The cadres of BLFM have, however, not yet been fully rehabilitated because their family members are still staying in relief camps in Tripura. In this background, the issue of repatriation of Bru migrants from Tripura to Mizoram and their rehabilitation in Mizoram is being closely pursued with the Government of Mizoram.

NAXAL SITUATION

OVERVIEW

2.6.1 Naxalites operate in the vacuum created by functional inadequacies of field level governance structures, espouse local demands, and take advantage of prevalent dissatisfaction and feelings of perceived

neglect and injustice among the under privileged and remote segments of population. Simultaneously they make systematic efforts to prevent execution and implementation of development works, including infrastructure like railways, roads, power and telecom through violence and terror, to keep the remote and background areas in a state of inaccessibility and deprivation, as also to show the State, and governance structures at field levels, as being ineffective.

2.6.2 Several naxalite groups have been operating in certain parts of the country for several decades now. In a significant development in 2004, the Peoples War Group (PWG) then operating in Andhra Pradesh, and the Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) then operating in Bihar and adjoining areas, merged to form the Communist Party of India (CPI) (Maoist). The CPI (Maoist) continues to remain the most dominant among the various Leftwing Extremist (LWE) groups, accounting for about 88% of total incidents of violence and 89% of resultant killings. The coming together of the major groups under a single banner has been accompanied by growing militarization in their organization and tactics, thus creating a formidable threat and challenge.

2.6.3 In macro terms, the number of incidents has remained broadly at the same level during the past few years. With 1,591 incidents and 721 casualties reported in 2008 compared to 1,565 incidents and 696 casualties in 2007, LWE violence registered an increase of 1.2%, while naxal casualties registered an increase of about 3.4% in 2008 over previous year. The intensity of violence (i.e., number of deaths per incident) also increased marginally from 0.44 to 0.45. Countrywide, LWE violence was reported from 400 Police Stations in 87 districts of 13 States in 2008 as compared to 371 Police Stations in 95 districts of 13 States in 2007. There has been a concentration of violent incidents and casualties mainly in some districts of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Orissa. Together, these four States accounted for 86.39% of the total incidents of naxal violence during 2008. Three violent incidents i.e. attack on the district armoury at Nayagarh on February 15, 2008 looting of 1,090 weapons, killing of 15 policemen and one civilian;

attack at Balimela on June 29, 2008 killing 37 policemen and one civilian; and landmine explosion on SH 25 on July 16, killing 17 policemen in Malkangiri district, accounted for a substantial increase in share of naxalite violence in Orissa. The State-wise profile of naxalite violence is indicated in the Statement at **Annexure- V.**

Government's Approach to deal with Naxal Situation

2.6.4 The Government has been following a holistic approach to deal with naxalite activities, aimed at giving attention in the areas of security, development, administration and public perception management. The view and the policy of the Government is that for dealing effectively with the naxal problem, an entirely police and security oriented approach is not enough. While it is necessary to conduct proactive and sustained operations against the extremists, and put in place all measures required for this, it is also necessary to simultaneously give focused attention to development and governance issues, particularly at the cutting edge level. Towards this end, there is need to develop short term programmes, involving activities such as holding health camps, effective implementation of the Public Distribution System, provision of drinking water facilities and other basic needs, as well as medium and long term measures for overall development of the area as per a time bound action programme. In this context, the large amount of funds available to the States under various Central Schemes like the Backward Districts Initiative, Backward Regions Grant Fund, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojna, the National Rural Health Mission Scheme and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, etc., acquire special significance and can go a long way in alleviating the situation and circumstances which the naxalites attempt to exploit.

2.6.5 After various high-level deliberations and interactions it has also been felt that an integrated approach aimed at the relatively more affected areas would give surer results. With this in view, a detailed analysis of the spread and trends in respect of naxalite violence has been made, and 33 seriously affected

districts in 8 States have been taken up for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes. Within these, 8 most affected districts in 4 States viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa have been taken up for implementation of integrated security and development action plans, an approach that can be replicated in other affected districts also. In furtherance of the approach of dealing with the naxalite problem in an integrated manner, a high-level Task Force under Cabinet Secretary has also been formed for promoting coordinated efforts across a range of development and security measures. The Task Force has been meeting frequently to review the situation, and has representation from the Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, Rural Development, Tribal Affairs, Environment & Forest, Drinking Water Supply, Planning Commission, etc.

Review and monitoring mechanism

2.6.6 A number of review and monitoring mechanisms have been established in the context of the different aspects of the naxalite situation, and the measures needed to deal with it. These include:

- An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister, to review and monitor all aspects of a coordinated approach to naxalite violence and related issues.
- A Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of concerned States, under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister, to work out a coordinated policy and specific measures to deal with the naxalite problem on political, security and development fronts.
- A Coordination Centre chaired by the Union Home Secretary to

review and coordinate the efforts of the concerned State Governments, where the State Governments are represented by Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police.

- A Task Force under Special Secretary (Internal Security) in the Ministry of Home Affairs, with senior officers from Intelligence agencies, Central Paramilitary Forces (CPFs) and State Police Forces (SPFs), to deliberate upon the operational steps needed to deal with the naxalite activities and bring about coordination between authorities of different States, as may be necessary.
- An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG), headed by Additional Secretary (Naxal Management), in the Ministry, with officers from development Ministries and Planning Commission, to oversee effective implementation of development schemes in naxalite affected areas for accelerated socio-economic development.

2.6.7 The Union Home Minister held a meeting with the Chief Ministers of 7 naxal-affected States on



Meeting with Chief Ministers of seven naxal-affected States on January

January 7, 2009 in which, inter alia, the need for coordinated and joint operations by the naxal-affected States was emphasized. The Union Home Minister also visited Chattisgarh and Jharkhand for detailed reviews with the State Governments. Frequent meetings were also held at the level of the Home Secretary, Special Secretary (IS), and the Additional Secretary (NM), to review the situation and work out action plans to deal with the situation. Based on these discussions and consultations, action plans are being drawn up so that a sustained drive can be launched against naxalites in close coordination among the affected States.

Measures to tackle the naxal problem

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

- Time-bound action for augmenting the police force in the State (with reference to police-population ratio), and for filling up existing vacancies, particularly in the Districts and Police Stations in the Districts / areas affected by naxalite violence.
- Develop suitable incentives for persons who are posted in these areas and a rotation policy for people posted in these areas.
- Action to ensure that the Police Stations and Police Outposts in the areas affected by naxalite activities are provided the necessary infrastructure in terms of secure Police Station buildings (with perimeter security), barracks, armoury, mess arrangements, etc.
- Urgently raise special forces and, in the meanwhile, earmark a reasonable component of the State Police for being provided with special commando/ jungle warfare related training, for which establishment of training facilities within the State and, in the interim, tie ups with the Army, CPFs and other States with such facilities could be made.
- While the importance of strengthening the capabilities of intelligence gathering in the State generally is important, a special thrust should be given in terms of strengthening these arrangements in the naxalite affected areas.
- Adherence to the standard operating procedures for various types of police and security force operations so as to pre-empt possible ambush/attacks and minimize casualties.
- Focused measures should be adopted to ensure that the field and intermediate level functionaries of key departments such as health, education, drinking water, electricity, revenue and other development departments could be available and accessible to the people.
- Identify critical infrastructure and development projects in the affected areas, as also critical infrastructure gaps, particularly in the sphere of connectivity, and formulate action plans to ensure the timely implementation of such projects.
- Create mechanisms for public grievance redressal, mass contact and public awareness, for creating an overall positive environment and

confidence among the people in the local administrative machinery.

- Under a well conceived strategy, a publicity and counter propaganda campaign should be mounted.

2.6.9 While the concerned State Governments are expected to take necessary action to deal with naxalite activities, the Central Government has been supplementing their efforts and resources through various schemes.

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces

2.6.10 Under the scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, assistance for modern equipment, weaponry, mobility, communications, training, infrastructure in terms of police buildings and housing, forensic science related facilities and other essential infrastructure is being provided to the States. During the period 2002-03 to 2006-07, total Central assistance given to naxal affected States for modernization of the Police was Rs.2,140.70 crore and in 2007-08, a provision of Rs.538.39 crore was made. In 2008-09, Rs.501.52 crore was allocated to nine naxal affected States. This included Rs. 2 crore each to 32 of the 33 focus districts as 100 % Central grant for strengthening the police infrastructure.

Security Related Expenditure Scheme

2.6.11 Under the scheme, expenditure incurred by the affected States on items like (i) ex-gratia payment for civilians and security personnel killed by the naxals and premium for insurance of police personnel; (ii) transportation, communication and other logistics support for CPMFs deployed for anti-naxalite operations; (iii) ammunition; (iv) training of State police forces; (v) expenditure on elements of community policing, village defence committees, honoraria to Special Police Officers (SPOs), etc.; (vi) rehabilitation

of naxalites who surrender; (vii) need-based hiring of weapons/vehicles and communication equipment; (viii) recurring expenditure for strengthening of police stations/check-posts/outposts; and (ix) publicity material, etc. is reimbursed to them.

2.6.12 As a step towards qualitative improvement in implementation, annual work-plans of the concerned States were got prepared and considered for in-principle approval on the various specific activities planned for the year. Rs.80 crore provided under the Scheme for the year 2008-09 was released to the States.

Deployment of Central Para-military Forces (CPFs)

2.6.13 37 Battalions (Bns.) of CPFs were deployed on anti-naxalite duties for assisting the State police forces. This includes deployment of 4 Bns. each in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, 16 Bns. in Chhattisgarh, 6 Bns. in Jharkhand and 1 Bn. each in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

2.6.14 In addition, it has also been decided to raise 10 Specialised Commando Battalions equipped and trained in guerilla and jungle warfare techniques, and to be located mainly in the naxal affected States/areas. Action for raising two Battalions was commenced during 2008, and these will be located in Koraput (Orissa) and Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh).

2.6.15 The deployment of Central Forces is essentially intended to supplement the efforts of the State Government. It is, therefore, necessary for the States to have their own forces to deal with various types of internal security related situations. Towards this end, apart from urging the States to augment the State Polices and to establish their own special forces, a scheme for raising India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns.) in the States with Central assistance is also being implemented. Under this scheme, the Central Government has approved 32 IR Bns. for the naxal-affected States. These include: Andhra Pradesh 8; Bihar 3; Chhattisgarh 6; Jharkhand 3; Madhya Pradesh 1; Maharashtra 2; Orissa 5; Uttar Pradesh 2; and West Bengal 2.

2.6.16 Apart from assisting the States in the strengthening and raising their own forces, the Central Government has also assisted the States in the area of specialized training in Army and Para Military Force centres. To further strengthen the training infrastructure, it has also been decided to set up 20 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) Schools, mainly in the naxal affected States. Action to set up 8 Schools in Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa & Assam has been commenced.

Scheme for infrastructure in naxal affected areas

2.6.17 A new Scheme for Special Infrastructure in LWE affected States has been approved in the Eleventh Plan, with an allocation of Rs.500 crore, to cater to critical infrastructure gaps, which cannot be covered under the normal provisions of various existing schemes. These could relate to requirements of mobility for the police/security forces by upgrading existing roads/tracks in inaccessible areas, provide secure camping grounds and helipads at strategic locations in remote and interior areas, measures to enhance security in respect of Police Stations/Outposts located in vulnerable areas, etc. In the first year of implementation, the coverage was limited to a total of 13 districts, including 8 pilot districts in four worst affected States, together with 5 other districts from 4 other States. An amount of Rs. 99.99 crores was released under the Scheme during 2008-09. The District-wise releases are indicated in **Annexure-VI**.

Development Schemes

2.6.18 As already indicated, special and focussed attention is being given to the planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes in the naxalite affected areas, with close coordination between the Central development Ministries and the State development Departments, for synergy and optimal results.

2.6.19 With the setting up of the Task Force under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary, as mentioned

in para 2.6.5, a number of steps have been taken to ensure the focussed implementation of various development schemes and programmes in the 33 focus districts referred to earlier. This is now being coordinated and monitored by the Planning Commission. In the case of the PMGSY the criteria for coverage of habitations has been revised to 500 in the normal areas and 250 in the tribal areas, and 3 year perspective plans are being prepared for covering all eligible habitations. In addition, a road requirement/ connectivity plan, over and above the PMGSY, has also been prepared and approved for all the 33 districts and their peripheries. The Central Assistance for the Ashram Schools in the tribal sub-plan areas, and for hostels for tribal boys and girls has been increased from 50 to 100 percent. The Rules under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 have been notified on 01.01.2008.

MEASURES TAKEN TO STRENGTHEN THE INTERNAL SECURITY APPARATUS

2.7.1 As mentioned earlier, apart from the specific threats from, and activities of, various militant/insurgent/ extremist groups in specific areas of the country, terrorism is the foremost issue in the minds of the people and challenge to the overall internal security situation. There were, during the year, a number of incidents of terrorist attacks in different parts of the country, viz., the terrorist attack on a CRPF Camp in Rampur, serial bomb blasts in Jaipur, Bangaluru, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Tripura, Imphal and Guwahati, and on November 26, 2008 the dastardly attack by terrorists in Mumbai in which around 166 civilians and police/security forces personnel were killed, including 26 foreign nationals, and several hundred persons were injured. The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of emerging challenges and a number of important decisions had been taken and measures had been put in place in the past few years. Further, detailed reviews were undertaken in the wake of the incidents in Mumbai and several other measures have been taken/are underway since then. These are briefly indicated in

the following paragraphs. More details are provided in the relevant sections of this report.

Central Para Military Forces

2.7.2 The Central Para Military Forces have been expanded by creation of 40 additional battalions (20 each in SSB and ITBP) with a view to strengthen border security arrangements. Recently, a proposal for the creation of 29 additional Battalions of the BSF has also been approved.

2.7.3 A decision has been taken to raise 10 specialised battalions in the CRPF, trained in commando/jungle warfare techniques to deal with naxalites and other extremists/insurgents, particularly in forested and other difficult areas and terrains.

2.7.4 The overall ceiling of recruitment in the CISF has been raised from 96,000 to 1,45,000, and the actual strength of the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has been augmented by 15,000 personnel in the last four years. This includes, creation of posts for deployment at various airports in the country, the Delhi Metro, etc. The CISF Act, 1968, has also been amended, with the aim of enabling deployment of CISF in joint sector and private establishments which may be critical from the angle of internal security.

2.7.5 In the wake of the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November 2008, it has been decided to establish 4 operational regional hubs of the NSG, in Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai, and two regional centres of the NSG in Hyderabad and Kolkata, to cater to timely emergency response requirements in the event of possible terrorist acts and other emergencies. Action to operationalise the regional hubs is at an advanced stage. Five acres of land has also been allotted to the NSG at the airport in Delhi and a Quick Reaction Team has already been positioned there, to enable immediate movement in the event of any emergency. Notifications have also been issued under clause (d) of sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Aircraft Act, 1934 and section 137 of the NSG Act to empower the Government/NSG to requisition any

aircraft in the event of any emergency.

2.7.6 A scheme of Rs. 4,185 crore, is being implemented for modernization of CPMFs to increase their operational capabilities. Under this scheme, the CPMFs are being equipped with latest weapons, surveillance and communication equipment, vehicles, body protection gear/equipments, etc.

2.7.7 Procurement of one 100-seater Large Transport Aircraft and two 50-seater Medium Transport Aircraft for Air Wing of BSF is underway. A decision has also been taken to procure 8 Dhruv Helicopters from HAL. 4 helicopters are expected to be delivered during 2009 and the remaining in 2010. These aircraft will help the CPMFs to carry out their duties in a more effective manner and will also be used for logistical and other operational support purposes, particularly in the Naxalite affected areas.

Strengthening of Intelligence Machinery

2.7.8 Several measures have been taken to strengthen the intelligence set up which is the key to any efforts to counter terrorism and other forms of militancy, insurgency and extremism. Towards this end, a Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) has been created and operationalised in the Intelligence Bureau at Delhi. MAC has been obliged to share intelligence with all other intelligence agencies, including agencies of the State Governments and Union Territories. Likewise, all other agencies have been obliged to share intelligence with MAC. Subsidiary MACs (SMAC) have been established in many State capitals and, in due course, an SMAC will be established in every State capital. A Joint Task Force on Intelligence (JTFI) has also been set up. A large number of posts in the Intelligence Bureau, which had been frozen as a part of the policy of optimization, have also been revived and additional posts sanctioned, in order to strengthen its capabilities. Sanction has been accorded to the IB to fill up the vacancies in the executive cadre on an emergent basis.

2.7.9 Apart from the above efforts, action has also been initiated to set up a National Intelligence Grid to evolve online, and real time, flow of intelligence and

security related information between the Centre and the States. A proposal for an amount of Rs.147.80 crore has been approved on January 30, 2009, for this purpose, and the establishment of secure online connectivity between the various agencies represented in MAC, between MAC and the State level MACs (S-MACs), and the S-MACs and the State Special Branches, is at an advanced stage of implementation.

2.7.10 Special efforts are also being made to strengthen the intelligence capabilities of the States by earmarking funds for this purpose under the Police Modernisation Scheme and preparation of special intelligence sub-plans in certain extremism affected States with the assistance of the Central agencies. Detailed guidelines for restructuring/strengthening of the State Special Branches/Intelligence set up have been circulated to the States, and they have been asked to submit specific proposals for strengthening by way of equipment support, training, etc. It has been decided to launch a separate sub-scheme for the purpose under the Police Modernisation Scheme.

Measures for strengthening Legal and investigative framework for dealing with terrorism

2.7.11 The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) had been amended in 2004 to make provisions for dealing with terrorist offences and terrorist organizations. The Act has been further amended through the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2008, to strengthen the provisions for dealing with terrorism, both in terms of the substantive provisions pertaining to offences related to terrorism, and the procedural aspects of dealing with such offences, while making suitable provisions to prevent any misuse or harassment.

2.7.12 The National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide for the setting up of the NIA to investigate selected cases of offences under certain Acts which have been mentioned in the Schedule and which, inter-alia, include the UAPA. Following this, the NIA has been constituted and a Director General appointed, along with other officers and staff,

and infrastructure. Three cases have since been taken over for investigation by the NIA.

Other measures

2.7.13 A nodal group has been set up in MHA to identify and oversee implementation of suitable counter measures to deal with Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) issues. CBI has been designated as the nodal agency to coordinate with the States in such cases. Detailed reviews were undertaken during the year and steps for further strengthening and streamlining the arrangements for information flow and monitoring, etc. are underway.

2.7.14 A working group had been set up in MHA in 2008 to streamline the production, distribution, transportation and storage of explosives in a comprehensive manner to prevent their leakage/misuse by terrorists/extremists. Based on its recommendations, inter-alia, Ammonium Nitrate, which has been widely used in explosive devices by terrorist/extremist groups, has been included as an explosive substance under the Explosives Substances Act, 1908, and notification in this regard was issued on December 15, 2008. The Rules under the Explosives Act, 1884 have also been extensively revised.

2.7.15 Action is being taken to strengthen the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) to give focused attention to supply management and control of narcotics trade.

2.7.16 Apart from measures for strengthening the Central and State Security and Police Forces, and other legislative and institutional mechanisms, for dealing with challenges on the internal security front, the Government has also laid stress on the need to involve the community and community organizations, by way of awareness building and soliciting their cooperation in dealing with terrorist threats both with the aim of preventing/pre-empting possible attacks and responding to such attacks if they occur so as to mitigate their impact. As a part of this, emphasis is also being laid on ensuring that private establishments

concerned with hotels, malls, multiplexes, public entertainment places, etc. which have large footfalls and can become soft targets, are also sensitized and mandatorily required to provide the necessary equipments and arrangements for surveillance, monitoring, access control, etc. Detailed guidelines, benchmarking such security requirements, have been prepared and circulated to the State Governments to take further action, and the matter is being pursued with them on a regular basis.

SCHEME FOR ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF TERRORIST AND COMMUNAL VIOLENCE

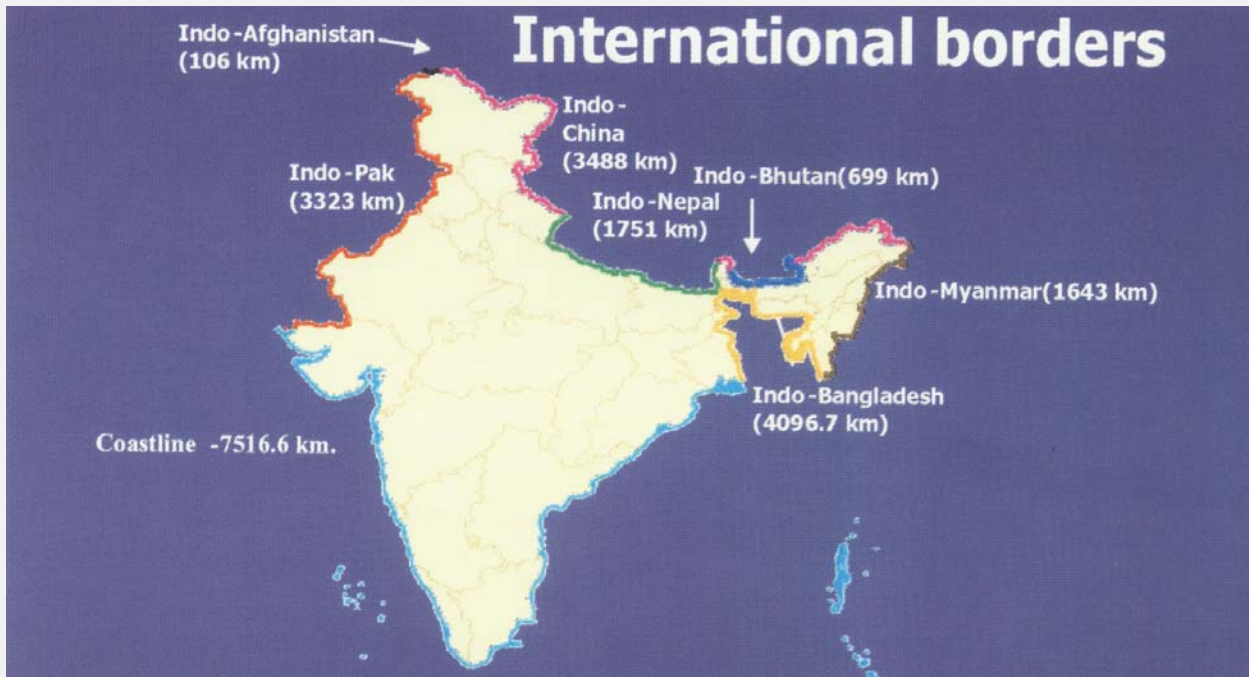
2.7.17 Keeping in view the fact that the kind of terrorist attacks which have been witnessed in the past few years in different parts of the country, and other

forms of extremist and communal violence, can cause serious damage and trauma by way of loss of life among innocent citizens, the Government has approved a scheme for provision of assistance to the families of those who may be killed or incapacitated in such violence. Under the scheme, provision has been made for giving financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs as a fixed deposit to be placed in an account of an identified dependent/beneficiary, in addition to assistance for the education of orphans of such families under the ASSIST Scheme of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony and help for long-term requirements of medical assistance that may arise as a result of such violence. Detailed guidelines regarding the scheme have been circulated to the State Governments.

BORDER MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER

III



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

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

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

3.3 The Department of Border Management was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in January, 2004 to pay focused attention to the issues relating to management of international land and

coastal borders, strengthening of border policing & guarding, creation of infrastructure like roads, fencing & floodlighting of borders and implementation of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

3.4 As a part of the strategy to secure the borders as also to create infrastructure in the border areas of the country, several initiatives have been undertaken by the Department of Border Management. These include expeditious construction of fencing, floodlighting & roads along Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at various locations on the international borders of the country, construction of strategic roads along India-China, Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders. In addition, various developmental works in the border areas have been undertaken by the Department under the Border Area Development Programme as a part of the comprehensive approach to border management.

Vigil Along The International Borders

Fencing and floodlighting of borders

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

Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB)

3.6 The Indian side of the Indo-Bangladesh border passes through West Bengal (2,216.7 km.), Assam (263 km.), Meghalaya (443 km.), Tripura (856 km.) and Mizoram (318 km.). The entire stretch consists of plains, riverine belts, hills, jungles with hardly any natural obstacles. The area is heavily populated and cultivated right upto the border.



Fencing constructed along Indo-Bangladesh Border

3.7 The Indo-Bangladesh border is marked by a high degree of porosity and checking illegal cross border activities has been a major challenge. The main problem is of illegal migration from Bangladesh into India. In order to prevent illegal immigration and other anti-national activities from across the border, the Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border roads and fencing in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border to be fenced is 3,436.56 km.; out of which 2,649.74 km. of fencing has so far been completed and the work of construction of fencing in approximately 787 km. is under

implementation. There have been some problems in construction of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying areas, population within 150 yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases which has led to delay in completion of the project. The project is now expected to be completed by March, 2010.

3.8 In addition, 3,326.82 km. of border roads have also been constructed out of sanctioned length of 4,326.24 km. The phase wise progress of fencing and roads is as under:

FENCING						
(Length in Km.)						
Name of State	PHASE-I		PHASE-II		TOTAL(PH-I + PH-II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	507.00	507.00	1021.00	686.29	1528.00	1193.29
Assam	152.31	149.29	77.72	70.09	230.03	219.38
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	272.17	180.19	470.23	378.25
Tripura	-	-	855.97	708.67	855.97	708.67
Mizoram	-	-	352.33	150.15	352.33	150.15
Total	857.37	854.35	2579.19	1795.39	3436.56	2649.74

BORDER ROADS						
(Length in Km.)						
Name of State	PHASE-I		PHASE-II		TOTAL(PH-I + PH-II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	1770.00	1616.57	0.00	0.00	1770.00	1616.57
Assam	186.33	176.50	138.70	74.56	325.03	251.06
Meghalaya	211.29	211.29	327.87	200.85	539.16	412.14
Tripura	545.37	480.51	564.12	252.45	1109.49	732.96
Mizoram	153.40	153.06	429.16	161.03	582.56	314.09
Total	2866.39	2637.93	1459.85	688.89	4326.24	3326.82

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

Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I

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

3.11 The work has been assigned to Central Public Works Department (CPWD), National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) and National Project Construction Corporation (NPCC). So far, 375 km. of fencing has been replaced.

3.12 The works under Phase-III were originally scheduled to be completed by 2007-08. However, the scheduled date could not be adhered to because of the need for realignment of fencing in certain stretches, objections raised by Bangladesh Rifles for construction of fencing within 150 yards, limited working season, difficult topographical features, etc. The works are now expected to be completed by March, 2010.

Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB)

3.13 India shares 3,323 km. [including Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) sector]

of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and J&K. The Indo-Pakistan border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features. This border is characterized by attempts at infiltration by terrorists and smuggling of arms, ammunition and contraband, the LoC being the most active and live portion of the border.

3.14 A total length of 462.45 km. and 461 km. has been fenced and flood lit respectively in the entire Punjab sector, except some gaps in riverine areas. In Rajasthan sector also, the work of construction of fencing and floodlighting in 1,048 km. and 1,023 km. respectively has been completed except in certain shifting sand dune areas.

3.15 In Jammu sector, the work of construction of 185 km. of fencing has been completed. 176.40 km. of floodlighting works have also been completed and work on 9.96 km. will be undertaken after realignment of fencing.

3.16 The Government had approved a comprehensive proposal for erecting fencing, floodlighting and construction of border/link roads and Border Out-Posts (BOPs) for Border Security Force in the Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border. Works of 217 km. of fencing, 202 km. of floodlighting and 241 km. of border roads have been completed so far in this sector out of 340 km. sanctioned. 35 BOPs have also been established out of 70 BOPs sanctioned.

3.17 There has been time overrun in completing the project due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rains and consequential floods in 2003 & 2006. The cost of the project has also increased considerably due to price escalation, increase in the scope of work, upgradation of specifications for roads and electrical works etc. In addition, an expenditure of Rs.223 crore is estimated for upgradation works as per Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) recommendations after the floods in 2006.

3.18 The Cabinet Committee on Security

(CCS), in its meeting held on January 5, 2009, considered a proposal for extension of time for completion of fencing/floodlighting and revised cost for completion of the project amounting to Rs.1,201 crore against original sanction of Rs.380 crore. CCS directed that while payment may be made for the works already completed, a detailed proposal for new works should be brought for CCS approval after internal examination.

3.19 In terms of the directions of CCS, an internal review of the proposal was undertaken with CPWD and NBCC. It has been considered pragmatic/appropriate to continue with CPWD and NBCC to complete the remaining and new upgradation works as recommended by CRR I in 2006. Further, it has been felt necessary to have a Supplemental Agreement with the two executing agencies laying down strict conditions which should, inter-alia, contain the clauses that will

freeze the cost, fix the new timeline/deadline, stipulate penalties for time and cost overrun etc.

3.20 Accordingly, approval is being sought on the revision of cost for completion of the project amounting to Rs.1,201 crore and extension of time upto financial year 2011-12 or three working seasons from the date of CCS approval whichever is later, for completion of the remaining works, including the new upgradation works.

Shifting of fencing close to the border

3.21 It has been decided to shift 42.855 km. of fencing erected on Jammu International Border and 23.38 km. of fencing and floodlighting in Punjab sector close to the border to facilitate the border inhabitants to cultivate their lands without problems. The work of shifting the fencing and floodlighting has commenced.



Fencing constructed along Indo-Pakistan border

3.22 The status of progress of fencing and floodlighting on the Indo-Pak border as on March 31, 2009 is indicated below :

FENCING				
(Length in km.)				
Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be fenced	Length of the border fenced so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced
Punjab	553	461	462.45*	—
Rajasthan	1037	1056.63	1048.27*	—
Jammu International Border	210	186	185	1
Gujarat	508	340	219	121
TOTAL	2308	2043.63	1914.72	122

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

Floodlighting				
(Length in km.)				
Name of the State	Total length of border	Total length of border to be floodlit	Length of the border floodlit so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit
Punjab	553	460.72	460.72	—
Rajasthan	1037	1022.80	1022.80	—
Jammu International Border	210	186	176.40	9.60
Gujarat	508	340	202	138
TOTAL	2308	2009.52	1861.92	147.60

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

3.23 There already exist 802 BOPs on Indo-Bangladesh border and 609 BOPs on Indo-Pakistan border for effective domination of these borders. In order to reduce the inter-BOP distance for effective border management, a proposal for construction of additional 509 BOPs (383 along Indo-Bangladesh border and 126 along Indo-Pakistan border) at an estimated cost of Rs.1,832.50 crore has been approved by the Government on February 16, 2009. Construction of these additional BOPs will provide all necessary infrastructures for the accommodation, logistic support and the combat functions of the BSF troops deployed on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pakistan borders.

3.24 The project is targetted to be completed by 2012-13. The construction work will commence from 2009-10.

Development of Integrated Check Posts

3.25 Existing infrastructure available with

Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at the Land Custom Stations (LCSs) is generally inadequate. Support facilities such as warehouses, parking lots, banks, hotels, fuel outlets, etc. are inadequate. Regulatory and support functions in an integrated manner are not available in one complex. There is no single agency responsible for co-ordinated functioning of various Government authorities/service providers.

3.26 To redress this situation, Government have decided to set up 13 Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at identified entry points on the international land borders of the country through a Plan Scheme in the 11th Plan. The ICPs shall be a sanitized zone with dedicated passenger and cargo terminal providing adequate customs and immigration counters, X-ray scanners, passenger amenities and other related facilities like service stations, fuel stations etc. in a single modern complex equipped with state of the art amenities. An institutional framework viz. Land Ports Authorities of India (LPAI) will be established and charged with the responsibility to undertake the construction, management and maintenance of ICPs. A list of 13 ICPs proposed to be set up is as under :

PHASE-I				
Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated Cost including land acquisition (Rupees in crore)
1.	Petrapole	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	172.00
2.	Moreh	Manipur	India-Myanmar	136.00
3.	Raxaul	Bihar	India-Nepal	120.00
4.	Attari (Wagah)	Punjab	India-Pakistan	150.00
5.	Dawki	Meghalaya	India-Bangladesh	50.00*
6.	Akhaura	Tripura	India-Bangladesh	60.00*

Phase-II				
Sl. No.	Location	State	Border	Estimated Cost (Rupees in crore)
7.	Hili	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	78.00*
8.	Chandrabangha	West Bengal	India-Bangladesh	64.00*
9.	Sutarkhandi	Assam	India-Bangladesh	16.00*
10.	Kawarpuchiah	Mizoram	India-Bangladesh	27.00*
11.	Jogbani	Bihar	India-Nepal	34.00*
12.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	34.00*
13.	Rupaidiha/ Nepalganj road	Uttar Pradesh	India-Nepal	29.00*

* Cost yet to be firmed up and the same will vary depending upon the extent of land acquisition.

Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)

3.27 The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) would function as a body corporate under the administrative control of the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs. The LPAI will provide better administration and cohesive management of entry points/land ports on border and would be vested with powers similar to those with bodies like the Airports Authority of India. The LPAI Bill was introduced in the Parliament (Lok Sabha) on December 18, 2008 and referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee. Two meetings of the Parliamentary Standing Committee were held. No report has been submitted.

3.28 LPAI Bill will be reintroduced during the Parliament Session to be convened after the formation of the new Government.

Status of land acquisition for ICPs

3.29 Possession of land to the extent of 177 acres and 189 acres has been taken in respect of Raxaul and Jogbani ICPs, respectively. It has also been planned to acquire additional lands to the tune of 68.5 acres for Raxaul ICP.

3.30 For Attari ICP, possession of 120 acres land has been taken on February 24, 2009 and compensation of Rs.33.15 crore has already been paid to the State Government of Punjab. The process of acquisition of 38.34 acres land for Moreh ICP is under way. The process of acquisition of land to the extent of 187 acres and 177 acres for Sonauli and Rupaidiha ICPs, respectively, are also under way. 88 acres of land has been identified for Petrapole ICP and a proposal for the acquisition has been submitted on February 27, 2009. Land acquisition process for other ICPs has been/is being initiated.

Budgetary support for ICPs

3.31 Government have approved Rs.635 crore for setting up of Integrated Check Posts in the XIth Five Year Plan. A budget provision of Rs.100 crore in the financial year 2009-10 has been made.

3.32 It has been decided to undertake construction of ICPs with Government funding while authorising the Empowered Steering Committee (ESC)/Land Ports Authority of India to consider and assign non-sovereign functions for development/management in the private sector.

Construction of roads of operational significance in border areas along India-China border

3.33 To redress the situation arising out of poor road connectivity which has hampered the operational capability of the Border Guarding Forces deployed along the India-China border, the Government had decided to undertake phase-wise construction of 27 road links totaling 804 km. in the border areas along the India-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs.1,937 crore.

Preparation of Detailed Project Reports

3.34 The work of construction of 27 ITBP roads has been assigned to BRO (15 roads), CPWD (8 roads), NPCC (2 roads) and HP PWD (2 roads). These agencies were directed to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in respect of roads assigned to them.

3.35 Out of 27 roads, DPRs/cost estimates in respect of 24 roads have been submitted by the executing agencies. The work of preparation of DPRs/cost estimates of remaining 3 roads is under progress and is likely to be finalized shortly. The High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) has approved DPRs/cost estimates of 24 roads amounting to Rs.1,522.37 crore.

Status of forest/environmental clearance

3.36 Since large parts of the approved roads would pass through forest areas, their construction would require diversion of forest land and, therefore, clearance under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. In addition, diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes falling under Wildlife Sanctuaries/National Parks requires prior permission of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) as well as the Supreme Court before the diversion proposal can be considered under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

3.37 Action was accordingly initiated for obtaining forest/environmental clearance. There are 11 roads, passing through Wildlife Sanctuaries/National Parks, where wildlife/environmental clearance would also be required in addition to forest clearance. While the forest clearance in respect of 11 roads has been obtained, other proposal of forest and environmental clearance are at advance stage of consideration with the Supreme Court, Standing Committee, National Board for Wild Life and State Government of Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim.

3.38 Construction work has started in respect of 7 roads. Construction work of 3 roads, where in-principle approval has been obtained, is likely to start from May, 2009 onwards.

Management of Indo-Nepal border

3.39 In order to check anti-national activities on the Indo-Nepal border which is open and porous as also to improve the security along this border, 27 battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force. Out of a total 450 BOPs to be established on this border, 436 BOPs have been established so far.

3.40 Bilateral mechanisms in the form of Home Secretary-level talks and Joint Working Group at the level of Joint Secretaries exist between the two countries. In addition, there is a mechanism of Border District Coordination Committee Meetings between the district officials of the two countries. These mechanisms serve as platforms for discussing issues of mutual concern like containing cross-border crimes, smuggling, situation arising out of terrorist activities, etc. at national, regional and local levels.

Management of Indo-Bhutan border

3.41 To improve the security environment along this border, 13 battalion of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding

Force (BGF). Out of a total 132 BOPs to be established on this border, 127 BOPs have been established so far.

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

Coastal Security

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

3.44 The approved outlay of the scheme is Rs.400 crore for non-recurring expenditure and Rs.151 crore for recurring expenditure for 5 years on fuel, repair and maintenance of boats and training of manpower.

Progress of implementation

3.45 55 out of 73 coastal police stations proposed have been made operational in Gujarat (10), Andhra Pradesh (6), West Bengal (4), Goa (3), Tamil Nadu (8), Kerala (1), Maharashtra (12), Karnataka (5), Puducherry (1), Lakshadweep (4) and Daman & Diu (1).

3.46 The implementation of this scheme is being done by the concerned State Governments/ UT Administrations. A statement of physical and financial progress under the scheme, as on March 31, 2009, is at **Annexure-VII**.

Procurement of boats

3.47 Boats for coastal patrolling by the coastal police stations are being procured centrally by the Ministry of Home Affairs through PSUs viz. M/s GSL, Goa and M/s GRSE, Kolkata under Ministry of Defence. The delivery of 84 boats (5 Tonnes) each costing Rs.105 lakh and 110 boats (12 Tonnes) each costing Rs.215 lakh at a total cost of Rs.324.70 crore is starting from April, 2009. An expenditure of Rs.101.87 crore has been incurred for procurement of boats so far.

3.48 The delivery of the first batch of 24 boats (12 each of 12 tonnes and 5 tonnes) is scheduled to commence from April, 2009, followed by the next batch of 60 Interceptor Boats from October 1, 2009. The entire process of procurement will be completed by September, 2010.

3.49 Coast Guard is imparting training to the State Police personnel in maritime activities. The training is being imparted in the District Headquarters of the Coast Guard.

Review of Coastal Security

3.50 In the backdrop of the 26/11 terror attack in Mumbai, the coastal security of the country came under thorough scrutiny. Several meetings were, therefore, held in the Ministry of Home Affairs and other concerned Ministries to address coastal security and related issues. The Union Home Secretary undertook detailed review meetings on December 5, 2008, December 18, 2008 and January 21, 2009. Secretary (Border Management), Ministry of Home Affairs convened a meeting on December 29, 2008. Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways also convened a meeting

on December 22, 2008. During these meetings, *inter-alia*, it was decided that coastal States/UTs will carry out vulnerability/gap analysis of their coasts in consultation with Coast Guard and based on these analysis, they will submit their additional requirements in respect of police stations, check-posts, out-posts, vehicles, etc. Thereafter, a comprehensive proposal, to be named as 'Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme' will be formulated and approval of the competent authority obtained.

Review of the coastal security by the Cabinet Secretary

3.51 In a meeting held on February 28, 2009, the Cabinet Secretary comprehensively reviewed/discussed issues relating to coastal/maritime security and the follow-up actions taken on the decisions arrived at in several meetings held at different levels in the Government of India following the 26/11 incidents in Mumbai. The

meeting was attended by the Union Home Secretary, Deputy National Security Advisers, Defence Secretary, Secretary Shipping, Secretary, Fisheries, Secretary (Border Management), Secretary (West) Ministry of External Affairs, DG NIC, Dy. Chief of the Naval Staff, Registrar General of India, DDG Coast Guard and other senior functionaries of Government of India. The Home Secretaries and Secretaries (Fisheries) or their representatives of nine coastal States and four Union Territories viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands also participated in the meeting.

3.52 The meeting focused on the implementation aspects and progress vis-a-vis the entire range of issues relating to maritime/coastal security which, *inter-alia*, included the Coastal Security Scheme, uniform system for registration



Review of the Coastal Security Scheme by the Cabinet Secretary on February 28, 2009

for fishing and other vessels, uniform system of issuance of ID cards to fishermen, issuance of Identity Cards to the population living in the coastal villages under Multi-purpose National Identity Card (MNIC) scheme on priority, installation of navigational and communication equipments on the fishing vessels. The review of the initiatives in respect of coastal/maritime security has enabled further streamlining of the implementation of time-lines and in resolving cross-cutting issues/problems.

Decisions taken

3.53 Following important decisions were taken:

- (i) Department of Shipping will put in place a uniform system of registration of all types of vessels, after taking into account the legal aspects in consultation with the coastal States/UTs and Ministry of Law.
- (ii) A Group will be constituted by the Department of Fisheries with representatives from NIC, RGI, State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat to finalize the design and inter-operability of the two types of ID cards viz. ID cards to the fishermen and MNIC cards to the population in coastal villages.
- (iii) Additional requirements for Coastal Police Stations and other infrastructure will be finalized by the coastal States/UTs based on the vulnerability and gap analysis in consultation with Coast Guard and will be the basis for formulating Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme.
- (iv) Nautical Advisor will work out the technical details of the AIS transponders in consultation with the coastal States/UTs, NIC, ISRO, Coast Guard and NTRO.

3.54 Follow up action on these decisions is being taken by the Ministries/Departments concerned.

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

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

3.56 Land for the Coast Guard Stations at Dhanu, Murud Janjira and Veraval has been offered to Coast Guard by the respective State Governments. So far, total Rs.131.961 lakh have been released to Ministry of Defence for (i) Rs.1.29 crore for one piece of land measuring 4980 sq. mtr. (1.2 acres) for Veraval Station and (ii) Rs.2.961 lakh for Murud Janjira station.

3.57 The Ministry of Defence has signed a contract in March, 2009 for procurement of 15 interceptor boats. As provided in the contract, an advance payment of 10% of the contract value i.e. Rs.28.1232 crore has been released to the Ministry of Defence in March, 2009.

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

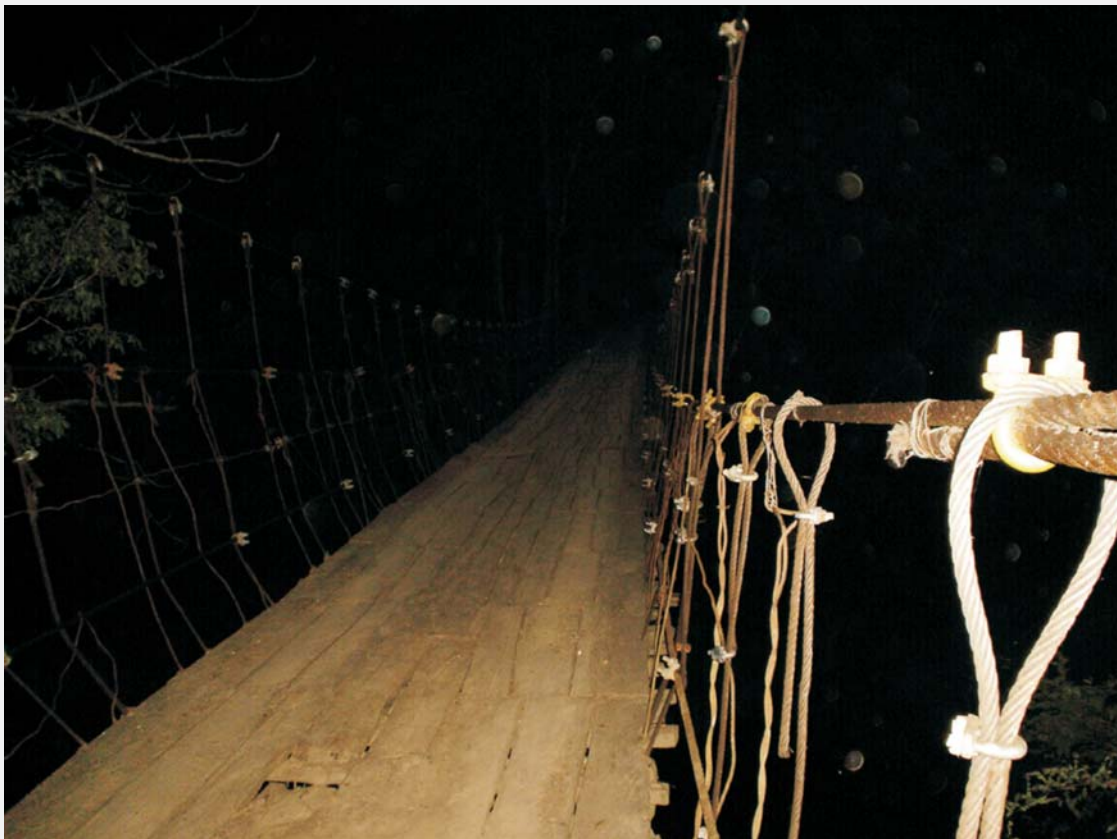
3.58 The need for deployment of a suitable mix and class of various types of hi-tech electronic surveillance equipment like Night Vision Devices, Hand Held Thermal Imagers, Battle Field Surveillance Radars, Direction Finders, Unattended Ground Sensors, High Powered Telescope etc. on the International Borders of the country, to act as a force multiplier for effective border management, has been recognized by the Government. The procurement process was started during 2006-07. 398 Hand Held Thermal Imagers, 45 Battle Field Surveillance Radars, 12 Long Range Reconnaissance and Observation System (LORROS), 9 Spotter Scopes and 94 Passive Night Vision Binocular have been procured/deployed on Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-China and Indo-Myanmar borders.

3.59 During 2009-10, it is proposed to procure additional Hand Held Thermal Imagers, Passive

Night Vision Binoculars, Spotter Scopes and Mobile Surveillance Vehicles.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

3.60 The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management with the aim to provide balanced development of border areas through growth and improvement of infrastructure and promotion of a sense of security and well being among the border population. The programme covers 362 border blocks of 94 border districts of 17 States located along the international land border. The programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Funds are provided to the States as a non-lapsable Special Central Assistance (SCA) for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.



Hanging Bridge over Zungki River built under BADP

Guidelines of BADP

3.61 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented under the guidelines framed by the Planning Commission. The funds are allocated by the Planning Commission annually which are re-allocated to the Border States taking into consideration (i) length of International Border (km.); (ii) Population of the border block and (iii) Area of the border block (Sq. km.). Weightage of 15% over and above the total allocation is also given to States having hilly/desert/Kutchh areas. The funds are an additive to normal Central assistance and are allocated for addressing the special problems faced by the people of the border areas. Funds are released to the States in two installments. 1st installment comprises of 90% of total allocation of the State and 2nd installment comprises of the balance 10%.

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

Empowered Committee

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

Revision of guidelines of BADP

3.64 A Task Force was constituted earlier under the chairmanship of Shri B.N. Yugandhar, Member, Planning Commission, for revamping the Border Area Development Programme. In accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force, guidelines of BADP were revised in May, 2008. The revised

guidelines emphasized the need for participatory planning, convergence of all Centrally Sponsored Schemes with BADP funds, filling up critical gaps in infrastructure, providing livelihood opportunities. In the new guidelines, emphasis has been given on the need for organized work selection, effective monitoring and review of the programme.

3.65 In order to ensure more qualitative implementation of BADP and to ensure implementation of schemes in those villages which are located closer to the border, guidelines of BADP have been further revised on February 19, 2009 and communicated to the State Governments.

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

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

Affairs. Periodical visits of the officers from the State level and Government of India are being undertaken.

Optimal Utilization of Waters of Eastern Rivers of Indus River System

3.68 Given the importance of Optimal Utilization of Waters of the Eastern Rivers of Indus River System Projects have been taken up under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in States of Punjab (03 projects) and Jammu & Kashmir (06 projects) as a special initiative. An amount of Rs.5023.50 lakh [Punjab (Rs.1994.00 lakh) & J&K (Rs.3029.50 lakh)] has been released

during the year 2005-06; 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. Work on two projects (Madhopur & Hussainiwala headwork) in Punjab has been completed and work on third project (Harike headwork) is under progress whereas work on the projects in J&K is going on.

Flow of funds

3.69 An allocation of Rs.635 crore was made during 2008-09 which was entirely utilized. During 2009-10, budget allocation of Rs.635 has been made for BADP. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2006-07, 2007- and 2008-09 are as under :-

Sl. No.	Name of States	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Final Allocation	Release	Final Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release (As on 31.03.2009)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4498.00	4498.00	6608.00	6608.00	5772.00	7965.62
2.	Assam	2338.34	2338.34	1969.00	1969.00	2470.00	2106.87
3.	Bihar	3119.00	3119.00	3172.00	3172.00	3732.00	3358.80
4.	Gujarat	2096.00	2096.00	2249.7	22249.72	2818.00	2144.48
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1269.00	1269.00	1119.00	1119.00	1297.00	1297.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	9793.05	9793.05	10583.00	10583.00	10500.00	10394.88
7.	Manipur	1250.00	1250.00	1244.63	1244.63	1357.00	1533.37
8.	Meghalaya	1313.36	1313.36	1127.80	1127.80	1267.00	1267.00
9.	Mizoram	2262.00	2262.00	2086.00	2086.00	2535.00	2535.00
10.	Nagaland	1577.00	1577.00	1000.00	1000.00	1150.00	2674.47
11.	Punjab	3641.12	3641.12	2173.94	2173.94	2218.00	2218.00
12.	Rajasthan	5731.36	5731.36	7659.00	7659.00	8849.00	8916.23
13.	Sikkim	1566.04	1566.04	1000.00	1000.00	1150.00	1150.00
14.	Tripura	2678.48	2678.48	2282.89	2282.89	2793.00	2604.11
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2231.00	2231.00	2369.15	2369.15	2924.00	2385.52
16.	Uttara-khand	871.00	871.00	1191.82	1191.82	2297.00	1915.90
17.	West Bengal	5765.25	5765.25	10164.05	10164.05	9992.00	9032.75
	Total	52000.00	52000.00	58000.00	58000.00	63121.00	63500.00
						+379.00*	

*Kept reserved for contingencies etc.

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

CHAPTER

IV

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

INTER-STATE COUNCIL (ISC)

4.2 In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations, the Inter-State Council (ISC) was set up in 1990 through a Presidential Order on May 28, 1990.

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

4.4 Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council. Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies, Administrators of Union Territories not having Legislative Assemblies, Governors of States under President's rule and six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers, nominated by the Chairman of the Council, are members of the Council. Four Ministers of Cabinet rank nominated by the Chairman of the Council are permanent invitees to the Council. The Inter-State Council was last reconstituted on December 7, 2006.

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

4.6 The Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council was constituted in the year 1996 for continuous consultation and processing of matters for the consideration of the Council. Union Home Minister is the Chairman of the Standing Committee which also has five Union Cabinet Ministers and nine Chief Ministers as members. The Standing Committee was last reconstituted on June 25, 2008.

4.7 The Inter-State Council has so far held 10 meetings. In its first 8 meetings, the Council had focused its attention on the 247 recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations, and had taken a view on all the recommendations. Out of 247 recommendations, 179 have been implemented, 65 have not been accepted by the Inter-State Council/Administrative Ministries/ Departments concerned, and only 03 recommendations are still at different stages of implementation.

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

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

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

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

- (i) Compensation to resource bearing States in respect of minerals including coal, hydropower and petroleum and natural gas;
- (ii) Sub-national Governance;
- (iii) Creation of a Common Indian Market on Agricultural goods and commodities;
- (iv) National Policy for Urban Street Vendors.

4.11 The Council Secretariat has also taken steps in consultation with the Union Ministries/Departments and the State Governments to generate new issues for consideration of the Council.

4.12 Inter-State Council Secretariat had entered into a Framework Agreement with the Forum of Federations, Canada for an international partnership with the Forum in improving governance and enhancing democracy by promoting dialogue on the practices, principles and possibilities of federalism. This agreement

has been renewed for the next three years – 2008 to 2011.

4.13 The proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on Federalism, which was co-hosted by the Inter-State Council Secretariat with the Forum of Federations, Canada, in Delhi in November, 2007 have been published in five volumes, namely 'Building on and accommodating diversities', 'Emerging issues in fiscal federalism', 'Interaction in federal systems', 'Local government in federal systems' and 'Policy issues in federalism - international perspectives'.

4.14 An interaction on inter-governmental relations and role and activities of the Inter-State Council was held with a Nepalese delegation comprising of four members of the Constituent Assembly of Nepal in September, 2008.

4.15 Inter-State Council Secretariat has also organized, in collaboration with the Forum of Federations, a country round table on inter-governmental relations in Delhi on January 16, 2009.

ZONAL COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

4.16 The Zonal Councils, five in number, are statutory bodies which have been set up under the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. These are high level advisory bodies having Chief Ministers and other Ministers of the respective States as their members. The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of each of these Councils. The office of the Vice Chairman is held by the Chief Ministers of the member States of the respective Zonal Councils, by annual rotation.

4.17 These Councils have been set up with the aim to provide a common meeting ground to the States and UTs in each zone for resolution of inter-State, Centre-State and Zonal problems, fostering balanced socio-economic regional development and building harmonious Centre-State relations.

4.18 The Zonal Council Secretariat interacts with State Governments, Central Ministries and institutions like the Planning Commission to explore issues of relevance for deliberation of the Zonal Councils.

However, it is open to the enlightened citizens to identify such issues and bring them to the notice of the Zonal Council Secretariat.

4.19 The Zonal Councils have, so far, met 106 times since their inception and have contributed significantly in bringing about socio-economic advancement of the country. Apart from specific issues relating to States/UTs of the Zones, other important issues like Internal Security, Right to Information Act, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, trafficking in women and children, coastal security etc. have also been discussed and useful recommendations made at their meetings. Recommendations of the Zonal Councils have facilitated significant changes at the ground level.

4.20 Efforts were made to convene meetings of all Zonal Councils and their Standing Committees was proposed to be convened during the year 2008-09. It was possible to convene the meeting of Standing Committee of Central Zonal Council at New Delhi on February 24, 2009 at which important issues like, sharing of revenues, water and power, Police Administration, Rail Projects and Road Connectivity etc. were discussed.

COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS (CCSR)

4.21 Inter-State Council Secretariat (ISCS) is providing Secretarial support to the Commission on Centre-State Relations. The Commission was constituted in pursuance of the commitment made by the Government of India under its Common Minimum Programme (CMP) considering the vast changes that have taken place in the society and economy of the country in the two decades intervening between the submission of the Report by the Sarkaria Commission till date. The Chairman and Members were appointed on April 27, 2007. Justice (retd.) Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India was appointed as Chairperson, and Shri Dhirendra Singh, former Secretary to the Govt. of India, Shri Vinod Kumar Duggal, former Secretary to the Govt. of India and Dr. N.R.Madhava Menon, former Director, National Judicial Academy, Bhopal and National Law School of India, Bangalore were appointed as Members. Shri Vijay Shanker, IPS

(retd.) has been appointed as a Member of the Commission on October 17, 2008. Earlier, Dr. Amaresh Bagchi had been appointed as Member of the Commission on July 3, 2007 but he unfortunately expired in February, 2008.

4.22 The Commission has decided to adopt a participatory and consultative approach for seeking responses from Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, Political Parties, Constitutional Experts, Universities, Research Institutions and Academicians. It has categorized its mandate into 8 subject groupings, namely, Constitutional Scheme of Centre-State Relations; Economic and Financial Relations; Unified and Integrated Domestic Market; Local Governments and Decentralized Governance; Criminal Justice, National Security and Centre-State Cooperation; Natural Resources, Environment, Land and Agriculture; Infrastructure Development and Mega Projects; Socio-Political Developments, Public Policy and Governance and Social Economic & Human Development.

4.23 The Commission has circulated a Questionnaire to all stakeholders. Their responses had been sought by January, 2009. So far responses from 42 Union Ministries, 4 States, 4 Union Territories, 2 Political Parties and 10 Universities/Institutions have been received. Parallel to the formulation and circulation of the Questionnaire, 8 Task Forces consisting of experts and corresponding with 8 subject groupings have been constituted. A plenary meeting of all Task Forces and several meetings of the individual Task Forces have been held during the year. The Commission has had 4 Regional Workshops, i.e. at Thiruvananthapuram on 'Local Governments and Decentralized Governance'; at Shillong on 'Criminal Justice, National Security and Centre-State Cooperation', 'Decentralized Planning and Governance with special reference to the functioning of Autonomous District / Regional Councils under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution', and 'A Curtain-Raiser on Infra-Mega Projects'; at Chandigarh on December 10-11, 2008 on 'Constitutional Scheme of Centre-State Relations', 'Economic & Financial Relations', and 'Unified and Integrated Domestic Market'; and for the Eastern Region, a Workshop at Bhubaneswar on January 20-21, 2009 on 'Natural Resources, Environment, Land & Agriculture', and

‘Problem of Naxalism’. However, the Workshop scheduled for the Western Region at Ahmedabad on February 19-20, 2009 on ‘Economic and Financial Relations’, ‘Infrastructure Development and Mega Projects’ and ‘Good Governance’ was postponed.

Research Studies assigned by the Commission on Centre-State Relations and ISCS

4.24 The Commission has awarded eight Research Studies. On ‘Fiscal Federalism’ to National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi; ‘Impact of Recommendations of 8th to 12th Finance Commission on Fiscal Relations between Centre and States’; ‘Need and Relevance of Goods and Services Tax subsequent to introduction of Value Added Tax Regime’, both to Madras School of Economics; ‘Functioning of Coalition Governments in various Democracies of the World’ to Jawaharlal Nehru University; ‘A Study on Impact of the Legal and Jurisprudential Developments in the last 25 years on Centre-State Relations’ to West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences; ‘A Study on ‘Independent District Level Budgeting and Planning’ to Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore; ‘A Study on ‘Functioning of Structures of Local Governance in the North-Eastern Region with special reference to Autonomous District Councils/ Autonomous Regional Council’ to North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU) and ‘Preparation of Digest of Judicial Pronouncements relating to Centre-State

Relations’ to Indian Law Institute (ILI), New Delhi.

4.25 Intensification of the consultative process is expected after the base work as enumerated in the preceding narration would have been completed.

4.26 The term of the Commission, which was till June 30, 2009, has been extended till March 31, 2010.

CRIME SCENARIO IN THE COUNTRY

4.27 Under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, registration, detection and investigation of crime and prosecution of the perpetrators of crime within their jurisdiction. However, Ministry of Home Affairs supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing them financial assistance for modernization of the State Police Forces in terms of weaponry, communication, equipment, mobility, training and other infrastructure under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces.

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

Year	Incidence, rate and population growth during 2003 – 2007							% Variation in IPC crime rate as compared to previous year
	Incidence		Crime Rate		Population			
	IPC	SLL	IPC	SLL	Total	Total (in lakhs)	% Growth	
2003	1716120	3778694	160.7	353.7	514.4	10682	1.68	-5.19
2004	1832015	4196766	168.8	386.6	555.4	10856	1.63	5.04
2005	1822602	3203735*	165.3	290.5	455.8	11028	1.58	-2.07
2006	1878293	3224167	167.7	287.9	455.7	11198	1.54	1.45
2007	1989673	3743734	175.1	329.4	504.5	11366	1.50	4.41

*Variation in SLL crimes due to exclusion of large number of non-cognizable crimes under SLL by Kolkata City which were wrongly reported by them before the year 2005.

Crime under Indian Penal Code

4.29 A total of 19,89,673 IPC crime were reported during the year 2007 against 18,78,293 in 2006 recording an increase of 5.9 percent in 2007. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for 10.2 percent cases

of total crime reported in the country closely followed by Maharashtra (9.8 percent), Andhra Pradesh (8.8 percent) and Tamil Nadu (8.7 percent). These crime are further categorized as crimes against body, property, public order and vulnerable sections of society namely, women, children and SCs/STs.

Year	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Charge-sheeted Rate	Conviction Rate	Cases Pending Investigation at the end of year	Cases pending trial at the end of year
2003	1716120	1271504	80.1	40.1	471339	5451727
2004	1832015	1317632	79.8	42.5	543056	5636391
2005	1822602	1367268	80.7	42.4	568773	5822752
2006	1878293	1374282	80.6	42.9	637014	5999200
2007	1989673	1475711	80.1	42.3	659308	6294750

Note: Information on disposal by Police and Courts includes the information relating to cases pending from previous year(s) also.

Disposal of Cases – IPC Crimes

4.30 Cases charge-sheeted have shown an increasing trend during 2003 to 2007. Charge-sheeting rate has been around 80% during 2003 to 2007. Conviction rate has been approximately half of the

charge-sheeting rate during this period. Cases pending investigation at the end of the year have shown an increasing trend during 2003 – 2007. Similarly, cases pending trial at the end of the year have also shown an increasing trend during this period.

Persons Arrested and their disposal (IPC Cases)					
Year	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted	Persons Pending Investigation at the end of Year	Persons Pending Trial at the end of Year
2003	2510892	2359302	625942	519726	11081689
2004	2660910	2486770	653816	556425	11420173
2005	2621547	2489071	675192	558881	11640286
2006	2653683	2490168	706080	606520	11885654
2007	2780559	2611470	691469	650082	12282938

Note: Information on disposal by Police and Courts includes the information relating to cases pending from previous year(s) also.

4.31 Persons arrested during 2003 – 2007 have shown a mixed trend. The number of persons arrested was around 26.4 lakh during 2004 to 2006 and increased to 27.8 lakh in 2007. The number of persons charge-sheeted has shown an increasing trend during 2003 to 2007. The number of persons pending investigation and trial at the end of the year have shown an increasing trend during 2003 to 2007.

Violent Crimes against Body

4.32 Violent crimes against body comprising murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, kidnapping and abduction, hurt and death due to negligence in the year 2007 stood at 4,50,781 accounting for 22.7 percent of total IPC crimes during the year. Crimes against body showed an increase of 4.7 percent during 2007 over 2006.

Violent Crime against Property

4.33 A total of 4,03,181 violent crimes against property comprising dacoity, preparation and assemble for dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft were recorded during the year 2007 as compared to 3,92,352 crimes during 2006, showing an increase of 2.8 percent. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 20.3 percent during the year.

Violent Crimes against Public Order

4.34 A total of 68,939 violent crimes against public order comprising riots and arson were reported during the year 2007 as compared to 65,121 crimes in 2006, showing an increase of 5.9 percent.

Crimes under Special and Local Laws (SLL)

4.35 A total of 37,43,734 crimes under various Special and Local Laws were reported during the year 2007 as against 32,24,167 crimes during 2006, showing an increase of 16.1 percent in 2007.

Crime and Criminal Tracking and Networking System (CCTNS)

4.36 With the aims at creating a comprehensive

and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing at the Police Station level through adoption of principles of e-Governance, and creation of a nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system around “investigation of crime and detection of criminals” in the real time, which is a critical requirement in the context of the present day internal security scenario, a Scheme by the name of “Crime and Criminal Tracking and Networking System (CCTNS)”, with an outlay of Rs.2000 crores has been included in the 11th Plan, and is being launched in the current year (2008-09). The details of this system are given in Chapter –XII (Paras 12.13 to 12.17).

Project on “Strengthening the Law Enforcement Response in India against Trafficking in Persons through training and capacity building”

4.37 The Ministry of Home Affairs, in association with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been working on a project for training of Law Enforcement Officials on human trafficking in five States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Bihar. The project aims at raising the awareness of Law Enforcement Officials (police and prosecutors) on the problem of human trafficking and further build up their capacity to improve the quality of investigation and prosecute the offenders perpetrating such crime. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) was constituted for steering, guiding and monitoring of the project. The last meeting of PSC was held on May 8, 2008. The following progress has been made so far:

- The Project has facilitated networking of law enforcement agencies with civil society partners and other stake holders, undertaking of several innovative initiatives in rehabilitation and prevention of human trafficking and setting up of, Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) leveraging 44 synergy of government officials and NGOs in the States of Goa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.

- A total of 299 trainings for police and prosecutors have been organized and in these a total of 10,526 police officials and prosecutors have been trained in the five project States.
 - Grants were given to all the Project States for setting up Nodal Training Cells (NTC).
 - Two films have been developed under the project, one on Anti Human Trafficking and another on Anti Human Trafficking Units.
 - Two workshops have been organized for judicial officers for awareness generation on human trafficking.
- Procedures (SOP) for operationalising the Convention, including repatriation of victims. The draft SOP, prepared by the Government of India, has been sent to Ministry of External Affairs for circulation to SAARC Member States for inputs/comments. Comments from five SAARC Member States viz. Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, Pakistan and Nepal have been received.

Regional Task Force to Implement the SAARC Convention relating to Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution

4.38 The Regional Task Force of SAARC for Implementation of the SAARC Convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution met for the first time on July 26, 2007 in New Delhi and second time in July 2008. The decisions taken in the SAARC Meeting included sharing best practices, setting up a toll free phone number for use of victims, capacity building and training programmes based on the best practices, wherever possible harmonizing national legislations to tackle trafficking and development of Standard Operating

4.39 A Comprehensive Scheme on strengthening the law enforcement response to trafficking through “Training for Trainers” (TOT) programmes and by establishing Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU), has been proposed by this Ministry. This will ensure that sensitization on these issues percolates right down to the grass-root level among police personnel. There will be a coordinated approach to preventing and combating trafficking at the district level in all the States. 50% of the affected districts in all the States are proposed to be covered under the Scheme. The Scheme is proposed to be implemented in three years. The total estimated expenditure of the scheme shall be Rs.64.14 crore. The proposal has been sent to Planning Commission for their in-principle approval.

TOT Workshops

4.40 A National Level TOT Workshop was organized in June 2008 and five regional levels and one International Level (for the officers of SAARC member countries) are scheduled to be held in near future up to June, 2009. The total allocation for such workshops for the current financial year is Rs.50 lakh. The workshops are being organized through BPR&D in close association with UNODC.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND NATIONAL INTEGRATION

CHAPTER

V

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

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

Human Rights Awareness, Education and Training

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

5.4 The Ministry of Home Affairs has taken various initiatives for the spread of human rights education such as:

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

Transparency and Commitment to Human Rights

5.5 The Government have cooperated fully with various human rights agencies functioning under United Nations (UN) and have been responding in an appropriate manner to specific complaints of alleged human rights violations. The Government have also, in their obligation under International Convention, been sending information and replies to specific issues and questions received from various Rapporteurs of the UN High Commission for Human Rights including complaints of human rights violations received from Permanent Mission of India, Geneva through the Ministry of External Affairs.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

5.6 The NHRC was set up under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. It is headed by a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. One of the primary functions of NHRC is to receive complaints and initiate investigations into violations of Human Rights by public servants by acts of commission/omission and through negligence on their part, to prevent violation of human

rights when brought to its notice within one year of the commission of such violation. During the year 2008-09 (up to March 31, 2009), 90,954 cases were registered by the Commission for consideration. The Commission disposed of 95,258 cases, which includes cases brought forward from the previous years, during the period up to March 31st, 2009. The Commission also transferred 5,925 cases to the State Human Rights Commissions for disposal as per the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 [as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006].

Custodial Deaths

5.7 Custodial violence has been one of the core concerns of the NHRC and with each succeeding year the Commission has deepened and widened its analysis and directives in regard to such matters. On their part, in accordance with guidelines, the agencies of the States/UTs have been found prompt in informing the Commission within 24 hours about incidents of custodial death. During the period April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009, a total of 1,746 cases of custodial deaths (i.e. 1,598 cases of judicial custodial deaths, 142 cases of police custody deaths, 2 cases of deaths in the custody of Defence Personnel and 4 cases of death in the custody of Central Para-Military Forces) were reported to the Commission by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The cases of custodial deaths are reviewed in the Commission, with the help of its Investigation Division, and appropriate orders passed in respect of them. During the period, the Commission recommended payment of interim relief of Rs.1,97,75,000 (Rupees one crore ninety seven lakh and seventy five thousand only) to the next of kin of the victims in 137 cases of custodial deaths.

Commemoration of 60th Anniversary of UDHR

5.8 The UN Secretary General has launched a year-long campaign to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The theme of the campaign is dignity and justice for all of us. A workshop has been conducted by the National Human Rights Commission in New Delhi on

October 11-12, 2008 in which various national experts, Director Generals of Police (DGPs), Prisons' officials, Nodal Officers, Special Reporteurs of the NHRC, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Government representatives, etc. participated and discussed issues regarding detention by Police, prisons, preventive detention, Juvenile Justice Homes and mental health of detainees.

Interactions with foreign delegates in the Commission

5.9 The National Human Rights Commission exchanged views on protection and promotion of human rights with various foreign delegates who visited the Commission. A six member delegation of the Swedish Parliament visited the Commission on August 25, 2008. A delegation of two staff members along with the Vice President of the NHRC, Rwanda visited the Commission on a study trip from March 29, 2008 to April 9, 2008. The delegates exchanged their experience with the NHRC. Another delegation consisting of two staff members of Indonesian HRC also visited the Commission from April 28, 2008 to May 12, 2008 on a study trip. The delegates were given first hand knowledge of the functioning of all divisions of the Commission. A four-member delegation led by Brazil's Minister of Human Rights, visited the Commission on October 16, 2008 and held talks with the Member and senior officers of the Commission. The visiting Minister showed keen interest in the training programme of the NHRC on handling human rights issues.

International Seminars and Workshops

5.10 The National Human Rights Commission participated in various seminars and workshops abroad which included (i) Forum on Security Development and Human Rights, organised by the China Society for Human Rights Studies in Beijing, China from April 21-23, 2008; (ii) Seminar on Combating Human trafficking for forced Labour in Haifa, Israel from May 11-17, 2008; (iii) The Right to Food Forum organised by the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation from

September 30, 2008 to October 4, 2008 in Rome, Italy; (iv) Regional Meeting on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Human Rights co-hosted by OHCHR and UNESCAP at Bangkok from October 16–17, 2008; and (v) International Conference on Systematic Work for Human Rights Implementation in Stockholm, Sweden on November 6-7, 2008.

Human Rights Awareness, Education and Training

5.11 As part of accomplishing the mandates, the National Human Rights Commission approved 118 training programmes of 64 Institutes/NGOs on various issues of human rights for the year 2008-09 all over the country, focusing on the North-Eastern States, backward States, UTs, etc. Out of these, 114 training programmes were conducted during the year 2008-09.

Internship Programme for University Students

5.12 To sensitize University students about human rights, the Training Division of NHRC is conducting a one-month Internship Programme twice in a year i.e. one in Summer and the other in Winter. In the Summer Internship Programme 2008 (May 19, 2008 to June 18, 2008), 53 students from various Universities of seventeen States participated and successfully completed the programme. Winter Internship Programme 2008 has been conducted from December 17, 2008 to January 15, 2009.

Training Programme for Indian Foreign Service (IFS) Probationers

5.13 A two-days attachment programme for IFS Probationers of 2007 batch with NHRC had been conducted in the Commission on June 5-6, 2008. During this attachment programme, Chairperson, Members, Secretary General and senior officers of the Commission interacted with 18 IFS Probationers.

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN J&K

5.14 The Government attaches the special importance to the protection of human rights in Jammu

and Kashmir. Every reported case of alleged human rights violation is taken serious note of, investigations made promptly in a transparent manner and taken to their logical conclusion and suitable punitive action is taken against those found guilty. Since January, 1994 till March, 2009, out of 1,185 complaints of human rights excesses received against the personnel of Army and Central Para Military Forces, 1,162 have been investigated, 1,129 of them found false and in 33 cases where the complaints were found genuine, penalties have been imposed on 69 personnel of the Army and Central Para Military Forces, while in 6 cases compensation has been awarded.

5.15 In this context, action has also been taken by the State Government to further strengthen the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) by establishing an Investigating Wing headed by an Officer of the rank of Inspector General of Police. A high level committee has also been set up to examine the recommendations made by the SHRC from time to time and review the action taken reports thereon.

COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

5.16 During the year 2008, 943 communal incidents took place in the country in which 167 persons lost their lives and 2,354 persons were injured. During the corresponding period in 2007, there were 761 incidents in the country in which 99 persons were killed and 2,227 persons were injured.

Hindu-Muslim Communal Situation

5.17 During 2008, 656 Hindu-Muslim communal incidents, including 4 riots, took place in the country resulting in death of 123 persons and injuries to 2,272 persons. In 2007, during the corresponding period, 681 communal incidents were reported in the country, leading to 96 deaths and injuries to 2,117 persons. Majority of the communal incidents in 2008 took place in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka.

5.18 Hindu-Muslim communal riots took place in the following places in 2008:

- In Indore, Madhya Pradesh on July 3, resulting in death of 8 persons and injuries to 30 persons;
- In Dhule, Maharashtra on October 5-8, resulting in death of 9 persons and injuries to 176 persons;
- In Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh on October 10-12, in which 10 persons were killed and 4 injured;
- In Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh on October 11, resulting in death of 9 persons and injuries to 25 persons.

Hindu-Christian Communal Situation

5.19 During 2008, there were 287 Hindu-Christian communal incidents in the country, resulting in death of 44 persons and injuries to 82 persons. In 2007, 80 communal incidents were reported in the country, leading to death of 3 persons and injuries to 110 persons.

5.20 In Orissa, large scale incidents of attacks on the Christian community and their religious structures took place, particularly in Kandhamal district after the killing of Swami Laxmanananda Saraswati and four of his associates on August 23, 2008. As a result of the violence, 40 persons were killed. During the violence, extensive damage to houses and religious structures was reported.

5.21 Apart from Orissa, attack on religious structures of the Christian community took place in Karnataka in September, 2008. Reports of similar minor attacks were received from a few other places.

5.22 The Ministry issued regular advisories to the State Governments with a view to containing the violence and also deployed additional Central Para Military Forces to assist the State Governments in the restoration of peace and normalcy.

Revised Guidelines to Promote Communal Harmony

5.23 The Guidelines to promote communal harmony were last issued in 1997. The Guidelines have been revised extensively to keep up with the changes. They were circulated to all the State Governments/ Union Territories in June, 2008.

Relief and Rehabilitation to the victims of communal riots in Gujarat

5.24 The Union Cabinet approved a proposal for payment of Rs.262.44 crore for grant of ex-gratia relief to the victims of the communal riots in Gujarat in 2002 and damage to residential properties during the same. Sanctions totaling Rs.262.44 crore have been issued on December 23, 2008 and March 30, 2009 in two installments to the Gujarat Government for the purpose.

Relief and Rehabilitation to the victims of communal riots in Bhagalpur, Bihar

5.25 The Union Cabinet has approved a proposal totalling Rs.29.81 crore for grant of ex-gratia relief to the victims of Bhagalpur riots of 1989-90. Sanctions totalling Rs.29.81 crores have been issued on January 28, 2009 and March 30, 2009 in two instalments to the Government of Bihar for disbursement of ex-gratia to the victims/claimants in death and injury cases.

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

5.26 A Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on December 5, 2005, to address various issues of communal violence in a uniform way throughout the country. The Bill was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs and the Committee submitted its Report on December 13, 2006 to the Parliament. The Committee made certain observations/ recommendations, and

after necessary inter-Ministerial consultations, and the Government decision thereon, notices were given in March 2007, December 2008 and February 2009 by the Union Home Minister for moving the official amendments and passing of the Bill in the Rajya Sabha. However, the Bill could not be taken up at that time.

Monitoring of the activities of religious fundamental organizations

5.27 The activities of all religious fundamental organization or groups having a bearing on peace, communal harmony and security of the country are under constant watch by law enforcement agencies and requisite action is taken against them, wherever necessary, including imposition of ban.

5.28 As on March 31, 2009, Deendar Anjuman and Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) are banned organisations.

Kabir Puraskar

5.29 Kabir Puraskar is a national award for promotion of communal harmony. It recognizes acts of physical/moral courage and humanity exhibited by an individual for saving the lives and properties of the members of another community during communal riots, caste conflicts or ethnic clashes. Shri Khalifa Gufran of Uttar Pradesh, and Shri Abdul Gani Abdullabhai Qureishi of Gujarat and Shri Ghulam Ahmed Bhat of Jammu & Kashmir have been selected for the Kabir Puraskar for 2007 and 2008 respectively.

National Communal Harmony Awards

5.30 National Communal Harmony Awards are presented in 'individual' and 'organisation' categories for outstanding contribution in the field of communal harmony and national integration. The selection is made by a jury chaired by the Vice President of India. In addition to a citation, the Award consists of an amount of Rs.2 lakh in the individual and Rs.5 lakh in the organization category. The National Communal Harmony Award is announced on the occasion of Republic day. For the year 2008, Dr. Dominic

Emmanuel SVD, Delhi (under Individual category) and Anjuman Sair-E-Gul Faroshan, Delhi (under Organisation category) have been selected for the award.

Sankalp Divas and Qaumi Ekta Week

5.31 Instructions were issued for observance of 'Sankalp Divas' on October 31, 2008 and 'Qaumi Ekta Week' during November 19-25, 2008.

NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL

5.32 The National Integration Council meeting was held on October 13, 2008 at New Delhi. The Agenda for the NIC meeting was "National Integration : Social Structure – Caste and Identity divisions and rhetoric; Economic development – Equitable development and removal of regional imbalances; Promotion of feeling of security among minorities and other vulnerable sections; Education – Promotion of education among minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; Extremism; Communal Harmony; and Other elements contributing towards national integration."

5.33 The meeting was chaired by the Prime Minister. The meeting after detailed discussions, adopted a resolution, inter-alia, calling upon all political parties, civil society organizations, citizens' groups, religious, social and other opinion leaders, and the media to rise above narrow thinking or interests, and to act unitedly to defeat all forms of extremism and any attempt at dividing society on social, religious and communal lines.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR COMMUNAL HARMONY (NFCH)

5.34 The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), an autonomous body under the administrative control of this Ministry, promotes communal harmony, fraternity and national integration. Since its inception, it has extended financial assistance of Rs.30.21 crore for rehabilitation of 9,945 children,

who are victims of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence.

Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry (LACI)

5.36 The Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of

Inquiry (LACI) was set up on December 16, 1992 to inquire, 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 work of the Commission is now at an advanced stage of completion. The tenure of the Commission has been extended upto June 30, 2009.

UNION TERRITORIES

CHAPTER

VI

INTRODUCTION

6.1 There are seven Union territories, namely:

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

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

6.3 The total area covered by the seven Union territories is 10,973 sq. km. and their population, as per the 2001 census, is 1,65,20,983. The UT-wise population and area is at **Annexure-VIII**. The Plan and Non-Plan budget provisions and their utilization in the year 2007-08 and the provision for the year 2008-09 is at **Annexure-IX**.

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

6.4 The Union territories are specified in Schedule

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

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFACE

Home Minister's Advisory Committees (HMAC)

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

Committee discusses the general issues relating to social and economic development of the Union territories.

MEETING THE CHALLENGES

NCT OF DELHI

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

- Government of NCT (GNCT) of Delhi has addressed the issue of unauthorized colonies slated for regularization by issuing provisional regularization certificates to these colonies.
- GNCT of Delhi has taken up many infrastructure projects for the forthcoming Commonwealth Games 2010 in addition to the various works being undertaken at Games venues. The works being taken up at the Games venue include construction of a new multi-purpose air conditioned Indoor stadium, 8-lane 400m Synthetic Athletic Track with required facilities at Thyagraj Sports Complex and renovation/upgradation of existing stadia and sports complexes.
- GNCT of Delhi has launched a convergence scheme called Samajik Suvidha Sangam on August 14, 2008. The scheme is aimed at integrating existing social security/benefit schemes and interventions to be delivered through a unified structure in a centralized manner. It also aims at empowering women through interventions in the areas of livelihood, health, non-formal education and legal literacy. The mission encompasses financial assistance/social assistance programmes, food security schemes, public health care schemes, education, protection and rehabilitation of children, women empowerment schemes and urban poverty alleviation/livelihood programmes for the poor.
- GNCT of Delhi has also taken up various steps to upgrade the health care system during the current financial year. Under Health Care System, GNCT of Delhi has opened four Health Centres (Allopathy) and four more such centres are proposed to be opened. 1,500 new beds are likely to be added in various hospitals during 2008-09. Action has been initiated for establishment of 3 medical colleges. Delhi Health Mission has been established with the main objective of providing adequate, equitable and quality health care for all by strengthening the existing health care infrastructure, coverage of unserved and underserved areas and providing for unmet needs. It has taken the initiative of introducing three vaccines – Hepatitis B, Typhoid and MMR in routine immunization programme of Delhi for averting mortality and morbidity among children.
- It has also initiated a new concept of Hospital Information System (HIS) and Electronic Patient Folder (EPF) with a view to save time, ensure better patient care through improved management and provide easy access to information and better quality of documentation.
- The road transport sector continues to be a priority area for the GNCT of Delhi. All Bus Rapid Transit System corridors will have dedicated paths for

- pedestrians and the cycles and all system facilities will be disabled friendly. It has ordered 2,500 low floor buses to augment the existing fleet of buses. Government has decided to corporatize the private stage carriage (blue line) buses for ensuring safety and better service to commuters. The process for phasing out of blue line buses shall be completed in the next 3 to 4 years.
- GNCT of Delhi is constructing 24 new flyovers/bridges and 6 Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges in connection with Commonwealth Games, 2010. Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) is also constructing such 17 ROB/RUBs.
 - Multi-Model Transit System (DIMTS) Limited has been set up for the development of Delhi Integrated alternative modes of transport, other than the Metro.
 - Works relating to beautification of roads by way of widening, strengthening, resurfacing, street lighting and street scraping are being taken up.
 - GNCT of Delhi has also identified 19 sites where automated multilevel parking sites are to be constructed.
 - GNCT of Delhi is committed to make Delhi a power surplus city. The shortage of power is expected to be over by 2010. GNCT of Delhi through Delhi Transco Ltd. is promoting the use of solar energy, use of CFL and energy efficient lighting, making it mandatory for Government Departments/ government buildings/hospitals.
 - A 1,500 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project at Bawana and a 750 MW Gas Based Station at Bamnauli is being set up. A 1,500 MW Aravali Super Thermal Power Plant at Jhajjar, Haryana is also being set up as a joint venture of NTPC Ltd, GNCT of Delhi and HPGCL. The power will be shared equally between Delhi and Haryana.
 - Under Bhagidari, a new programme called 'Aap Ki Rasoi' has been launched under which various Corporate Companies as part of their corporate social responsibility would take responsibility to supply cooked food and distribute the same between 12.00 noon and 3.00 pm in the shelters operating in Delhi for the homeless.
 - A new project called 'Delhi Online' has been initiated with a view to provide all government services under one roof.

PUDUCHERRY

6.7 The Union Territory of Puducherry has a Legislative Assembly and Consolidated Fund of its own. It comprises of four regions, namely, Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another. The Government of Puducherry has taken several development and post-tsunami rehabilitation initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- The Empowered Group of Ministers, Government of India had approved Rs.663.73 crores to the U.T. of Puducherry for a period of 4 years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 under the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme viz., (i) Rs.185.10 crore under Externally Aided Programme and (ii) Rs.478.63 crore under Additional Central Assistance including Rajiv

Gandhi Rehabilitation Package. Out of Rs.476 crore allotted so far, Rs.342 crore have been spent.

- For construction of houses in all the tsunami affected villages, private lands to an extent of 105.62.46 ha i.e., 36.69.82 ha. in Puducherry region and 68.92.64 ha. in Karaikal region respectively have been acquired. As against the target of 7,567 houses to be constructed, 4,439 houses have been completed and the rest are in various stages of completion.
- Connectivity of coastal roads to a length of 65.22 kms and internal roads to a length of 35 kms in the resettlement colonies have been completed. Three bridges and 14 bed dams have been constructed. Coastal protection wall covering 17 kms, sewerage drains extending over 23 kms and 31 community assets like schools, health centre etc., have been constructed. Bio-fencing of 29 kms has been completed.
- Underground cables over 21.81 kms have been laid with the provision of 2 transformers by strengthening the existing distribution system. Extension of power supply to the new settlements has been accomplished.
- In respect of replacement of fishing crafts and tackles, 364 mechanised boats, 92 FRP boats, 806 FRP catamaran, 907 wooden catamaran with OBM and 5,483 catamaran without OBM have been repaired and restored to tsunami affected fishermen availing the financial assistance from Government. Livelihood restoration works have been taken up under the World Bank assisted “Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project”.
- Government of Puducherry has established Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) in Puducherry and Karaikal districts separately in order to ensure convergence of activities of Agriculture and Allied sectors. District Agricultural Plans for both the districts of Puducherry and Karaikal have been prepared for implementation during the next five years. A new scheme called “precision farming” has been introduced, which is expected to drastically reduce the input cost and enhance earnings of farmers through better yields, particularly in respect of horticultural crops.
- Government of Puducherry has acquired 110 acres of land in Manapet for creating Special Tourism Zone. Yatrivas at Thirunallar with 28 beds has been constructed and put in operation. Funds have been released for development of Eco Beach at Karaikal, Riverside and beach development at Mahe and Water Front Development at Yanam.
- Government of Puducherry has signed a MoU with Airports Authority of India for expansion of Puducherry Airport in two phases. In the first phase, the runway will be extended by another 260 meters to enable operation of ATR (40-60 seater) type aircrafts. In the second phase, the Airport will be expanded further for operating bigger aircrafts.
- The Smart Primary School System has been introduced to tone up the education standards evoking an encouraging response from the students and parents, as well. Government of Puducherry and the Azim Premji

Foundation (APF) have signed a MoU to conduct an experimental project of Computer Aided Training in 40 Government Primary Schools. A Government Engineering College has been established in Karaikal region.

- The Government of Puducherry had signed an MoU with UNDP for the implementation of Community Based Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management in the UT of Puducherry. This programme was formally launched on February 25, 2008. Under the programme, the capacity of the community will be developed to face any kind of disaster. Strengthening of Emergency Operation Centres, installing Disaster Warning System, preparation of Standard Operation Procedure (SOP), collection of disaster related data are some of the salient features of Disaster Risk Management Programme.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

6.8 The Union territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands consists of nearly 307 islands, 265 rocks and islets out of which only 38 islands are inhabited. The devastation caused by the tsunami of December, 2004 severely tested the administrative capacity of the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The UT Administration has taken several development and post-tsunami rehabilitation initiatives, some of which are highlighted below :

- 9,797 permanent shelters are being constructed at 70 different locations by CPWD/APWD/ NGOs in A&N Islands. Out of 6,122 shelters which have been completed till March 31, 2009, 2,878 shelters have already been handed over to the beneficiaries. The remaining 3,675 shelters are at different stages of completion.
- 19 Fish Landing Centres (FLCs) and one Fishing Harbour of international standard are proposed to be constructed. 1 FLC has been completed and work on 2 FLCs is in progress. 2 Ice Plants have been commissioned. Port facilities at Teresa, Mus, Katchal in Nicobar District and a transshipment Port at Great Nicobar Islands is under consideration. Out of 9 vessels damaged by the tsunami, 4 vessels have been repaired and repair works of other 4 vessels are in progress. 50 damaged jetties have been restored and work on 2 jetties is in progress.
- 4,378 ha of land has been brought under the Cropping Programme, 947 wells/ponds, 6 check dams have been constructed. 550 Power tillers, 2,300 pump sets, 6,500 sets of Agri-Imp have been distributed to the farmers.
- The Government of India has approved modification in the relief package to livestock owners by allowing compensation to the beneficiaries at the rate of revised unit cost for animals. Similarly, Government of India has approved payment of cash compensation to tribal fishermen for replacement of country boats @Rs.47,000 per unit cost including advance of Rs.10,000 per unit already made. Out of the 51 school buildings damaged during Tsunami 2004, a total of 31 buildings have been reconstructed and made functional. The work on 20 buildings is under progress .
- As per condition mentioned in the revival package for small traders, only one loan could be waived off in respect of one person. However, it was

observed that some of the persons had taken multiple loans of small amounts which taken together are within the limit of Rs.2 lakh and this condition prevented them from getting any substantial relief. A proposal was considered for modification in the revival package for small traders and businessmen in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and it has been cleared on May 13, 2009.

LAKSHADWEEP

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

- The administration has been making efforts to augment/replace the existing old ships to provide better shipping services. A 700 passenger all weather ship, M.V. Kavaratti has been taken over on June 27, 2008 and put into service of the people of Lakshadweep



Former Union Minister of State for Home flagging of M.V. Kavaratti ship on June 27, 2008

on August 3, 2008. It is the 11th ship added in the last one year, which included three '50 passenger high speed crafts' constructed in Malaysia and pressed into service in January, 2008. The construction of 200 passenger landing barges is at different stages. With these vessels becoming operational, the present uncertainty and difficulties in embarkation and disembarkation, using smaller crafts, could be overcome and the people will have facility of safe landing from the bigger ships anchored in the open sea.

- Shipping Corporation of India has been requested to float and finalise tenders for acquisition of two more Landing Barges, as approved by the Government of India. Construction of 'eastern side jetties' at Agatti, Amini and Kavaratti are at different stages of completion and eastern side jetty constructed at Minicoy has become operational. The eastern jetty at Agatti was made temporarily functional in June, 2008 enabling disembarkation of passengers of M.V. Bharat Seema.
- Helicopter charter services by Pawan Hans Corporation has been approved to be continued for another five years. Proposal for acquisition of a second helicopter has been approved by the Government of India. The Kingfisher Airlines started their ATR flights from Cochin to Agatti from March, 2007.
- Since no surface water is available in Lakshadweep and underground water is highly saline, drinking water is a perpetual problem in Lakshadweep. With a view to solve this problem one Low Thermal Temperature

Desalination Plant functioning successfully at Kavaratti has to be replicated in other islands. Planning Commission has given in-principle approval for establishment of eight such LTTD Plants in phases. The UT Administration has also constructed 58 more Rain Water Harvesting structures.

CHANDIGARH

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

- A project for upgradation of water supply infrastructure with proper monitoring and automation with remote computerized surveillance system is being implemented. The system will provide benefits by way of saving in manpower, energy and reduction in water losses. Another project for conservation of drinking water by harvesting tertiary treated sewerage for irrigation of green spaces is also under progress. The completion of this project would save 10 MGD of drinking water.
- A Garbage Processing Unit has been commissioned under Public Private Partnership in the Union territory. The complete processing of garbage is being done in an environmentally approved enclosed infrastructure with the latest machinery and practices. The Bio-Methanation Plant at the slaughter house has been commissioned. The waste generated from the slaughter house is utilized for the production of

electricity, which is being used for running of the machinery at slaughter house.

- A 5 MGD capacity Sewerage Treatment Plant at B.R.D has been completed which will facilitate treatment of sewerage of the southern sectors.
- The second alternative route from Hallo Majra (Chandigarh) to Panchkula (Haryana) is being constructed to reduce the congestion on the Chandigarh-Kalka Highway. A second ISBT in Sector-43 has been commissioned with all modern facilities.
- The buildings of the Institute of Mentally Challenged Children in Sector-31, Vocational Training Centre in Sector-46 and Working Women Hostel are nearing completion. A Senior Citizen Home has been set up in Sector-43.
- Construction of building of State Judiciary Academy and new District Courts Complex in Sector-43 has been taken up.
- A Bed and Breakfast Scheme on the pattern of the scheme of Government of India scheme has been launched in Chandigarh to encourage tourists.

DAMAN & DIU

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

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

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

- The Government of India has approved the construction of a new bridge across the river Damanganga in the city of Daman at a cost of Rs.38.84 crore. The work started on September 20, 2006 and the bridge has been opened to the public in February 2009.
- Four laning of roads connecting (i) Kalaria Check post to Suruchi Hotel in Nani Daman and (ii) Bamanpuja Check Post to Dholar Char Rasta in Moti Daman in Daman District is in progress.
- Construction of a Sub-Station with capacity of 220/66 KV is in progress at Ringanwada Village of Daman District to improve power supply and to ensure stand by feeding arrangement in case of major break down on existing 220/66 KV Sub-Station at Magarwada, Daman. A new Sub-Station of 66 KV has been established at Ringanwada Village of Daman District during the year 2007-08. A new Sub-Station of 66/11 KV is in progress at Bhimpore Village of Daman District.
- A state-of-the-art Trauma Centre has been established in Govt. Hospital, Marwad, Nani Daman. Four new Sub-Centres, one in Municipal Area and one each at Kadaiya, Ghelwadfaila (Dabhel) and Kevdifalia under National Rural Health Mission have been set up in 2008 for expanding the outreach and to cater to the industrial workers' clusters and downtrodden.
- The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration has granted ownership of agricultural land to the tenants under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation.
- The Administration has collaborated with the Government of Gujarat to construct the Madhuban Dam on the river Damanganga which has benefited farmers in the territory and helped them to grow cash crops like sugarcane.
- There has been considerable emphasis in this predominantly tribal area (64% of the people are tribals) on improving educational facilities. The present enrolment, including that in private schools is above 63,000.
- Submersible bridge across river Sakartod joining Khanvel and Talavli village with the cost of Rs.2.47 crore is under execution and expected to be



Construction of bridge across rive Sakartod joining Khanvel and Talavali villages, Dadra & Nagar Haveli

completed shortly. This will connect Talavli village to the territory as well as provide access to Maharashtra. A project for providing interconnectivity to two unconnected villages of Gunsa and Bildhari is under execution. The renovation of bridge over the Damanganga River at Rakholi Village has been carried out during the current year.

- In Power Sector, the augmentation of 220/66 KV sub-station from 300 MVA to 350 MVA at Kharadpada has been completed. Augmentation of Transformer from 30 MVA to 60 MVA at Kharadpada has been taken up. One more 220/66 KV sub-station at Khadoli has been started. This will help in providing uninterrupted power supply to the Industries.
- A new water supply scheme for providing water to the far flung tribal areas have been started at Mandoni. The Scheme of augmentation of water supply scheme and underground sewerage scheme for Silvassa Municipal area have been approved by the Government of India and will be taken up soon.
- 201 posts of primary teachers and 356 posts of higher/higher secondary school teachers have been created in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The UT Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli has launched an ambitious programme of tele-education in all the schools. In the first phase during 2008-09, 65 schools have already started

imparting tele-education services.

- The UT Administration has also started tele-medicine wing in the Vinobha Bhave Civil Hospital which has been linked with Nanavati Hospital, Mumbai and 2,000 patients have taken



School of Nursing at Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli

advantage of this facility. A gynaecological ward with 16 beds has also been opened in this hospital. The hospital is proposed to be upgraded to make it a 300 bedded hospital. From the academic year 2008-09, a Nursing School with an intake capacity of 20 students has started functioning in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

- A scheme to transform Sindoni, one of the farthest and most backward village of Dadra and Nagar Haveli into a Model Village with 100% individual toilet facilities, safe drinking water and sanitation, all weather internal pucca roads, street lights, pucca houses, adequate number of primary education centres, Anganwadis, health sub-centres, community centre, employment through vocational courses and 100% literacy was launched in November, 2008. All

physical infrastructures are provided in the first phase. The scheme will become a sustainable model for development of rural areas and the UT administration is planning to replicate it in all 72 villages of Dadra & Nagar

implemented over a period of five years starting from 2006-07. Funds amounting to Rs.40.00 crore and Rs.166.96 crore were sanctioned to the UTs during 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively. During 2008-09, an amount of Rs.41.43 crore has been sanctioned to the UTs under the scheme. An amount of Rs.26.80 crore to A&N Islands and Rs.108.57 crore to Delhi Police was revalidated in 2008-09.



Medical Health Sub-Centre at Sindoni, Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Haveli. This will also become a model for Public Private Partnership (PPP) in upgrading the village and their sustainable development. Under PPP, a number of schemes have been launched. One of the major successes was Kisan Seva Kendra at Khutli, Khanvel where a petrol pump/diesel dispensing unit is provided by Indian Oil Corporation and run by the Village Panchayat.

Police Modernisation Scheme for the Union Territories

6.13 The Government of India has introduced a Police Modernisation Scheme for the UTs. This was introduced on the basis of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Scheme will focus on upgradation of infrastructural facilities, housing, buildings for police stations, mobility and equipment. The scheme has a total outlay of Rs.884 cores to be

namely, North-East, North-West, South-West, were added in 1988 increasing the number to nine. Two more districts namely Outer and South-East have been added recently on September 05, 2007 and October 01, 2008 respectively raising the total number of districts to 11. The sanctioned strength of the force has gone up to 77,257 which includes 5 I.R. Battalions.

6.15 The Government of India has sanctioned creation of 7,612 additional posts in Delhi Police for security arrangement for Commonwealth Games 2010 and strengthening of Delhi Police. 130 vehicles have also been sanctioned to increase the PCR bases in Delhi. 200 motorcycles at a cost of Rs.1.06 crore have also been sanctioned. Creation of 11 new Police Stations and two Districts of Delhi Police has also been sanctioned. For these two new Districts, 192 vehicles at a cost of Rs.4.45 crore have been sanctioned.

6.16 With a view to strengthening overall security arrangements by way of surveillance and monitoring in busy public areas and entry points into the city, the Delhi Police has in the first phase proposed to install

CCTVs in 58 market places and 27 border checkposts. The proposal has been approved by the Government and the work is to be executed, on a turnkey basis by the Electronic Corporation of India Limited *ECIL). The work on installation of the CCTV system at one market place and one border checkpost each on pilot basis has been commenced. The work in the remaining areas will be prioritized with a view to bringing in synergy with the security arrangements pertaining to Commonwealth Games, 2010.

6.17 Delhi Police lays great emphasis on fair recording of complaints. Surprise checks by Vigilance Department are being conducted to oversee the free registration. The overall incidence of crime showed a declining trend. The increasing trend of IPC crime has also been reversed during the period 1.4.2008 to 31.3.2009 with a decline by 11.37% cases in comparison to last year. Heinous crime had also declined by 15.25%. The decline has been primarily under the heads attempt to murder (32.21%), robbery (4.21%), riot (41.66%), kidnapping for ransom (25%) and rape (24.08%). The rate of solving cases has improved under the heads rape by 2.99%, dacoity by 10.57%, and robbery by 2.17%.

6.18 Keeping in view the propensity of the criminals from the adjoining states to extend their area of operation to Delhi by taking advantages of porous inter-State boundaries and growth in the number of the cases of kidnapping/abduction for ransom, an initiative was taken to organize Inter-State Co-ordination meetings for sharing criminal intelligence and terrorist hideouts. Since then, many meetings have been held between the representatives of Delhi, Haryana, UP, Rajasthan. Interstate co-ordination meetings were held on January 09, 2008, February 12, 2008 and August 05, 2008. A Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) is already in operation with a computer based linkage between the states of Haryana, UP, and Rajasthan with Delhi for exchange of information on crimes and criminals. Uttarakhand state has also been included in the ZIPNET.

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

- i) A new dimension to public participation was introduced in the efforts towards prevention of crime. In the “Eyes and Ears” scheme, rehriwalas, chowkidars, patriwalas, security guards, parking attendants, three wheeler/taxi drivers, bus drivers/conductors, porters, shopkeepers, property agents, second hand car dealers, landlords, members of RWA/MTA, cyber café owners, PCO owners, guest house owners, any other alert citizen etc. have been involved to provide information regarding suspicious activities of individuals and crimes. Besides, the above mentioned individuals, there are several other categories of citizens who are motivated to act as ‘eyes and ears’ of the police such as Nagrik Suraksha Samitis, washermen, barbers, cobblers, plumbers, key lock repairers., students, petrol pumps workers, doctors clinic and even doctors in slum/small areas, domestic help providers, domestic help, TV/fridge/computer mechanics, Mother – dairy booth operators, security and other staff of hotels/ guest houses/eatinghouses particularly dhabas. A new Toll Free No. 1090 has been activated on January 18, 2008 to enable public to share information. The identity of the person disclosing the information is kept confidential. A link has also been created on the website ‘www.delhipolice.nic.in’ to e-mail any information. 129 cases have so far been worked out due to information given under the above scheme.
- ii) Regular surveillance over the activities of desperate criminals and other active criminals, whether residing in the area

or operating in the area, is being done. Pickets have been deployed all over Delhi in order to keep a watch on any kind of suspicious movement of criminals. Regular checking of cars, scooters, motorcycles and other vehicles is being done where suspicious activities are noticed. Each Police Station has been directed to identify top criminals for proper surveillance as well as to keep watch on their movements.

- iii) Regular verification of servants and tenants is being done. An intensive servant verification was taken up on an unprecedented scale from May 12, 2008. As many as 8,93,228 houses have been visited and particulars of 40,576 servants have been obtained. Still a large number of servants have remained unverified for which verification efforts are under-way. Checking of guest houses, hotels etc. is organized on regular basis in order to check the activities, if any, of criminal elements.
- iv) A senior Citizen Cell has been formed under the direct supervision of Addl. Commissioner of Police, PHQ to look into the matter relating to the safety and security of the senior citizens. A special help line 1291 has been introduced to attend to the distress calls pertaining to the safety and security of senior citizens. Beat Constables and division officers have been directed to be in constant touch with senior citizens and other respectable persons in their areas.
- v) Policemen are being continually sensitized through workshops and training programmes for being sensitive towards the problems of senior citizens.

Multitasking of PCR Vans have been done by making them more responsive towards senior citizens for providing timely help in case of any mishap and rushing them to hospital if they need any medical help or to tow away their vehicle to the nearest work shop in case of a break down. They have been sensitized to get their domestic helps, drivers, chowkidars, tenants etc. verified. Several community policing programmes have been initiated and steps undertaken for taking care of senior citizens, bringing them closer to different sections of society and for instilling in them a sense of safety and security. This includes, Godhuli and Naman, Sparsh, Community Liaison Programme, Student Police Community Defence Programme, Abhaas, Akash & Alok and Angles for Old etc. Helpage India, Agewell Foundation, Help Foundation and other NGOs having experience in running programmes for the welfare of senior citizens have been contacted, consulted and actively associated in running projects for the all-round welfare of senior citizens

- vi) Various measures for safety of women have been taken up. These include operating a helpline 1091, creation of Police Station at Nanak Pura for cases pertaining to crime against women, posting of one lady constable to every PCR Van patrolling prominent colleges, conduct of gender sensitization programmes for policemen to improve response towards women victims, launching of PARIVARTAN scheme in the areas affected with women crimes by deploying women beat constables, organizing annual summer camps all over Delhi to impart training in self

defence, constitution of a round the clock Women Mobile Team to attend to urgent and distress/emergency calls from women. A Delhi University Area Security Committee has been set up in North Campus.

- vii) PCR Vans have been directed to assist in traffic management when they are not on any emergency call. Over 300 motor cycles are deployed for patrolling and catching traffic rule violators.

6.20 Modernization of Police has always remained a top priority area of Delhi Police planning for ensuring professional and effective policing in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. This has assumed special relevance in view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010, for which state of the art gadgets are being procured. The procurement process has already been set in motion. As part of this process, Delhi Police has inducted modern gadgets/equipments to upgrade overall functioning of the security network and latest weaponry. To improve coverage and reduce response time, additional PCR Gypsies have already been inducted in the PCR unit, under the Police Modernization Scheme. The Cyber Lab of Delhi Police is also being upgraded. Delhi Police has undertaken the project of installation of CCTV systems to cover all important markets and other strategic areas for up-gradation of the overall security systems in the city and also to monitor the movement of traffic and law and order situations in Delhi.

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

- A joint strategy has been formulated where PCR vans and traffic staff perform special patrolling and enforcement drive on major traffic corridors/road stretches in New Delhi, South and South West Distt. 50 Police Control Room vans have been multi-tasked to perform traffic duties as well.

- Plain clothed staff has been deployed in the blue line buses to travel from origin to destination and note down the traffic violations committed by them. This has resulted in education and enforcement of rules among erring drivers of the blue line buses. Plain clothed teams have also been deployed in private vehicles to trail the blue line buses to check their conduct and behaviour on the roads and also videograph the same. Deployment of decoy passengers on several bus routes is also done to note down visible traffic violations and subsequent prosecution by traffic officers. Proposals for cancellation of the driving licenses of drivers of blue line buses are also sent to STA.
- In order to discipline the bus commuters as well as to ensure that buses halt at the bus stops in the bus box, important bus stands have been selected for vigorous enforcement and education by deploying traffic police men and local police. It has brought about perceptible improvement at these bus stands.
- Nine (9) traffic patrols (24x7) have been introduced to check traffic violations.
- With an objective to curb road accidents and enforce traffic discipline on stretches of roads prone to over-speeding and drunken driving, the Delhi Traffic Police further strengthened special night checking-cum-patrolling scheme. To check rash and negligent driving, besides taking action under Motor Vehicle Act, action has also been initiated u/s 279 IPC.

- The Delhi Traffic Police introduced a scheme of Chase, Check and Challan against those indulging in traffic violations particularly over-speeding, lane jumping, red light jumping, riding without helmet, triple riding etc.
- In order to discipline pedestrians and prevent the incidence of jay-walking, the Delhi Traffic Police has started a special prosecution drive against pedestrians at six selected intersections in various parts of Delhi. This has resulted in better road discipline and safety among pedestrians.
- 50 model intersections have been identified where strict enforcement of traffic rules and regulations is carried out, regular announcement on road safety tips to general public through PA equipments and constant presence of traffic police personnel at these junctions is ensured.
- A Traffic Management Center has been established at Teen Murti Traffic Lines, Mother Teresa Crescent, New Delhi with a view to resolve traffic related problems and to coordinate with civic agencies. The objectives of the Traffic Management Center is to redress the complaints of general public regarding traffic, look into the suggestions received from general public regarding traffic management, coordinate with civic agencies i.e. MCD, PWD and NDMC and to adopt a synergistic approach for providing improved and better traffic management on the roads. A Traffic Helpline is working round the clock. A Creative Solution Module (CSM) has been created in the Traffic Unit. The objective of CSM is to study

traffic related issues and suggest solutions.

- Process for implementation of Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) before Commonwealth Games 2010, under which setting of Urban Traffic Control system for real time traffic management, video surveillance, installation of Variable Message Signs at important locations for the guidance of motorists and general public, installation of Red Speed Check Camera etc. has been initiated. For online monitoring of traffic situation, the high resolution digital IP Cameras shall be set up, which are remotely controlled, to capture the flow of traffic and abnormal incidents. Consultants have been appointed by Delhi Traffic Police to oversee the design and implementation of Intelligent Traffic Systems Project in Delhi before Commonwealth Games, 2010. A sum of Rs.6.73 crore has been released to the Consultants in 2008-09 as pre-investment activity.

Security of Delhi Metro

6.22 The Government of India has decided to hand over security of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) from Delhi Police to Central Industrial Security Force



Lady armed commando of CISF in alert position at Shastri Nagar metro station

(CISF). For this purpose, 1,633 posts were created in CISF and it took over the security of Delhi Metro on April 15, 2007. The strength of CISF has been increased to 3,040 by sanctioning creation of 1,407 additional posts. A proposal for provision of security-related equipment worth Rs. 31 crore, to be provided by DMRC to CISF, has also been approved.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES - 2010

6.23 In order to ensure effective security arrangements for the Commonwealth Game – 2010, New Delhi, an Empowered Security Committee (ESC) under the chairmanship of Union Home Secretary and another committee called the Commonwealth Games Security Review Committee (CWGSRC) under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (CS), in the Ministry of Home Affairs have been constituted in this Ministry to review the security arrangements for

Commonwealth Games 2010 on a regular basis. The ESC basically approves the security arrangements for Commonwealth Game - 2010. It is assisted by the CWGSRC, which may examine the details and ensure necessary follow-up action in this regard. It may also examine and recommend proposals for acquisition and deployment of specialized security equipment to the ESC for making adequate security arrangements for the Games. The Committee met frequently during the year to review and monitor the security arrangements for the Games, and took a number of important decisions, including decisions relating to installation of surveillance and other security related equipments and systems at various Commonwealth Games related venues. The Commonwealth Youth Games – 2008 have already been held successfully at Pune (Maharashtra) during October 12-18, 2008.

POLICE FORCES

CHAPTER VII

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

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

7.2 The Service is organized into 24 State cadres/Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for Union Government. In every cadre a 'Central Deputation Reserve' is built-in for sending the officers on deputations. The structure of each cadre is jointly reviewed by Government of India and the concerned State Government after every 5 years. In the year 2008, the strength and composition of the cadre of Andhra Pradesh, Assam- Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Kerala and Sikkim was reviewed and finalized. Necessary notification could also be issued in respect of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

7.3 The authorized strength of IPS Officers and their in-position status as on March 31, 2009 is tabulated below:-

State/Cadre	Authorized strength of officers	Officers in-position
Andhra Pradesh	226	194
AGMU	196	167
Assam-Meghalaya	153	136
Bihar	193	157
Chhattisgarh	81	78
Gujarat	161	143
Haryana	117	114
Himachal Pradesh	75	64
Jammu & Kashmir	135	116
Jharkhand	110	107
Karnataka	172	137
Kerala	139	121
Madhya Pradesh	231	218
Maharashtra	236	215
Manipur-Tripura	121	106
Nagaland	60	44
Orissa	159	101
Punjab	144	118
Rajasthan	184	158
Sikkim	32	32
Tamil Nadu	236	190
Uttarakhand	60	60
Uttar Pradesh	404	340
West Bengal	278	224
Total	3903	3340

7.4 The Government of India, in consultation with the concerned States, decides the number of vacancies to be filled in a particular year through regular recruitment and promotion. Considering the gap between the authorized strength of officers in various State Cadres and the officers actually in position, the level of intake into the service has been progressively increased, and was fixed at 130 in the year 2008. A Study has also been commissioned by the Ministry to study the issue in depth so that a detailed action plan for induction of IPS officers during the next decade could be worked out in view of the developments that have taken place in various cadres over the years, and the likely requirements in the coming years in the light of the emerging challenges for security and policing, both at the level of the States and the Central Para Military Forces/Central Police Organisations.

7.5 Appointments in the IPS of the Direct Recruits are made through the annual Civil Services Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). The State Police Service (SPS) officers are inducted into the IPS by promotion on the recommendation of a Selection Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Chairman/Member, UPSC and having representatives of Government of India and State Governments as members. After induction they continue working in their own States while the regular recruits are allocated to the different State cadres/joint cadres. The extant rule provide for inter cadre transfers in consultation with the State Governments. There are provisions even to change the cadre of the IPS officers from one to another on grounds like marriage etc.

7.6 The regular recruits before confirmation in the IPS undergo 15 weeks Foundational Course training at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussorie, 44 weeks basic/professional training at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVP NPA),

Hyderabad and 34 weeks Practical Training in States/Cadres they are allotted to, while the promoted officers undergo induction training of six weeks at SVP NPA, Hyderabad.

7.7 In order to upscale the abilities of officers to handle the emerging challenges like terrorism, white collar crimes, etc., a number of specialized trainings in fields related to policing are given in the Police Training Centres of excellence in India and abroad. Mandatory Mid-Career Training Programmes (MCTP) for the IPS is being introduced from 2009. These trainings will be organized in selected domestic and foreign institutions of repute in three phases to prepare the officers for assumption of higher roles of DIG, IG and ADG/DG. SVP NPA, Hyderabad would co-ordinate the organizing of MCTP for the IPS officers.

7.8 The IPS officers, during their career, have an option to serve on deputation with the Central Police Organizations after being empanelled at the levels of DIG, IG, ADG and DG at the Centre. These empanelments are processed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The officers empanelled up to the ADG level are posted in Central Police Organisations (CPOs) with the approval of the Competent Authority in the Ministry. For the DG level appointments to the Central Para-Military Forces (CPMFs), the panels nominating the candidates for consideration of Competent Authority are proposed by Committee on National Security and Central Police Personnel Welfare (CNS & CPPW). This Committee was constituted as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Shri Prakash Singh and Others Vs. Union of India & Others [WP(C) No.310 of 1996].

7.9 Besides the above-said MHA-specific deputations, the IPS officers can serve on deputation within the country and abroad at the levels of Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint

Secretary and equivalent posts with the other Ministries/Departments of the Central Government. In order to be considered for these postings, the officers are empanelled by the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) through this Ministry. The IPS officers can also serve as Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) on deputation with Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Central Staffing Scheme.

7.10 The matters related to the IPS officers' leave, provident fund, group insurance, vigilance status, review of performance for continuation in Service on attaining the age of 50/55 years, resignations, voluntary retirement, pension, grant of extension in Service and re-employment/commercial employment after retirement are dealt in this Ministry. The Annual Performance Appraisal Reports (PARs) are also handled in this Ministry. Executive Record (ER) Sheets of the IPS officers have been computerized. This is resulting in effective monitoring, timely processing of appointments, deputations and deployment of the officers.

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

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

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

7.13 The Academy also conducts courses for officers of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Revenue Service (IRS), Indian Audit and Accounts Service (IA&AS), Indian Forest Service (IFS) and also the officers of the Judicial Probation and Prison departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and Insurance Companies, etc. In addition the Academy has also been training foreign police personnel from other countries, including Maldives, Mauritius, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Palestine, etc.

7.14 SVP NPA celebrated their Diamond Jubilee year in 2008. As a part of Diamond Jubilee Year Celebration, SVP NPA undertook a number of activities like holding a seminar of heads of police training institutes of SAARC countries, releasing commemoration postage stamp, etc. A documentary film on SVP NPA was also made and telecast on Doordarshan. Mid Career Training Programme for IPS Officers is being introduced from this year and NPA would conduct part of the course apart from coordinating the matter on behalf of this Ministry. The NPA has also introduced a number of new courses, during the year, particularly relating to tactics concerning jungle warfare and special urban situations for young IPS officers keeping in view the emerging security challenges.

NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY, UMSAW, SHILLONG

7.15 The North Eastern Police Academy

(NEPA) was first established as Regional Police Training College in 1977 at Barapani near Shillong, to cater to the Police Training requirements of the North-Eastern (NE) States. It was later renamed as 'North Eastern Police Academy' in 1980. After creation of the Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), NEPA was placed under that Department. With effect from April 1, 2007, NEPA was transferred to this Ministry.

7.16 NEPA conducts both induction and in-service courses for the Police Personnel of NE States at various levels. It also conducts several workshops/seminars, etc. on police related topics.

7.17 Consequent upon the transfer of NEPA to this Ministry, it has been decided to upgrade NEPA to a 'State-of-the-Art institute' catering to the training needs of NE States while also working as a repository of information related to North-East specific issues on policing and internal security.

7.18 A plan with an outlay of Rs.49.50 crore under the 11th Plan was approved for the upgradation and strengthening of NEPA. Consequently infrastructure is being upgraded by way of taking up several construction activities and providing necessary equipments there. The post of the Director, NEPA has been up-graded to the rank of IG from the existing rank of DIG.

CENTRAL POLICE FORCES (CPFs)

7.19 There are seven CPFs under the Ministry of Home Affairs, namely Assam Rifles (AR), Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), National Security Guard (NSG) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). AR, BSF,

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

ASSAM RIFLES (AR)

7.20 Known as 'Friends of the Hill People', Assam Rifles, raised initially as 'Cachar Levy' in 1835, is the oldest Police Force in the country with headquarters at Shillong. It has 2 Inspectorate General Headquarters, 9 Sector Headquarters, 46 Battalions (Bns.), 1 Training Centre and School, 3 Maintenance Groups, 3 Workshops, 1 Construction and Maintenance Company and a few Ancillary



Former Union Home Minister inspecting the Guard of Honour during his visit to HQ DGAR in May, 2008

Units. The Force has dual role of maintaining internal security in the States in the North Eastern Region and guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border. The Force works under the operational control of

the Army. During the year, action to review, rationalize and strengthen the border guarding arrangements on the Indo-Myanmar border has been initiated.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF)

7.21 BSF was raised in 1965, with a strength of 25 Battalions (Bns.) and 3 Companies (Coys.) to do away with multiplicity of State forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighbouring countries. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date, it has 157 Bns. with 7 Coys. each, 5 major training institutions, 9 subsidiary training centres, 4 minor training institutions, 2 basic training centres and 1 recruit training centre. The Force headquarter is in Delhi. Its field formations include 2 Special Directorates General, i.e. Spl. DG (East) and Spl. DG (West), 10 Frontiers and 39 Sector headquarters, Water Wing and Air Wing. Its operational responsibility is spread over 6,385 km. of international border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. BSF is also deployed on Line of Control (LOC) in J&K under operational control of the Army.

7.22 The Government has sanctioned the raising of 29 more Bns. of the BSF on 7 coys. pattern for further strengthening the deployment on the Indo-Bangladesh border and also to ensure regular training, and rest and recuperation of the personnel. 3 more frontier headquarters and 7 more sector headquarters are also to be created for operational command and control of the additional battalions.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)

7.23 Raised in the year 1969, CISF is providing security cover to 280 PSUs including 57 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 79 establishments. Some of the important installations are space and atomic energy establishments, ports, airports, coal mines, steel plants, thermal and hydel power plants, oil and

petrochemicals installations, heavy industries, defence establishments, security presses, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, museums and historical monuments including Taj Mahal and Red Fort. Recently, the ceiling on the strength of CISF has been raised from 1,10,000 to 1,45,000 with a provision for review in 2011.

7.24 The specialised task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines plane to Kandhar. The Force has so far taken over security of all major airports in the country which includes international airports of Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata. Besides, it has taken over security of 49 Government buildings, which includes North Block, part of South Block and CGO Complex at Delhi. CISF provides technical consultancy services relating to security and fire protection to industries in Public and private sectors. The CISF Act was amended to enable the Force to provide security, on payment basis, to private/joint venture industrial undertakings which are vital for the security and economy of the country. In 2008 a Formed Police Unit (FPU) of CISF was deployed in UN Peace Keeping Mission in Haiti.

CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF)

7.25 Initially raised as the Crown Representative Police on July 27, 1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has achieved remarkable growth in strength and capabilities. It has an approved strength of 203 Bns. [183 Executive Bns., 2 Disaster Management Bns., 2 Mahila Bns., 10 RAF Bns., 5 Signal Bns., 2 Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) Bns. (under raising) and 1 Special Duty Group], 37 Group Centres, 14 Training Institutions, four 100 bedded Hospitals, seventeen 50 bedded Composite Hospital, 7 Arms Workshops and 2 Central Weapon Stores. The Force has 3 Commands under a Special DG, 17 Sectors headed



SI (Manila) K.H. Tombi Devi receiving Arjun Award from the President of India

by IsG and 47 Ranges, besides Force Hqrs/ Directorate General. The Force is at present handling a wide range of duties covering law and order and counter insurgency, anti-militancy and anti-terrorism operations. The Force plays a key role in assisting States in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. It plays an important role in peaceful conduct of election in States/at the Centre. The Force also has ladies contingents organised into two Mahila Bns.

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

7.27 Under a planned Computerization policy for automation of the functions of the Force, CRPF has established an intranet named "SELO" connecting 114 offices, including 5 Training Laboratories, situated at 65 physical locations across the country.

Rapid Action Force (RAF)

7.28 In 1992, 10 Bns. of CRPF were re-organised 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.

Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA)

7.29 In 2008 the Government approved the raising of 10 Bns. of a specialized Force named CoBRA in the CRPF over a period of three years, including two in 2008-09. The CoBRA Bns. will be trained and equipped for commando and guerilla/jungle warfare type of short and intelligence based quick operations, and are proposed to be located mainly in area affected by Left Wing Extremism. Like RAF, these Bns. will be organized on unattached pattern under the supervision of an Inspector General. To facilitate the Force to take spot decisions, an officer of the rank of Assistant Commandant has been provided at Team level and an officer of the rank Deputy Commandant has been provided at the Coy level.

To provide training to the personnel of the CoBRA Bns. as well as commando Coys of State Governments, the existing four Jungle/Guerilla Warfare Schools at Silchar (Assam), Hazaribagh (Jharkhand), Sapri (Himachal Pradesh) and Gwaldham (Uttarakhand) are also being upgraded.

INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE FORCE (ITBP)

7.30 ITBP was raised with 4 Service Bns. in the wake of India-China conflict in 1962. At present, it has 45 Service Bns. assisted by 4 Specialised Bns. It is deployed from the north-western extremity of the Indo-China Border up to the tri-junction of India, China and Myanmar covering 3,488 km. of mountainous terrains. The deployment of ITBP involves Border Out Posts (BOPs) in the most inhospitable terrain. Nearly two thirds of the BOPs are not connected by road and

many of them are air-maintained. ITBP has 5 Frontiers headed by IsG, 11 sector headquarters headed by DIsg besides 3 training centres, including a mountaineering and skiing institute at Auli.

7.31 In view of the continuous deployment of ITBP personnel in high altitude areas, the Government of India sanctioned 02 Zones, 06 Sector Hqrs and 20 new Bns. to be raised in three financial years (2006-07 to 2008-09) for enabling rotation of troops from high altitude to plain areas and exposure of ITBP personnel to live action in internal security duties. Out of these, 02 Frontier Hqrs, 06 Sector Hqrs and 13 Bns. were raised till 2007-08 and are functioning at different locations. The remaining 07 Bns. have been raised during 2008-09 and the personnel are undergoing training. ITBP is also raising 5 Mahila Coys for deployment at border check posts etc.



Prime Minister interacting with Himovoers of ITBP during his visit to 9th Bn. Lohitpur, Arunachal Pradesh

7.32 ITBP has been designated as the First Responder in the Himalayas for Disaster Management operations and two Bns. have been earmarked for the National Disaster Response Force. A national level training institute in this regard has been established at the Basic Training Centre, Bhanu. ITBP Teams of Disaster Management were deployed during the recent Kosi flood in the district of Madhepura, Supaul, Purnia and Saharsa and they rescued thousands of villagers from the flooded areas.



ITBP Disaster Management Team in action at Madhepura, Bihar during Kosi Flood

7.33 ITBP personnel have been deployed in Afghanistan as well to provide security to the Indian Embassy and the Indian personnel working on certain projects in that country. ITBP plays an important role in organising the annual Kailash Mansarovar Yatra.

NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

7.34 The NSG was set up in 1984. 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 for specialized and high risk counter hijacking and counter terrorist operations. The NSG Commandos are also assigned the task of providing security to VIPs.

7.35 NSG has conducted a number of important operations in the past including the operation at Akshardham Temple, Ahmedabad and at Hotel Taj, Hotel Oberai-Trident and Nariman House in Mumbai during the terrorist attack from November 26-29, 2008. NSG has been deployed to provide security cover during important events like Republic Day, Parliament Sessions, Independence Day and visits of VVIPs and during national important seminars, conferences, etc. NSG personnel have rendered assistance on several occasions in bomb disposal which saved many innocent lives. The NSG personnel also perform duties as Sky Marshals as well. 51 Women/Mahila personnel have been inducted in NSG as commandos/medical staff etc.

7.36 Notifications were issued during the year under the Aircraft Act, 1984, empowering certain officers of Central Government not below the rank of Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Civil Aviation or Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Director General NSG or any other member of NSG not below the rank of IG, to requisition aircraft to enable quick movement of NSG Teams during an emergency. Towards this end, voluntary agreements have also been entered into between NSG and scheduled airlines operators registered under DGCA on February 11, 2009.

7.37 In the wake of the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November, 2008, it has also been decided to establish 4 NSG Operational Hubs (each having around 250 personnel) at Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai, and two Regional Centres at Hyderabad and Kolkata. Land

for the 4 Hubs has been obtained and they will be operationalised by July, 2009. Action for identifying land for the Regional Centres is underway. The setting up of the NSG Hubs and Regional Centres will involve an expansion of the Force by 11,985 personnel.

7.38 NSG maintains the National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) at its main Centre at Manesar, Gurgaon, which is one of the six such centres in the world. This centre conducts Post-Blast Studies in various parts of the country, mostly on the request from the State authorities. It also maintains a data bank on explosives and incidents of explosions, for use by the Defence and Police Forces. The centre regularly interacts with other Bomb Data Centres of the world. The NBDC organizes an international seminar every year and publishes a professional journal “Bombshell” on explosion-related subjects.

SASHASTRA SEEMA BAL (SSB)

7.39 The Special Service Bureau (SSB) was set up in early 1963 in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build up the morale and capability in the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the border. It became a border guarding force in 2001 under the Ministry of Home Affairs and was rechristened ‘Sashastra Seema Bal’ with an amended charter. It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders.

7.40 The Force has 41 Bns. on 7 coys. pattern with 3 Frontier and 8 Sector hqrs. SSB is now functioning in 7 Border States covering a stretch of 1,751 km. of the International Border in 20 districts along Indo-Nepal Border and about 120 km. along the Indo-Bhutan border. SSB Bns. has also been deployed for election duties and on internal security duties in naxal affected areas. SSB has a strong Civic Action Programme under which



Free medical camp organized by SSB Medical Team

the Force provides medical aid and medicines, implements veterinary aid programmes, organizes social awareness campaigns, vocational training, youth awareness activities and community infrastructure development.

RECRUITMENT SCHEME OF CONSTABLES IN CENTRAL POLICE FORCES

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

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

States, and naxal-affected areas. The districts/areas affected by militancy are notified by Government from time to time.

- In Forces other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy-affected areas i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States and naxal affected areas, as notified from time to time.

Air Support to CPFs

7.42 The Air Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence on May 1, 1969 to provide air support to CPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of BOPs located at high altitude and inaccessible areas, conveyance of contingents for operational purposes and air courier service of CPFs personnel. It consists of two wings i.e. fixed wing and Rotary wing. Both these wings have been expanded in the last few years and further expansion is now underway.

7.43 Action for procurement of 3 fixed wing aircraft through the Ministry of Defence was initiated during the year. In addition, it has been decided to procure 8 Dhruv helicopters from Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) and orders for the same have been placed. Four helicopters will be supplied by April, 2009 and, after 4 months training will become available for operational use. The remaining 4 helicopters will be supplied during 2010-11.

MODERNIZATION OF CPFs

7.44 In order to meet the challenges posed by militancy, insurgency and terrorist activities in various parts of the country, the Government had approved a 5 year plan (2002-07) for modernization of 6 CPFs viz. Assam Rifles, BSF, CRPF, CISF, ITBP and NSG with an outlay of Rs.3,740.71 crore. The period of implementation of the Scheme was later extended by 3 years i.e. upto 2009-10. An amount of Rs. 2462 crore has been spent under the Scheme till March 31, 2009.

7.45 The Government had separately approved a modernization plan for the SSB involving an expenditure of Rs.444.33 crore over a period of 3 years starting from 2005-06. As in the case of other CPFs, period of implementation has been extended till March 31, 2010. An amount of Rs. 250 crore has been spent till March 31, 2009.

7.46 The provisions made under the Scheme for modernization of the CPFs are in addition to the normal provisions being made for weaponry, equipment, communications, mobility, clothing, tentage, etc. in the normal budget.

Expenditure on CPFs

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

Actual Expenditure on CPFs during the period from 1999-2000 to 2008-09								
(Rupees in crore)								
YEAR	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
1999-2000	584.81	2021.72	740.54	1528.72	394.59	89.16	317.51	5677.05
2000-2001	635.32	2157.78	802.30	1653.25	416.06	90.34	322.28	6077.33

2001-2002	776.25	2399.02	860.55	1894.42	417.08	82.79	327.03	6757.14
2002-2003	711.20	2668.41	936.65	961.13	470.25	95.90	325.77	6169.31
2003-2004	929.15	2970.24	982.19	2087.78	468.32	113.81	315.92	7867.41
2004-2005	1005.64	2635.76	1061.24	2516.96	552.72	128.00	381.84	8282.16
2005-2006	1314.17	3560.45	1134.07	3228.03	576.25	140.28	581.97	10535.22
2006-2007	1478.29	3398.85	1225.59	3642.40	707.99	151.19	779.92	11384.23
2007-2008	1541.81	3879.00	1376.23	3911.69	1000.73	163.90	943.70	12817.06

Training of Police Personnel

7.48 The Government of India attaches great importance to police training. Apart from the SVP NPA, Hyderabad, there are number of training institutes of the CPFs, designated as Centres of Excellence, which impart training in specialized skills, not only to the personnel of the CPFs, but also to personnel from the State Police Forces.

7.49 The police personnel of States/UTs/CPOs are also sent abroad for training to acquaint themselves with modern techniques of crime prevention, detection, investigation, anti-terrorism combats, etc. These courses have been organized in countries like Japan, Singapore, USA, Italy, etc. With the help of the officers receiving training abroad, courses are being replicated in India to have a multiplier effect.

7.50 The Cabinet has approved “in-principle” the establishment of a National Police University (NPU) dedicated to research and dissemination of knowledge through education in police related subjects in a comprehensive manner. Detailed Project Report for the University has been prepared by Educational Consultants of India Limited which is under consideration in this Ministry.

Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) Schools

7.51 With a view to provide training to police personnel on tackling the menace of left wing

extremism/terrorism, the Government has decided to set up Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) temporary schools, to begin with, in the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Orissa. Twenty such schools would be set up under a centrally sponsored scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.52.40 crore. An amount of Rs.12 Crore has been sanctioned in 2008-09 to five States for setting up eight such schools.

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO CPFs

Pension and allowances

7.52 Following the introduction of the New Pension Scheme with effect from 2004, a variety of benefits, particularly those relating to extraordinary pension, etc., in the event of death and disability in action, etc., had become unavailable to the personnel of the CPFs. The matter was considered and a decision has been taken to restore these benefits. A decision has also been taken to provide Risk and Hardship Allowances to personnel of the CPFs deployed in the border areas, and in internal security duties in different theatres, in line with allowances admissible to army personnel deployed on similar duties.

Welfare and Rehabilitation Board

7.53 The CPFs personnel are rendering valuable service in maintenance of internal security and guarding of international borders. Sometimes, while being a part of anti terrorist/naxal combats or some other internal security operations they either lose their limbs or perform supreme sacrifice of their lives. Considering these hard realities, CPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes. Under these Schemes, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created. In addition to that the Government sanctions substantial funds for the welfare of Force personnel and grants ex-gratia and family pension to the next of kin (NoK). A Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) has also been established to provide an institutionalized mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CPFs personnel. The task of the WARB initially is to lend an immediate helping hand to the dependents of the personnel dying in harness and those disabled by extending help to resolve personal problems relating to children's education, land/property's issues, serious medical problems, etc.

Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS)

7.54 A Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) has been launched by the Government based on market model and envisages own regional depot in remote areas, to provide a wide range of consumer goods to personnel of the forces including ex-personnel and their families at convenient locations on least possible rates without compromising on quality. As on date, 111 Master Canteen and 829 unit canteen are functioning. Efforts are being made to persuade the States to grant VAT exemption to the CPFCS as has been done for the Army Canteens.

Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

7.55 The CPMF personnel while performing

their extremely tough and peculiar duties stay away from their families for years and are not in a position to fulfill their family commitments. Their children get deprived of requisite paternal support. Considering this, Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme has been introduced to encourage higher technical and professional education for the wards and widows of in-service and ex-CPMF personnel. Under this Scheme, the scholarships for pursuing education in the field of Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, etc. are being awarded. An amount of Rs.19.23 lakh has been sent to WARB for distribution of scholarship to eligible (118) candidates.

7.56 In another scheme the wards of CPMF personnel are nominated for admissions to the medical/dental colleges in the State against the seats allocated for the purpose to this Ministry by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Prevention of HIV/AIDS

7.57 CPMF personnel are generally performing their duties in a difficult environment. While guarding the borders, they have to be posted at the highest altitudes and have to face hostile conditions while combating naxals and terrorists. To meet all these challenges, the CPMF personnel have to be highly mentally alert and physically fit. In order to ensure the fitness of physical and mental health of the CPMF personnel and for prevention of stress, the Government of India has organized courses of Vyakti Vikas Kendra, Art of Living and Yoga camps. For prevention of epidemic like HIV/AIDS amongst the Force personnel, several educational and awareness generating steps have been taken. The State police is also being involved in implementation of strategy for containing the disease within the uniformed services. The State nodal officers for the purpose have been appointed and in order to sensitize them towards AIDS control

with the support of NGOs and the State authorities, four regional level conferences have been organized.

Women in Police Services

7.58 A number of steps like re-orienting the training programmes to include topics like gender sensitization, combat training; re-orientation of syllabi; assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the woman police officers into the mainstream of policing. In order to check crime against women, a conscious decision has been taken to increase the representation of women both in States Police Forces as well as in CPFs. States have also been requested to take steps such as increased maternity leave, to facilitate environment more compatible to women police personnel.

7.59 During the period SSB has recruited 763 female Constable (GD) and 11 female recruited against Sports quota. Similarly BSF has recruited 642 female constables (GD) and 03 Sub Inspectors (GD) during the said period. One course on “Self Development and Conflict Management” exclusively for women Police officers of the rank

of ASI to Dy. SP has been organized by the BPR&D. Project reports on “Status appraisal of judicial pronouncement regarding women Prisoners and their accompanying children”, “Induction of women in CPFs - their impact on the Force” and the early retirement scheme, “International study on crimes against women and death of women in custody” have been completed by BPR&D. BPR&D also organised 3rd Conference on “Women in Police” on March 7-9, 2009 in association with Haryana Police.

Deployment of Central Police Forces (CPF)

7.60 CPMFs are made available in aid of the State Governments and Union territories to maintain public order. These Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the country. They have also assisted in smooth conduct of free, fair and peaceful Assembly Elections as well as Bye-Elections in the country.

7.61 During the year 2008-09, the CPMFs continued to assist the States of J&K, North Eastern States and Naxal affected States in combating terrorism and militancy. A large number of CPMFs were mobilized and deployed for Assembly Elections in Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mizoram, Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir. During the year CPMFs were also mobilized and deployed for Election duties in various States in the country for Bye-Elections. CPMFs/



SSB women recruits undergoing weapon class at Training Centre Shamshi in Himachal Pradesh

RAF were also deployed in the States for maintaining peace and communal harmony , specially in the States of Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa and Karnataka during communal disturbances in these States during the year.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions (IRBs) in States

7.62 With a view to strengthening the capabilities of the States, and reducing their dependence upon CPFs to deal with various types of Law and Order and internal security situations, a Scheme of raising India Reserve Battalions in the States was introduced in the early 1970s. The Scheme provides for assistance to the States by way of Raising cost, including one year's salary, and some element of Infrastructure/Capital Cost. The objective, apart from creating a well trained armed Police force in the States, is also that, in the event of requirements elsewhere, IRBs could be deployed outside the State also. Considering the response of the States in terms of actual raising of sanctioned battalions, the level of financial assistance has been progressively stepped up. Presently, 75% of the standard Raising cost of Rs.17 crore and assistance for Infrastructure and Capital costs with a ceiling of Rs.15 crore is being provided to the State Governments for raising IRBs. So far, 145 IRBs had been sanctioned, including 60 in the last 5 years, and 102 battalions have been raised. The progress of raising is being closely monitored.

7.63 The Government has also approved the provision of additional assistance @ Rs.3 crores per Coy for raising 2 Coys in each IRB sanctioned (and yet to be raised) after 2007-08 as Commando

Coys. This is aimed to enable the States to raise forces equipped with specialized skills and equipment to deal with various types of challenges posed by extremists and terrorists, etc.

Global Peace-Keeping

7.64 This Ministry is also cooperating internationally by contributing in the UN efforts for global peacekeeping. Officers at various levels are sent on secondment whenever asked by the UN and regular deployments of Formed Police Units too are made on request. During the period from April, 2008 to March, 2009, total 153 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs and CPFs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in Kosovo, Sudan, Timor, Liberia and Cyprus. The following Formed Police Units (FPUs) are presently deployed with UN Peace Keeping Missions:-

- One each from BSF & ITBP at Congo
- One Female FPU from CRPF at Liberia
- One FPU from CISF at Haiti
- One additional FPU from CRPF is being deployed at Liberia

Awards and Medals

7.65 During the year 2008-2009* in recognition to the Service rendered by the police personnel and to boost the morale of the Forces following Gallantry/Service Medals were awarded:

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT/ Organisation/ Ministry	PPM	PM	PPMG	PMG
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	45	-	35
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	-	-
3	Assam	1	12	-	24
4	Bihar	3	5	-	10
5	Chhattisgarh	2	10	-	6

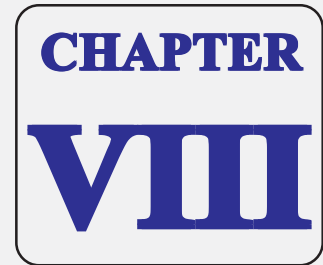
6	Delhi	6	23	2	3
7	Goa	1	2	-	-
8	Gujarat	3	20	-	1
9	Haryana	3	15	-	3
10	Jharkhand	2	20	-	3
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	3	-	-
12	Jammu & Kashmir	2	24	1	22
13	Karnataka	6	31	-	1
14	Kerala	3	19	-	-
15	Madhya Pradesh	5	31	-	8
16	Maharashtra	6	66	12	22
17	Manipur	1	7	-	32
18	Meghalaya	-	2	-	-
19	Mizoram	1	4	-	-
20	Nagaland	1	1	-	1
21	Orissa	3	15	-	5
22	Punjab	2	29	-	-
23	Rajasthan	2	26	-	-
24	Sikkim	1	4	-	-
25	Tamilnadu	3	25	-	1
26	Tripura	-	05	-	03
27	Uttar Pradesh	5	69	-	18
28	Uttarakhand	-	08	-	-
29	West Bengal	5	37	-	-
30	UTs				
	a) A & N Islands	1	2	-	1
	b) Chandigarh	-	1	-	-
	c) Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
	d) Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
	e) Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
	f) Pondicherry	-	2	-	-
31.	CPO's				
	a) ASSAM RIFLES	-	22	-	11
	b) BSF	8	84	1	14
	c) CISF	4	36	-	-
	d) CRPF	9	100	4	39
	e) ITBP	5	15	-	-
	f) SSB	2	19	-	-
	h) CBI	7	24		
	I) NSG		6		
32	Cabinet Sectt.				
	a) SPG	3	9	-	-
33	M/o Home Affairs.	14	40		
	a) N.E.PA.	-	-	-	-
	b) BPR&D	-	3	-	-
	c) D.C.P.W.	-	2	-	-

d)	N.C.R.B.	-	2	-	-
e)	N.C.B		2		
f)	N.H.R.C.		2		
g)	N.I.C.F.S	-	-	-	-
h)	SVPNPA	-	5	-	-
	Rajya Sabha Sectt.		1		
34	M/o Petrtoleum			1	
35	M/o Civil Aviation	1	2	-	-
36	Steel Authority of India (SAIL)	1			
37	M/o Railways	3	20	1	1
	Total	136	960	21	264

PPM	:	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service
PM	:	Police Medal for Meritorious Service
PPMG	:	President's Police Medal for Gallantry.
PMG	:	Police Medal for Gallantry

*** The above figures pertain to Independence Day 2008 and Republic Day 2009.**

OTHER POLICE ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS



BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

8.1 The Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) was set up in 1970 to identify the needs and problems of the police in the country, undertake research projects and studies, and suggest modalities to overcome problems and challenges and meet the needs and requirements of the police. It was also mandated to keep abreast of the latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad, with a view to promoting the use of appropriate technology in police work. Over the years, the BPR&D has also been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the training needs and quality of training in the States and Central Police Organisations, and providing assistance for the same, as also assisting the States in modernization of the State Police Forces and Correctional Administration. In the process, the BPR&D has also been tasked to assist the Ministry of Home Affairs and the CPFs, etc., in the development of Standards, Quality Requirements (QRs), etc., with respect to various types of equipments and items pertaining to infrastructure. More recently, the BPR&D has also been entrusted with the responsibility of anchoring and coordinating the work of the National Police Mission (refer paras 11.26 to 11.30).

8.2 Despite the significant growth and expansion in the functions and responsibilities of the BPR&D over the years and the growing

complexities and challenges that confront the police, calling for the building up of the corresponding capabilities, there has not been commensurate growth in the resources, both human and financial, as also infrastructure support, for the activities of the BPR&D. Keeping this in view, for the first time, the BPR&D has been brought out under the Plan, and an outlay of Rs. 150 crores has been provided during the 11th Five Year Plan. Some of the schemes proposed to be taken up during the 11th Plan are indicated in the subsequent paragraphs.

Central Academy for Police Training

8.3 It has been decided to establish a Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT) at Bhopal as a Centre of Excellence for Training of Police trainers, across the country, as also to provide training for direct recruit Deputy Superintendents of Police and in-service and specialized training to State Police officers. An outlay of Rs.47.14 crore has been approved for setting up of the Academy (first Phase). 400 acres of land has been obtained free of cost for the CAPT from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, and work on setting up of the Academy will commence during 2009-10.

Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS)

8.4 Presently three Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS) are functioning under the aegis

of the BPR&D in Chandigarh, Hyderabad and Kolkata. It has been decided to establish two more CDTS during the 11th Plan and these are tentatively proposed to be established at Ahmedabad, Gujarat and Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 crores each. Action is underway for identification/procurement of land and work on the above CDTS is expected to commence on 2009-10.

Other Schemes

8.5 In addition to the above, the BPR&D will review and identify the gaps between the needs and requirements of police training and the actual position, and conduct various programmes by way of 'Training Interventions' for bridging the gaps. In addition, an outlay of Rs. 10 crore has been provided for undertaking research and development programmes in the areas of Police and Correctional Administration.

8.6 The BPR&D has so far been operating out of a limited hired space. With the expansion in its activities, approval has also been given for setting up the BPR&D headquarters in Delhi for which land has been obtained and the work is likely to commence in 2009-10. In addition, a comprehensive proposal for restructuring and strengthening of the BPR&D, including setting up of the National Police Mission Directorate, and establishment of a Technology Development Wing within the BPR&D, is proposed for which the necessary proposals have been drawn up and are likely to be approved shortly.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

AN ISO 9001: 2000 Organisation

8.7 The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was set up in 1986 to function as a clearing house of information on crime and criminals so as to assist the investigators and others by linking crime to the perpetrators, by collection and

processing of crime statistics and finger prints, as also through coordination, guidance and assistance to the State Crime Record Bureaux and training to police officers. NCRB endeavours to empower the Indian Police with Information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to enable them to effectively and efficiently enforce the law & improve public service delivery. This is achieved through coordination with Police Forces at national and international levels, upgradation of crime analysis technology and developing IT capability and IT enabled solutions.

NATIONAL PROJECTS

Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS)

8.8 This system has been upgraded to CCIS Multi-Lingual web-enabled (CCIS MLe) in the year 2005 with facility for 5 regional languages i.e. Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil, Kannada and Gurmukhi, besides English and Hindi. Feature of crime analysis through data warehousing has also been added. The application has been web-enabled so that the field level investigating and supervisory officers can access the CCIS MLe database at National and State Levels through internet; anywhere - anytime. NCRB has been conducting workshops and imparting training to senior and field-level police officers at the States and District Headquarter levels on their request. Continuous efforts are being made to update the CCIS MLe database. Union Home Secretary has written to all State Governments to capture complete data for the last 5 years. This aspect is also being stressed in the meetings being held with the States in connection with Police Modernisation and Monitoring Committee Meetings. All these efforts have yielded results and database size has increased from 3,44,58,499 records to 3,71,25,832 as on March, 2009.

Public Service Delivery System

8.9 NCRB has also developed some systems with a view to provide public services in the field

of coordination of stolen and recovered properties, missing, kidnapped and arrested persons, etc. on the basis of available crime data from the States.

8.10 Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS) is designed for coordination of stolen and recovered motor vehicles as well as inquiries relating to them. It is also being used by the public to ascertain the status of a used vehicle before entering into any transaction whether it is stolen or otherwise. Total 33 counters across the country (including one at the NCRB Headquarters) have been opened to provide service to the general public. Inquiries can also be made through NCRB website, facilitating access to MVCS. Inquiries are being processed at NCRB counter and 5,000 queries received from the Police/Government Departments/Insurance Companies are also being replied through the system.

8.11 Fire-arm Coordination System provides information both to the police and public relating to lost, stolen and recovered firearms. **Wanted-Arrested (Talash) System** has also been designed for matching of missing, kidnapped, wanted, traced, arrested, unidentified persons and dead bodies. The System is operational at NCRB Headquarters and queries, mainly from Police, are being processed. The data has also been uploaded on NCRB website for viewing.

8.12 Counterfeit Currency Information Management System (CCIMS) maintains data relating to Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN). Counterfeit Currency recovered by the Reserve Bank of India throughout the country and those seized by the State Police are maintained on parameters like Denomination, Series and Number, etc. in a database. There is a provision in the application software for recording the details of accused as and when reported by the Police. The figures of FICN recovered and seized for the period from April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009, as reported by the agencies till date, is as follows:

	Total Notes	Total Value (in Rs.)
Recovered	3,38,020	13,44,65,842
Seized	1,43,656	5,18,57,590

Portrait Building System

8.13 Window - based Portrait Building System has been made available up to district level in all States and UTs. This system helps in preparing portraits of suspected criminals on the basis of information provided by the eye-witnesses. Total 3,079 portraits in 1,869 cases have been prepared by NCRB till March 31, 2009 by using this software. The software Colour Portrait Building System (CPBS') is being developed by Dharmsinh Desai University (DDU), Nadiad, Gujarat.

Monitoring Committee

8.14 NCRB organizes regular Monitoring Committee Meetings (MCMs) in order to monitor the performance and discuss issues relating to various National Projects such as Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS) and other applications being implemented and maintained by NCRB. During these meetings, views of various police organisations and States/UTs are shared and follow-up actions are being taken.

Training

8.15 NCRB is running a number of specialized courses on Information Technology and Fingerprint Science for Indian and Foreign Police officers. NCRB also assists the State Police Computer Training Centres (PCTCs) in an effort to prepare an enabling I.T. environment and computer trained personnel right down to Police Station level. The table below gives the number of Courses run and persons trained at NCRB and State PCTCs during 2008 (April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009) :

	AT NCRB	AT PCTCs	Total
No. of Programmes conducted	21	35	56
No. of Officers Attended	458	943	1401

8.16 Every year from January to March, NCRB also conducts two prestigious training programmes for police officers from foreign countries namely, 'Information Technology in Law Enforcement' and 'Advanced Finger-Print Science and Computers' under the 'Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and 'Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan' (SCAAP) schemes of Ministry of External Affairs as well as Technical Cooperation scheme of 'Colombo Plan' (TCS). NCRB has trained 550 foreign police officers from 70 countries since the inception of foreign training programmes in the year 1990.

8.17 A special course for 12 Mongolian Officials was also conducted by NCRB from July 14, 2008 to August 1, 2008.

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU

8.18 The Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) came into existence in the year 1955 in Kolkata. The administrative control of CFPB was transferred to NCRB in 1986. The CFPB is an apex body in the country which co-ordinates, guides, monitors and provides technical support to the State Finger Print Bureaux, as well as investigating agencies and international organisations in all matters related to the Finger Print Science.

8.19 CFPB has done pioneering work in automation of fingerprints at national level using "Automated Fingerprint Identification System". It is a computerised system of matching fingerprints on the basis of ridge-characteristics. The database contains 8,08,636 Ten-digit Finger Print records. The system has been upgraded to FACTS Version 5.0.

8.20 The Bureau conducts two Advanced Courses in Finger Print Science for Indian and Foreign Police Officers, and one Training of Trainers course for Finger Print Experts at Delhi. The Bureau also conducts a Proficiency Course in Finger Print Science at its Kolkata Unit. This course was of One Year's duration earlier, and is now

conducted over 6 months. The Bureau brings out an annual publication entitled 'Finger Print in India' which is an in-depth study on the performance and activities of State FPBx, CFPB and other allied matters related to Finger Print Science.

DIRECTORATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE (DFS)

8.21 Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS) headed by the Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist under the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence with effect from January 1, 2003. Three Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh and three Laboratories of the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEQDs) at Kolkata, Hyderabad and Shimla are functioning under the Directorate.

Statistics on Crime Case Analysis

8.22 The three CFSLs examined 2,692 cases, containing 17,582 exhibits, and three GEQDs examined 2,018 cases, containing 2,26,173 exhibits including 422 cases of Computer Forensics with 60 Tera Bytes, during the year 2008-09.

Training courses conducted by DFS laboratories

8.23 37 specialized training courses, in the area of White Collar Crimes, DNA Fingerprinting Techniques, Forensic Explosives, Crime Scene Management, R & D Management, Questioned Documents, Forensic Auditing, Credit Cards Frauds, Forensic Toxicology, NAA techniques, Detection of metallic poisons in food articles, Handling of NBC agents, Ballistics GSR Analysis, Fire Arms Experts Training Programme, Audio Video Examination, Crime Against Women and Computer Forensics, have been conducted so far, which were attended by about 1,149 Forensic Scientists, Police Officers and officers from other Law Enforcement agencies. The Directorate has also arranged training programme for forensic

scientists from other countries viz. Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Myanmar in CFSLs/GEQDs.

Formulation of the R&D schemes of XIth Five Year Plan

8.24 In view of the critical importance of forensic sciences in the investigation of crimes, and the growing sophistication of the techniques being used by criminals, a need has been felt to significantly strengthen the forensic sciences capabilities. Keeping this in view, an outlay of Rs. 300 crore has been provided in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Of this Rs 200 crore is proposed to be utilised for R&D Schemes, Developmental schemes and opening of three new hi-tech CFSLs and three GEQDs. Inter alia, the plan aims at significant modernization and upgradation of the existing forensic facilities. The Government of West Bengal has allotted land measuring six acres in New Town, Kolkata, for construction of a State of the art High-Tech Laboratory at the cost of Rs.25 crore. Rs. 100 crore is earmarked for modernization of Forensic Science facilities at the State level, and during the Plan period, 12 (tentative) new Regional FSLs and 100 (tentative) new Mobile Forensic Laboratories with trained manpower are proposed to be created. Besides these, the Directorate has given help in upgradation of forensic science practices in the States, and also provide technical evaluation for all the scientific equipments and other items required for State FSLs under the Police Modernization Plan.

Accreditation of Forensic Services

8.25 Under the Quality Control/Quality Assurance Programme, five laboratories under the DFS are duly accredited through National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL). After their re-assessment, the accreditation of these laboratories has been renewed by the NABL. State FSLs in, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Orissa and CFSL, CBI, New Delhi have also been got accredited through NABL. These laboratories are participating

in Proficiency Testing Programmes being conducted by DFS.

Extra-mural Research and Development Schemes

8.26 A Plan scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission with an outlay of Rs.5 crore to promote Forensic Science in Academic and Research Institutions and other R&D laboratories.

19th All India Forensic Science Conference

8.27 The 19th All India Forensic Science Conference was organized during January 18-20, 2009 at Gandhinagar by the DFS, New Delhi, in collaboration with the Government of Gujarat. The theme of the Conference was "Forensics to Counter Terrorism". During the technical sessions 150 scientific papers were presented by the Forensic Scientists. The Conference was attended by 400 delegates from India and abroad.

Awareness Programmes

8.28 Various Forensic Science Awareness Programmes have been organized in collaboration with the State Governments at Patna, Nainital, Shimla, Bhubneshwar and Delhi. Programmes in collaboration with the Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy and the West Bengal Judicial Academy have also been organized, in which representatives from the Police, Judiciary, and Prosecutors, etc. participated. 39 students are also undergoing Ph.D. Programmes in six FSLs under the Directorate.

Interaction with other Agencies

8.29 Four projects are currently under progress in collaboration with Technology Information Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Science & Technology. The Directorate has started Interaction with Finance Ministry on Indigenization of Security Press Ink,

Security Paper and R&D Laboratories for the purpose. The Directorate has also initiated action with Disaster Management Authority for use of forensics in Disaster Victim Identification Process.

Assistance at International level in Setting up Forensic Science Laboratories

8.30 As requested by the Governments of Myanmar, an Indian delegation, visited Myanmar and has since prepared & submitted a plan for creation of forensic facilities. Based on the perspective plan prepared by the Directorate after a visit to Vietnam, the Government of India is also in the process of setting up of a state of the art Computer Forensic Laboratory at Vietnam.

LNJN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

8.31 The National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS), a premier institution for Criminology, was set up in 1972 under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It has been renamed as “Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science” (LNJN NICFS) on October 3, 2003 and continues to function as the country’s nodal institution for training of all senior functionaries of the Criminal Justice System in the twin fields of Criminology and Forensic Science, as well as for research related to these fields.

Teaching Programmes

8.32 The Institute is affiliated with the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi for running M.A/M.Sc. programmes in Criminology and Forensic Science, which started with effect from August 3, 2004. Till now a total of 111 Post Graduate students in Criminology and Forensic Science have passed out from the Institute.

Training and Research

8.33 1,999 Officers participated in 53 different training courses organised by the Institute from April, 2008 to April, 2009. The Institute has also imparted training to 242 foreign nationals of Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Fiji, Philippines and Maldives.

8.34 The P.G. Diploma Course in Forensic Biology, Serology and DNA Profiling was held from November 12, 2007 to November 11, 2008. A total of 9 participants from various State FSLs, including seven officers nominated by Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal, Philippines under TCS Colombo Plan attended the course.



Group of Foreigners at LNJN NICFS Lab. from CSIO Pusa, New Delhi

8.35 The Certificate Course in Police and Forensic Photography was held from February 2, 2009 to May 1, 2009 in which there were 9 participants. Of them, 4 were from the Maldives under ITEC Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs.

8.36 The Certificate Course in Forensic Biology, Serology and DNA Profiling is being conducted from March 2, 2009 to May 29, 2009 in which there are 9 participants. Of them 2 are from the Maldives under ITEC Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs.

8.37 During the XI Plan, 4 projects from the X

Plan are being continued viz. “Studies on Identification and Characterisation of drugs, fibres, paints and poisons, etc. – database generation with the help of UMA-600 Microscope attached with FTIR”; “Creation of Computer Forensic Division using DRAC 2000 and Mini DRAC”; “Creation of Forensic Serology and DNA Division” in the Institute and “Upgradation and Modernization of Library”. One new project “Analysis of various poisons in Biological fluids/tissues – up gradation of Forensic Toxicology Division” has also been started.

8.38 A research project on “Rape Incidences in Delhi City” was sponsored by Delhi Police. This has been completed in the month of July 2008 and report submitted to the sponsoring authority. A study on “The Status of Rehabilitation of Surrendered Dacoits in Chambal valley vis-a-vis the Current Dacoity Problem in Madhya Pradesh and Adjoining Areas” is in progress.

CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CFSL), CBI

8.39 CFSL is a scientific department of Ministry of Home Affairs under the administrative control of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). The CFSL deals with the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police and Vigilance, State/Central Govt. Departments, Judicial Courts and State FSLs. The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the investigating agencies and tender expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law. Services of the scientific experts of this Laboratory are also utilized at the scene of crimes throughout India for detection of physical clues. Scientists/experts also impart training to the Investigating Officers and Forensic Scientists and also undertake Research and Developmental work related to forensic science.

8.40 At present, the laboratory has sanctioned strength of 119 scientific staff. During the year, CFSL carried out scientific examinations of 1,408 crime cases and gave expert opinion in 1,030 cases. The Laboratory Scientists gave testimony in 319

courts and examined 99 scenes of crimes at Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes. Forensic assistance was also provided to DRI, Banks and others Public Undertakings, in addition to regular assistance to CBI and Delhi Police.

8.41 CFSL today is one of the most comprehensive laboratories in the country with 10 fully equipped divisions, namely Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Serology, Ballistics, Documents, Finger Prints, Lie Detection, Photo and Scientific Aids Unit and Computer forensic Science (Cyber Crime). CFSL has Scientific Aids Unit located in CBI Branch in Chennai to facilitate the local branches of CBI to provide forensic support in Document Examination Centre of Crime photography & videography etc.

Future growth

8.42 The Laboratory is concentrating on upgrading technology and infrastructure by new state-of-the-art technology for the division namely (1) Brain Finger printing, (2) Toxicology, and (3) Analog/Digital Audio/Video analysis. Initiatives have been taken for quality management system, technical upgradation, calibration systems, etc. The CFSL (CBI) is also in the process of re-engineering of CFSL (CBI) laboratory and also creating Scientific Aid Units at Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai under XIth Five Year Plan.

DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION, POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

8.43 The Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless is entrusted with responsibilities for coordinating the Inter State Police Telecommunication by setting up the National Police Telecommunication network namely POLNET, which is a satellite based network to meet higher standards in police communication, and to provide cryptographic cover to police communication at all times, including natural disasters. DCPW is the Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for cryptographic documents and devices being used by State Police Radio Organizations (SPROs) and Inter State Police

Wireless Stations, and the nodal coordinating agency for police telecommunications both at state and national level, providing uninterrupted Inter State Police Communication and imparting quality training to the personnel of Police Radio Organisations.

Cipher Wing

8.44 The Cipher wing of DCPW was established in the year 1966. The important role and functions of Cipher wing of DCPW include providing cryptographic cover to classified messages of the Ministry and other departments, implementing cryptographic rules and operational procedures, imparting training of various levels to communication officers/personnel of CPOs and Police Radio Offices of States/UTs on all aspects of cryptography. DCPW functions in close coordination with organizations such as Joint Cipher Bureau (JCB) and Scientific Analysis Group (SAG) of the Ministry of Defence, for the purpose of updating cryptographic systems and formulating policies relating to police communication security. SECFA X Cipher System has also been inducted into DCPW for transmitting secure fax messages over channels.

Communication and Maintenance

8.45 The connectivity for communication with 31 Inter State Police Wireless (ISPW) Stations network and the state Police Organisation's network is effected through POLNET. A fully equipped technical maintenance section provides the necessary maintenance cover to all equipments installed at headquarters and 31 ISPW Stations located across the country. The communication facilities of ISPW Stations network are utilised for handling emergency messages during natural calamities like floods, earthquakes, disasters, etc. and also, is extended to other organizations like Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Food Corporation of India (FCI), Census Department, etc.

Training Wing

8.46 The Central Police Radio Training Institutes (CPRTI) at, New Delhi and Ghaziabad, (UP) are the two training wings of the Directorate, wherein various training programmes are conducted for police personnel of various ranks on telecommunication, besides various courses on upgradation of proficiency in communication and cryptography, special courses on the maintenance of VHF/UHF radio equipments, Management of POLNET, VSAT & Multi Access Radio Telephones, Communication Appreciation & Management Course, Cipher Appreciation and Management Course, etc. A total of 637 police personnel were trained through 38 special courses and training programmes.

Central Workshop

8.47 The Central Workshop of DCPW is entrusted with the responsibility of technical evaluation of HF/VHF/UHF Radio Communication sets and their accessories for the rate contract of DGS&D, for their induction in police forces. The performance test, serviceability test, acceptance test, maintenance & repairs of all equipments/instruments are also done in the Central Workshop. The workshop section has also successfully tested items of the Disaster Management Cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs, like Laptop PCs, Sealed Maintenance Free Batteries (SMFB), Public Address Systems with Siren, Vehicle Mounted VSAT with tracking system, 204 KVA Power Generator, Portable Gen-sets, Video Cameras, etc. The requirements of various States, UTs and CPOs during election, law & order, emergencies, natural calamities etc. are met by sending equipments from the reserve stock.

NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU

8.48 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the national nodal agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs created under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. NCB is responsible for coordination with various ministries, other offices

and State/Central enforcement agencies. It is also responsible for implementation of the international obligations under various UN Conventions 1961, 1971, 1988 (to which India is signatory) against illicit trafficking of drugs. It also provides assistance to the concerned authorities of various countries to facilitate universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

Enforcement Efforts

Seizure of drugs

8.49 Seizure of various drugs made by various agencies in the country and the NCB during the period April 2008 to March 2009 are mentioned in the table below:-

Statement of the drugs seized (April, 2008 to March, 2009)			
Name of Drug	Drug seized all over India(in Kg.)	Drug seized by NCB(in Kg.)	% of drugs as compared to all India seizures
Heroin	1155	275	24%
Opium	1334	105	8%
Morphine	82	3	4%
Hashish	4347	171	4%
Ganja	113025	2927	3%
Cocaine	13	0.400	3%
Ephdrine	38479	234	0.60%
Acetic Anhydride (in ltrs)	1200	87	7%
Amphetamines	22	14	64%

8.50 Some of the major seizures made by the NCB during 2008-09 are given below :-

- On April 10, 2008, officers of the NCB, Chandigarh in a joint operation with Border Security Force (BSF), seized 20 kg. of heroin at Khemkaran, Punjab. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On April 27, 2008, officers of the

NCB, Chandigarh in a joint operation with BSF, seized 10 kg. of heroin at Amarkot, Punjab. Two persons were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.

- On May 05, 2008, officers of the NCB, Delhi apprehended one person at Delhi and seized 10,000 tablets of psychotropic substance from his possession. In the follow up, another 77,000 tablets of psychotropic substance were seized from a godown, office premises and business premises and an illicit Internet pharmacy was busted in

Delhi. Four persons were arrested. The destination of the seized psychotropic substance was the United States.

- On May 15, 2008, officers of the BSF, Jammu seized 60 kg. of heroin and Rs.15,95,500 FICN at Indo Pak Border near Durga Tower Post. Seized drugs were handed over to NCB, Jammu. The suspected source of the seized drug was Pakistan.

- On June 28, 2008, officers of the NCB, New Delhi seized 4 kg. of heroin and US \$ 30,000 in Delhi. Three persons, including one Nigerian national, were arrested. The suspected source of the seized drug was Afghanistan.
- On August 02, 2008, officers of NCB, Chandigarh in a joint operation with BSF seized 10 kg. of heroin at Ferozpur, Punjab. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On August 06, 2008, officers of NCB, Chandigarh, in a joint operation with BSF, seized 10 kg. of heroin, one Chinese pistol and five live rounds at Fazilka, Punjab. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On August 13, 2008, officers of the NCB, Lucknow and Mumbai busted a methaqualone manufacturing laboratory at Hazipur, Bihar and seized 1,676 kg. of methaqualone tablets and 48 kg. of methaqualone powder. Three persons were arrested. In the follow up, NCB Delhi sized 187.9 kg. of anthranilic acid and arrested one person.
- On September 20, 2008, officers of the NCB, Mumbai seized a consignment of 100 kg. of ephedrine. Two persons including one Canadian national were arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Mexico.
- On December 31, 2008, officers of the NCB, Chennai seized 415 gm. of amphetamine from a parcel booked in courier services at Chennai. The destination of the seized drug was Spain.
- On January 01, 2009, officers of the NCB, Kolkata in a joint operation with DRI and DGCEI intercepted a truck at Kolkata and seized 37 kg. of heroin. In the follow up action, another 11.05 kg. of heroin was seized from a residential premises. Five persons were arrested.
- On January 06, 2009, officers of the NCB, Chandigarh in a joint operation with BSF, seized 14 kg. of heroin at Jalalabad, Ferozpur. The suspected source of the seized drug was South West Asia.
- On January 13, 2009, officers of the NCB, Mumbai seized 70.32 kg. of ephedrine from a consignment, booked at a courier service at Mumbai. In the follow up action, another parcel was intercepted from which another 25 kg. of ephedrine was seized. Two persons including, an American national, were arrested. The destination of the seized drug was Mexico.
- On February 18, 2009, officers of the NCB, Kolkata intercepted two trucks at West Midnapore District, West Bengal and seized 5.46 kg. heroin. Four persons were arrested. In the follow up action, one more person was arrested.
- NCB busted a Nigerian network that was instrumental in sending a number of drug concealed in parcels to Europe and USA. The Nigerian

king pin and his associate was arrested on February 25, 2009.

Destruction of illicit cultivation of poppy and cannabis

8.51 Some of major instances of illicit poppy and cannabis cultivation are given below:-

- From June 9-13, 2008, officers of the NCB, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh Police detected and destroyed 37 bighas of illicit opium poppy cultivation in District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh.
- During the month of September 2008, officers of the NCB, Chandigarh in a joint operation with Himachal Pradesh Police detected and destroyed 150 acres of illicit cannabis cultivation in Parwati Valley and Sainj Valley.
- During February 3-6, 2009, the NCB, Kolkata and State Police/ Excise detected and destroyed illicit opium poppy cultivation over 254 acres in Birbhum and Murshidabad district of West Bengal.

Satellite Imagery for detecting illicit cultivation of opium poppy

8.52 Based on the NCB's proposal the Governing Body of the National Fund for Drug Abuse Control (NFDA) in its meeting held on February 13, 2009, agreed to release Rs.22 lakh to CEIB for a project on Satellite Imagery of Illicit cultivation of opium poppy in the country through ADRIN Hyderabad. The ADRIN has already started taking images. Based on the images received the concerned States were advised to take necessary action for destruction of illicit poppy in their states.

8.53 DG NCB and other senior officers of the NCB visited States affected by illicit cultivation of

opium in connection with the Satellite survey to detect illicit opium poppy. A meeting of the Nodal Officers of the States namely Jharkhand, Bihar, HP, J&K was also held in NCB on March 09, 2009 in this regard.

Forfeiture

8.54 During the year 2008-2009, property worth Rs.9.84 lakh was forfeited in one case.

Conviction

8.55 119 persons were convicted in NCB cases during the year 2008 which include death penalty in 02 cases.

Drug Disposal

8.56 Opium 1,125 kg., Morphine 600 kg., Heroin 32 kg., Ganja 27,950 kg., Hashish 146 kg. and ephedrine 30 kg. were disposed during the year 2008-09.

Assistance to States/UTs for strengthening of their enforcement capabilities to combat illicit drug trafficking

8.57 The scheme titled 'Assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for strengthening their drug trafficking capabilities', was initially formulated in the financial year 2004-05 with an approved provision of Rs. 8 crore for implementation in five years till March 31, 2009. A total amount of Rs.6.76 crore was disbursed as assistance to 19 States under the Scheme. During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.1.42 crore was disbursed amongst 13 State Drug Law Enforcement agencies of Sikkim, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttrakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

8.58 It has been decided to extend the scheme, with an increased outlay of Rs.15 crore annually

starting from the current fiscal year i.e. 2009-10. The proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations will be periodically placed before an Empowered Committee headed by Special Secretary (Internal Security), Ministry of Home Affairs. Funds in respect of the proposals approved by the Committee would be periodically released.

Training

8.59 The NCB also provides financial assistance to various training Academies and Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for organizing Drug Law Enforcement Training Courses. 48 training courses on Drug Law Enforcement were organized in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and the UT of Chandigarh during the year 2008-09, wherein approximately 1,778 personnel working in different organizations of the State Police and Central Excise were trained. Three courses were organized on April 3-4, 2008, October 13-14, 2008 and January 21-22, 2009 at CBI Academy, Ghaziabad. Basic training courses were also organized for the newly recruited Intelligence Officers of NCB at CBI Academy & RTI, NACEN New Delhi.

Drug detection kits

8.60 During the year, 1,030 Standard sized Drug Detection Kits and 101 Precursor Chemical Drug Detection Kits worth Rs.26.81 lakh were supplied to different drug law enforcement agencies.

International obligations/cooperation

8.61 The 52nd Session of Commission on Narcotics Drugs (CND) was held at Vienna, Austria from March 16-20, 2009 and was attended by an Indian delegation, headed by Revenue Secretary.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was established in 1946 as the main policy-making body of the United Nations in drug related matters. One senior Officer from NCB also participated in the conference.

8.62 The 32nd Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) Meeting was held at Bangkok Thailand from February 10-14, 2009. The HONLEA meeting is the apex forum for various drug related issues including trafficking trends; new modus operandi etc. in South East Asia. One senior Officer from NCB participated in the Conference.

8.63 The 14th Asia Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC) was held at Tokyo Japan, from February 17-20, 2009. The main objective of the Conference is to promote exchange of information on drug syndicates and their trafficking activities and to work jointly towards establishing a regional network in drug control among law enforcement agencies. Two delegates from NCB participated in the same.

8.64 In follow up action to the 9th Home Secretary level talks between India and Bangladesh held at Dhaka, Bangladesh during August, 2008, the DG Level Talks between the Narcotics Control Bureau (India) and Department of Narcotics Control, Bangladesh was held at New Delhi on March 25-26, 2009. The main objective of the meeting was to establish closer cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies of both the countries for sharing operational intelligence regarding cross border drug trafficking.

8.65 16th Sectoral Level meeting between India-Myanmar was held at Monywa in Sagaing Division, Myanmar on 28-29 March, 2009. One delegate from NCB participated in the meeting.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER

IX

9.1 Due to its geo-climatic conditions, India has been vulnerable to various natural disasters. About 60% of its landmass is prone to earthquakes; over 40 million hectares is prone to floods; 68% of the area is susceptible to drought and of the 7,500 kilometer (km.) of the coast line close to 5,700 km. is prone to cyclones. The Tsunami disaster, which struck five coastal States/Union Territories (UTs) in India in December 2004, has further highlighted the vulnerability of the coastal areas. Fire incidents, industrial accidents and other manmade disasters involving chemical, biological and radioactive materials are additional hazards. All this has underscored the need for strengthening mitigation, preparedness and response measures.

Role of Central and State Governments

9.2 The basic responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a disaster rests with the concerned State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support in case of severe natural calamities. The logistic support includes deployment of aircrafts and boats, specialist teams of Armed Forces, Central Paramilitary Forces and personnel of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), arrangements for relief materials & essential commodities including medical stores, restoration of critical infrastructure facilities including communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected States to meet the situation effectively.

Change of approach

9.3 The Government has brought about a change in the approach to disaster management in the country and moved from a relief-centric approach to a holistic approach covering the entire cycle of disaster management encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation. The approach proceeds from the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in the development process.

Disaster Management Act (DMA)

9.4 The Government have enacted and notified the Disaster Management Act, 2005 on December 26, 2005 to provide for effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It provides institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of the Government for prevention and mitigating the effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation. The Act also provides for setting up of a National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) under the chairmanship of the Chief Ministers and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) under the chairmanship of District Magistrates. The Act

further provides for constitution of a National Executive Committee (NEC), headed by the Home Secretary, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). It also provides for the concerned Ministries and Departments to draw up Department-wise plans in accordance with the National Disaster Management Plan.

9.5 A Facilitation Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Border Management) in the Ministry of Home Affairs and three sub-committees namely: (i) National Response Plan Committee (ii) National Mitigation Plan Committee and (iii) National Capacity Building Plan Committee have been constituted by the NEC for preparation of National Disaster Plan as envisaged by section 11 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

9.6 In addition, the Act contains provisions for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund and similar Funds at the State and District levels. The Act also provides for specific role for local bodies in disaster management. Relevant provisions of the Act concerning the State Governments have already been brought into force w.e.f August 01, 2007.

9.7 The Rules relating to NDMA, NEC, NIDM, laying of Annual Report of NDMA in the Parliament and Notice of Alleged Offence have also been notified by the Government of India.

9.8 As per the information received from the States/UTs, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand and West Bengal have already constituted SDMAs as per the Act. Gujarat State has SDMA in place as per their State Disaster Management Act. DDMA's have also been constituted by Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal

Pradesh, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand and West Bengal.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

9.9 NDMA has been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 on September 27, 2006, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Authority has nine other Members, one of whom has been designated as the Vice-Chairperson.

9.10 A draft National Policy on Disaster Management has been prepared by NDMA in consultation with this Ministry in keeping with the paradigm shift from the erstwhile relief centric approach to the one envisaging holistic management of disasters with emphasis on prevention, preparedness and mitigation, and is being finalized in consultation with States/UTs and the Central Ministries. NDMA has also taken up the process of formulation of guidelines through a participatory and consultative process involving all the stakeholders, including Government, Non-Government, Academic and Scientific Institutions, Corporate sector and Community. The guidelines on management of earthquakes, chemical(industrial) disasters, floods, biological disasters, cyclones, medical preparedness and mass casualty management and preparation of State Disaster Management Plans have already been released. The National Disaster Response Force(NDRF) which has been constituted by up-gradation/ conversion of two battalions each of Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police(ITBP), Central Industrial Security Force(CISF) and Central Reserve Police Force(CRPF). Recently, a decision has also been taken, in principle, to create two more battalions of NDRF to be raised from the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). Details in this regard are under consideration. The NDMA is also facilitating the training and equipping of the Force. Action has

also been taken to provide a separate budget head and budget for the NDRF w.e.f. 2009-10.

9.11 NDMA is also engaged in planning national level mitigation projects related to cyclone, earthquake, floods, etc. Awareness campaign to improve risk perception, preparedness and self reliance in the context of cyclone and earthquake disaster has also been launched. It is also facilitating mock exercises in vulnerable states on various types of natural and man-made disasters to help the State Governments in reviewing the adequacy and efficacy of the State and District level Disaster Management Plans and identify gaps in resources and systems. In addition, NDMA has overseen the progress of post-tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Financial Mechanism

9.12 The Scheme of financing the expenditure on disaster is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. The present scheme, which is in operation from 2005-06 to 2009-10, is based on the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC). The TFC has recommended continuation of the Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). The TFC has recommended that avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides and pest attacks are to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance from CRF/NCCF.

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

9.13 To ensure ready availability of funds with the States, a CRF has been constituted for each State with an allocated amount, based on the recommendations of the TFC. The CRF comprises contributions by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 3:1. The Central share is released in two equal installments: first in the month of June and second in the month of December. Under the Scheme of CRF/NCCF, the State Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary is fully authorized to decide on all matters

relating to the financing of the relief expenditure from the CRF, in accordance with the items and norms approved by the Government of India.

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

9.15 As per the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission, cumulative total allocation of Rs.21,333.33 crore has been made to all the States for the period from 2005-2010. For the year 2008-09, the allocation in CRF is Rs.4,427.99 crore out of which 75% amounting to Rs.3,320.97 crore is the share of GOI and 25% amounting to Rs.1,107.02 crore is the share of State Governments. During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.1,561.025 crore was released as 1st installment of Central share of CRF to 26 States. The 1st installment to the remaining 2 States of Maharashtra and Mizoram have not been released by the Ministry of Finance due to non-submission of utilization reports by the respective States.

9.16 In addition, the 2nd installment of Central share of CRF for the year 2008-09, amounting to Rs.1,366.83 crore was released to 20 States. Also,

Rs.145.985 crore arrears of previous year and Rs.146.64 crore 25% of Central share has been released, in advance, during 2008-09 for the year 2009-10. Beside this, financial assistance of Rs.2,279.91 crore has been provided to various States from NCCF during 2008-09, as on March 31, 2009. A statement showing State-wise releases of funds from CRF/NCCF during 2008-09 is at **Annexure-X**.

Strengthening the monitoring mechanism for CRF/NCCF

9.17 The Ministry of Home Affairs had constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) on implementation of Schemes of CRF/NCCF. The Committee after considering the views from various States/UTs and detailed discussions among the Members and representatives of some State Governments formulated and finalized the format/guidelines relating to (i) monitoring of relief expenditure (ii) preparation of Annual Report on management of natural calamities by the States/UTs (iii) preparation of Memoranda by the affected States/UTs seeking additional financial assistance in the wake of a calamity of a severe nature and (iv) preparation of report by the Central Team deputed to the affected States/UTs for assessment of the situation caused by natural calamities and requirement of funds. These guidelines/formats have been compiled in the form of a manual, which has been circulated to all the States on May 28, 2008 and has also been uploaded on the website "ndmindia.nic.in".

9.18 In order to improve the existing mechanism of monitoring the relief expenditure, a web-based computerized tracking system has also been developed. The system will facilitate the concerned state government to feed necessary information in the prescribed format. This system, apart from strengthening monitoring of financial/physical achievements will also assist in generation of various query based reports.

9.19 A practical training programme to the officers of all the States on the operation of web based computerized monitoring system for the Relief expenditure was organized in association with the NIC by this Ministry.

Financing Mechanism as per DM Act-2005

9.20 Constitution of National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund

- (i) Sections 46 and 47 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provide for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) by the Central Government. While NDRF shall be applied by the NEC towards meeting the expenditure for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation, NDMF shall be applied by NDMA for projects exclusively for the purpose of mitigation.
- (ii) A proposal for constitution of NDRF with an initial corpus of Rs.100 crore has been approved by the Government. The existing scheme of NCCF will remain in parallel operation with this Fund till the duration of the Award of the 12th Finance Commission i.e. up to March 31, 2010.

9.21 The modality for constitution of NDRF and NDMF stand referred to the 13th Finance Commission. This Ministry in its memorandum submitted to the 13th Finance Commission has *inter- alia* suggested for merger of the NCCF with the NDRF as provided in the Disaster Management Act, 2005 w.e.f. April 1, 2010. It has also been suggested that the list of natural calamities may further be widened by including calamities like cold wave/heat wave, frost, sea erosion and lightning in addition to the already notified natural calamities eligible for relief under CRF/NCCF viz. avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides and pest attacks.

Expenditure on Long-Term Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

9.22 The Schemes of CRF/NCCF provide for

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

9.23 During the year 2005, 13 States and one UT were affected by various natural calamities. While 12 States and one UT were affected by floods of severe nature, the State of Jammu & Kashmir was affected by a severe earthquake. In pursuance to the decision of the High Level Committee (HLC) in its meeting held on December 7, 2005 and the announcement made by the Minister of Finance in the Parliament during the Budget Speech of 2006-07 for providing money for rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructure damaged by natural calamities of severe nature during the year 2005, the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) set up under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NDMA, in consultation with the Planning Commission and concerned State Governments, assessed the requirement of financial assistance in respect of 12 States and 1 UT for reconstruction of damaged infrastructure. The HLC considered the recommendations of the IMC in respect of these

12 States and 1 UT and recommended Additional Central Assistance (ACA) as additionality to their State Plans in the form of 30% grant for general category States and 90% grant for special category States, which was approved by the Cabinet. The loan component of the Central Assistance which is 70% in case of General Category States and 10% in case of Special Category States would be raised by the States. The entire grant component of Rs.572.29 crore (90%) in respect of Jammu & Kashmir has been released by the Ministry of Finance, while 1st installment of Net Grant Component to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim was provided in the Annual Plans of these States for 2008-09. The second installment of the Grant component would be released on the submission of utilization of 75 percent of the first installment.

Monsoon Behavior in 2008

9.24 The southwest monsoon rainfall figures for the period June 1 to September 30, 2008 for the country as a whole and the four broad homogeneous regions are as follows:

Region	Forecast	Actual
All India	100% of LPA* \pm 4%	98% of LPA
Northwest India (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh)	96% of LPA \pm 8%	107% of LPA
Northeast India (Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand)	101% of LPA \pm 8%	94% of LPA
Central India (Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Goa and Orissa)	101% of LPA \pm 4%	96% of LPA
South Peninsula (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	98% of LPA \pm 8%	96% of LPA

* LPA : Long Period Average

9.25 The cumulative seasonal rainfall for the country as a whole was near normal. Rainfall for the season (June 1 to September 30, 2008) was 98% of LPA. Out of 36, 30 meteorological subdivisions recorded normal rainfall (+19% to – 19%). 02 viz. Punjab and Orissa received excess (+20% or more) rainfall and 4 meteorological subdivisions viz Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur & Tripura; West Madhya Pradesh; Vidarbha and Kerala recorded deficient rainfall (-20% to 59%)

Natural calamities in 2008

9.26 During the south west monsoon 2008, a total of 22 States and 01 UT reported damage in varying degrees due to heavy rains/floods etc. These were (i) Andhra Pradesh, (ii) Arunachal Pradesh, (iii) Assam, (iv) Bihar, (v) Chhattisgarh, (vi) Goa, (vii) Gujarat, (viii) Haryana (ix) Himachal Pradesh, (x) Jharkhand (xi) Karnataka, (xii) Kerala, (xiii) Madhya Pradesh, (xiv) Maharashtra, (xv) Meghalaya (xvi) Orissa, (xvii) Punjab, (xviii) Rajasthan, (xix) Tamil Nadu, (xx) Uttar Pradesh, (xxi) Uttarakhand, (xxii) West Bengal and (xxiii) Puducherry.

Extent of damage in the country (provisional)

No. of districts affected (out of total 602 in the country)	182
No. of villages affected	41,509
Population affected	324.66 Lakh
Cropped area affected	35.56 Lakh Hectares
Houses damaged	16.46 Lakh
No. of human lives lost	3,405
No. of cattle perished	53,833

9.27 State-wise details of extent of damage is at **Annexure – XI**.

Monitoring of the situation by the Ministry of Home Affairs

9.28 The National Crisis Management

Committee (NCCM), under chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary and the National Executive Committee (NEC) headed by the Union Home Secretary monitored the progress of relief operations, particularly in the case of the large scale flooding caused by the breach of the embankments of the river Kosi in Bihar.

9.29 The Control Room in this Ministry, which functions on 24x7 basis, apart from coordinating assistance from GOI, issued advisories to the State Governments to take necessary preparatory measures and prepared daily situation reports which were forwarded to all concerned and also uploaded on the website “*ndmindia.nic.in*” on a daily basis. Senior officers of the Ministry remained in constant touch with the Chief Secretaries and Relief Commissioners of the affected States. Being the nodal Ministry, Ministry of Home Affairs monitored the flood situation continuously through close interaction with India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), Control Rooms of States and districts and other concerned line Ministries.

Logistic Support provided by Government of India

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

9.31 The Ministry of Home Affairs coordinated with the Ministries/Departments/Agencies rendering Emergency Support Functions to ensure convergence of efforts to deal effectively with the

situation caused by the floods during the South-West monsoon. The Government of India supplemented the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic support which *inter-alia* included deployment of National Disaster Response Force personnel, Air Force helicopters/ Aircraft, Army Boats, Army Columns and Naval personnel. The Regional Directors of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare coordinated the efforts of State Health Authorities in preventing outbreak of epidemics and maintaining public health and hygiene. Similarly the availability of stocks of essential commodities and petroleum products in the affected areas were also monitored by the respective Central Ministries. The concerned Ministries also took necessary steps to repair the damaged infrastructure of an immediate nature. State wise details of logistic support provided by the Government of India are at **Annexure - XII**.

BIHAR FLOODS

9.32 The breach in Kusaha in Nepal on the August 18, 2008 resulted in the river flowing on an entirely new course. At the peak on August 29, 2008 the flow in the new course was 1,91,800 cusec, while the flow in the old course was only 25,744 cusec. This breach caused extensive damage in the districts of Supaul, Madhepura, Saharsa, Araria and Purnia. About 33.29 lakh persons, 3.68 lakh ha of cropped area and 2.37 lakh houses were affected in 993 villages in these five districts, besides the loss of 527 human lives and 1,923 livestock perished.

9.33 Ministry of Home Affairs coordinated the efforts of the Government of India by providing timely logistic and financial support to supplement the efforts of the State Government for meeting the situation effectively. The logistic support provided include 37 Army columns with Engineering Task Forces, 37 medical teams, 15 helicopters, 03 relief teams of Navy with 66 Gemnies with OBMs, 775 boats/BAUTS from

Army, NDRF, CPFs and Navy, 855 NDRF Personnel, over 11,000 Tents and 10 satellite phones.

9.34 Further the Ministry of Home Affairs also coordinated with all the line Ministries/ Departments for providing immediate relief viz. foodgrains, medicines, petroleum products, shelter material, fodder, transportation, etc.



Medical Camp organized by SSB at Araria, Bihar for flood victims

9.35 As announced by the Prime Minister, the Government released an ad-hoc amount of Rs.1,000 crore from NCCF to Bihar on August 29, 2008, besides advance release of Central share of CRF for the year 2008-09 amounting to Rs.121.86 crore to undertake immediate relief measures.

9.36 The NDRF Bns. actively engaged themselves in Flood Rescue and Relief operations in Bihar, Assam and Orissa. The swift and highly skilled flood rescue operations of NDRF Bns. saved about 1,05,000 lives in these states. Relief supply including medical aid, medicines and drinking water were also distributed by NDRF Bns. among the stranded flood victims in these states. One team of NDRF was deployed on Amarnath Yatra route and another on the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra route during the months of July-August 2008 to assist the pilgrims.

Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme

9.37 The Government approved on December 8, 2005 a “Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme” (TRP) for rebuilding the infrastructure damaged due to Tsunami and for rehabilitation of people affected by Tsunami, covering housing, agriculture, fisheries, ports and jetties, power, water and sanitation, environment, social infrastructure, etc., at an estimated outlay of Rs.9,870.25 crore (later revised to Rs.9,822.10 crore) to be implemented over a period of four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09. This includes an amount of Rs.1,772.62 crore relating to long term reconstruction transferred from the Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation package sanctioned earlier for immediate relief and rehabilitation of Tsunami Victims. State Governments/UT Administrations, CPWD and the Department of Shipping are implementing the TRP. The States have made considerable progress in rehabilitating the people affected by the Tsunami by way of making available temporary shelters, permanent houses, replacement of damaged boats/nets/fishing gear, etc, repairs of roads and bridges and reclamation of agricultural and horticultural land affected by salinity. The State/UT-wise physical progress in four major sectors of housing, agriculture and livelihood, fisheries and livelihood and roads and bridges up to September 2008 is at **Annexure-XIII**.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT (NIDM)

9.38 The NIDM came into existence in October, 2003 and was inaugurated by the then Union Home Minister on August 11, 2004. The Institute has achieved the status of a statutory organization under the DM Act, 2005. The NIDM has been entrusted with the responsibility to develop training modules; undertake research and documentation in disaster management; organize training programmes; undertake and organize study courses, conferences, lectures and seminars to promote and institutionalize disaster management; and undertake and provide for publication of journals, research papers and books.

Training Programmes/Workshops till March 31, 2009

9.39 The Institute has conducted 71 training programmes on different aspects of disaster management from April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009. Out of these, 28 programmes have been conducted in State Capitals in collaboration with the Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs). Over 2,000 participants attended these programmes. In addition to training programmes, the Institute has also organised a National level workshop on Chemical Hazards.

Satellite Based Programmes

9.40 NIDM also conducted two satellite-based programmes in collaboration with ATI Madhya Pradesh and ATI Karnataka during the current year. Over 7,000 grass-roots functionaries attended these programmes.

Annual Training Conference

9.41 The Institute organised an Annual Training Conference, which was attended by representatives from Central Ministries/Departments and DGs of State Administrative Training Institutes and Heads/faculty of Disaster Management Centres of States.

Online Training Programmes

9.42 The Institute, in collaboration with the World Bank Institute (WBI), has organized one online training programme on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management and four specialized online programmes on Community Based Disaster Risk Management, Financial Strategies in Disaster Management, Damage & Reconstruction Needs Assessment and Safe Cities during the current year. Over 300 participants got benefitted from these programmes.

SAARC Disaster Management Centre

9.43 SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) located in Delhi is a regional organization of 8 South Asian Countries. SDMC has been conducting a series of programmes on disaster management in the region.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Building Bye-laws

9.44 An Expert Committee was constituted to formulate model building bye-laws, town and country planning legislation, zoning and building regulations for incorporating disaster resistant features. The Report of the Expert Committee has been shared with the State Governments and a series of seminars organized by the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) to facilitate adoption of disaster mitigation technologies under a techno-legal regime. Technical Workshops have been held in 20 States and UTs.

Capacity Building Programmes

9.45 Recognizing the need to equip the working engineers and architects with relevant knowledge on the subject, this Ministry has formulated two national programmes - the National Programme for Capacity Building of Engineers in Earthquake Risk Management (NPCBEERM) and the National Programme for Capacity Building of Architects in Earthquake Risk Management (NPCBAERM). These programmes which were launched in the year 2004 and envisaged training 10,000 practicing engineers and 10,000 practicing architects have been extended up to March 31, 2010. These twin programmes are being implemented by NIDM.

Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRMP)

9.46 DRMP has been taken up in 176 most hazard prone districts in 17 States with assistance from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), European Union and some other international agencies. The programme aims at putting in place sustainable initiatives with the involvement of local self-government institutions and communities. The States are being assisted to draw up State, District and Block level disaster management plans. Village level Disaster Management Plans are being developed in

conjunction with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Disaster Management Teams consisting of village volunteers are being trained in preparedness and response functions such as search and rescue, first-aid, relief coordination, shelter management plans, etc. The State and District level multi-hazard resistant Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) are also being set up under this programme including provision of equipments for EOCs. Orientation training of engineers, architects and masons in disaster resistant technologies has been initiated. Disaster Management Plans have been prepared for 1,40,171 villages, 29,965 Gram Panchayats, 1,389 Blocks and 175 Districts. Members of Disaster Management Committees are being trained. 14.69 lakh members at village level, 3.89 lakh at Gram Panchayat level, 56,200 at block level, 50,410 at district level have already been trained. In addition, a large number of volunteers and other stakeholders have also been imparted training under the programme. A sub-component of this programme i.e. the Urban Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Project (UEVRP), has been undertaken in 38 cities having population of over five lakhs in seismic zone III, IV and V. Detailed information, education and communication materials have been compiled and disseminated to the State Governments. The Programme Management Board in its 6th Meeting held in December 2008 agreed to extend the Programme till June 2009. A Graduation-cum-Exit Strategy for replacing the existing externally aided scheme by the concerned State Governments has been drafted and is being finalized in consultation with the State Governments.

Communication Network

9.47 Communication is normally the first casualty in case of a major calamity, since the traditional communication network systems normally break down in such situations. It has, therefore, been decided to put in place multi-mode, multi-channel communication systems with enough redundancy. Phase-I of the National Emergency Communication Plan has been implemented. It will provide satellite based mobile voice/data/video

communication between National Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) and the mobile EOCs at remote disaster/emergency sites. Phase-II of the plan envisages connecting National EOC/State EOCs/District EOCs with the Mobile EOCs at disaster/emergency sites. An instant alert messaging system has also been made operational in the National EOC. It sends alert messages through SMS, e-mail and e-fax.

PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/UTs held on May 28, 2008

9.48 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/UTs was held on May 28, 2008 in New Delhi to review the status of preparedness for ensuing South-west Monsoon, 2009 and to discuss other disaster management related issues. The representatives of various Central Ministries/Organizations rendering Emergency Support Functions also participated besides representatives of Central Para-Military Forces.

9.49 During the conference emphasis was laid on the crucial roles of States/ UTs and Central Government during natural calamities and the need for close coordination with IMD, CWC, Armed Forces and other concerned agencies of the State & Central Government.

9.50 India Metrological Department (IMD) and Central Water Commission (CWC), which are the national agencies for forecasting and dissemination of information on rainfall and floods, elaborated their plans for strengthening and modernization of their network in the country.

GoI-USAID assisted Disaster Management Support (DMS) Project

9.51 The bilateral agreement on the Disaster

Management Support (DMS) Project signed between the Government of India and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is under implementation. The Road Map on implementation focuses on Capacity Building viz Incident Command System (ICS), review of Management and Education System, Curriculum Development for Civil Defence and Disaster Communication, Study on Early Warning and assistance to Delhi Government for Retrofitting Project. The DMS Project also provides for equipments worth US \$ 0.5 million for Advance SAR training of NDRF and establishment of Model EOCs at the national level, procurement of which has been processed by the project implementing agency.

Crisis Management Plan (CMP)

9.52 The Crisis Management Plan of the Ministry has been issued in 2007 for implementation, and envisages preparation of CMPs by all State Government and UT Administrations. Two training workshops to facilitate formulation of comprehensive CMPs and SOPs for specific Crises situations were organized in August 2008 and January 2009 by NIDM, in which 53 officials of various States and UTs participated.

Incident Command System (ICS)

9.53 In order to professionalize emergency response management by providing the designated coordinating officers at various levels a backup of a professional team comprising of trained members for performing specialized functions, ICS is being introduced in the country. The system provides for specialist incident management teams with an Incident Commander and officers trained in different aspects of incident management – logistics, operations, planning, safety, media management, etc.

9.54 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has been entrusted with the role of nodal National Level Institute for training and

institutionalization of ICS in India. The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) continues as lead training Institute for training in ICS for All India Services officers. After imparting training to a sizeable mass ICS is being tested in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Assam besides Gujarat as Pilot State.

3 years training programme in Indo-Swiss Collaboration for specialized training of National Disaster Response Force

9.55 A 3 year's training programme in Urban Search and Rescue under Indo Swiss Collaboration is under implementation for the NDRF. The programme envisages training of one NDRF Search and Rescue Battalion (including canine Training) by the end of 2010. For 2008, training of one Search & Rescue team was conducted as planned. The training activities and events envisaged for 2009 are underway. The programme will also facilitate development of infrastructure of INSARAG standards and capacities to replicate it further.

CIVIL DEFENCE

9.56 The Civil Defence Act, 1968 is applicable throughout the country, but the Civil Defence Organization is raised only in such areas and zones which are considered vulnerable to enemy attacks. The revision and renewal of categorized Civil Defence towns is done at regular intervals, with the level of perceived threat remaining the fundamental criterion for categorization. At present, Civil Defence activities are restricted to 225 categorized towns, spread over 35 States/ UTs.

9.57 Civil Defence is primarily organized on a voluntary basis, except for a small nucleus of permanent staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. As against a target of 13.24 lakh Civil Defence volunteers, 6.90 lakh volunteers have been raised and 5.20 lakh have been trained. These volunteers are supervised and

trained by 110 Deputy Controllers, 32 Medical Officers and 425 Civil Defence Instructors, who hold permanent posts.

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

9.59 Central financial assistance is provided to the States for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence volunteers is confined to categorized towns.

Civil Defence and Disaster Management

9.60 It has been increasingly felt that Civil Defence has an important role to play in disaster relief, preparedness, etc., as communities are often the first responders in any disaster situation. With this in view, the Government had set up a High Powered Committee (HPC) under the Chairmanship of Shri K.M. Singh, Member, NDMA in February 2006 to suggest ways and means of integrating Civil Defence in disaster management. Based on the recommendations of HPC, a Scheme for Revamping the Civil Defence set up in the Country has been finalized by the Ministry at an estimated cost of Rs.100 crore for implementation during the XIth Five Year Plan. Necessary approvals have been obtained for the scheme. It has also been decided to amend the Civil Defence Act, 1968 to include disaster management in its purview.

9.61 The Parliamentary Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs in their meeting held in December, 2006 had, apart from

disaster management, also suggested utilizing the service of Civil Defence personnel for crime control and maintenance of law & order. After further consideration and deliberation, the Ministry has prepared a pilot project to involve the Civil Defence machinery in dealing with internal security and law and order situations. The Pilot Project basically envisages training of Master Trainers at National Civil Defence College (NCDC), Nagpur, training of Civil Defence volunteers by the Master Trainers at the State and District levels and periodic activities by such trained volunteers at the field level in close coordination with the local police/ administration. The focus of the training of Civil Defence volunteers under this pilot project will be on intelligence gathering, maintenance of communal harmony, prevention of rumor mongering, reporting of suspicious activities and maintaining general vigil in the area of their operation; rescue and relief operations during man-made disasters; Evacuation of casualties and providing first aid; detection of bombs; and assisting Police in law & order situations, etc. The pilot project, involving an expenditure of Rs.3.25 crore will be implemented as a part of the overall scheme for Revamping of Civil Defence set up in the country.

National Civil Defence College

9.62 The First Disaster Management Training Institute of the country was founded on April 29, 1957 at Nagpur as the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute (CERTI) to support the Emergency Relief Organization of the Government of India. This Central Institute organized advanced and specialist training for Revenue officials responsible for Disaster Relief Operations against any natural or manmade disaster. The conflicts of 1962 and 1965 brought forth the need to reorient the emergency training activities from disasters to those relating to protection of life and property, reducing damage, and raising public morale during any war emergency. Hence, CERTI was renamed

as National Civil Defence College on April 1, 1968.

9.63 The College has been recognized by Ministry of Home Affairs as one of the main Centres for Disaster Management Training and a Nodal centre for Radiological, Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Emergency Response training. It has also been recognized as a Premier training establishment in Chemical Disaster Response Training by the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

9.64 In the year 2008, the Institute conducted 21 regular and 4 special training of trainers programs, covering 2,436 trainers which is a record not achieved in past 52 years. The institute also achieved a higher capacity for training the Trainers against its planned capacity. It was for the first time that the institute organized a 12 days training camp for 1,200 NCC Cadets of Senior Division from Maharashtra NCC Directorate under the banner of “AVHAN 2008” an endeavour of the Governor of Maharashtra. The institute also achieved another first by organizing a 4 weeks ToT for 33 students undergoing MBA (Disaster Management) from Institute of Management Studies, Indore affiliated to Devi Ahiliya Vishwavidhyalaya. The Institute is entering into a MoU with the IMS, Indore, to further support their training needs. The Institute also supported the Officer’s Training Academy (NCC), Kamptee in training Associate NCC Officers in Disaster Response by conducting two Capacity Building Training Programs.

9.65 Since its inception in 1957, the Institute has trained 46,374 trainers which also includes 8 foreign nationals. The Institute is intended to become an “Institution of Excellence” of the Ministry of Home Affairs as the Ministry’s Up-gradation Scheme nears completion. Under the Scheme, an academic Block consisting of 2 lecture Halls, 1 Conference Hall, 1 Training Hall, Library and Store and an Up-graded Officers Hostel and

Dining Hall have been constructed. A large number of state of the art equipment and training pros have also been added in the past 4 years.

9.66 A National level Training Conference was conducted by the Institute in November, 2008 to assess the Disaster Management Training Curriculum prepared by USAID through interaction with heads of State CTI's. The Institute also conducted a one day Western Regional Consultation Meeting for NDMA and USAID for formulation of Disaster Management Training Curriculum for Civil Defence volunteers.

9.67 Prominently, The institute conducted a Mass Casualty Management Exercise at Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur with the participation of Medical Officers undergoing Medical Operations against WMD and Doctor Interns of the GMCH. The Institute also contributed as part of an evaluation team to assess the Disaster drill carried out by Hindustan Petroleum Coprn. Ltd., LPG Bottling Plant at Khapri, Nagpur.

FIRE SERVICES

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

9.69 With a view to upgrade Fire and Emergency Service in the States, the Ministry of Home Affairs has drawn up a Scheme for Strengthening Fire and Emergency Services' in States/UTs, especially in all District headquarters. The scheme will be implemented in the country at an estimated cost of Rs.200 crore during the XI Plan period.

National Fire Service College (NFSC), Nagpur

9.70 The training of junior level fire

professionals are conducted by the States/UTs in 14 States/UTs in State Fire Training Schools under the aegis of NFSC, Nagpur. Officers of Fire Services are trained in the NFSC, Nagpur, a subordinate training establishment of the Ministry. The College is affiliated to the Nagpur University for undertaking Bachelor of Engineering (Fire) course. Since inception in 1956, the College has so far trained 14,886 Fire Officers, including 71 foreign trainees from 12 countries. Rs.103 crore has been sanctioned by the Ministry to upgrade this college as an Institution of Excellence. The project will be completed in three years.

HOME GUARDS

9.71 Home Guards is a voluntary force, first raised in India in December, 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbances and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizens force was adopted by several States. 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. The total strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,73,793 against which the raised strength is 4,91,415 Home Guards. The organisation is spread over in all States and UTs, except in Kerala.

9.72 Home Guards are raised under the Home Guards Act and Rules of the States/UTs. All citizens of India, who are in the age group of 18-50, are eligible to become members of Home Guards. Normal tenure of membership in Home Guards is 3 to 5 years. Amenities and facilities given to Home Guards include free uniform, duty

allowances and award for gallantry, distinguished and meritorious services. Members of Home Guards with three years service in the organisation are trained in police in maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-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.

9.73 The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy in respect of role, target, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organisation. Expenditure on Home Guards is shared between Centre and State Governments as per existing financial policy on discrete financial terms.

9.74 For the financial year 2008-09, a budget of Rs.48 crore was allocated for reimbursement to various states for raising, training and equipping of Home Guards.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

CHAPTER

X

10.1 The modus operandi of actual or potential perpetrators of crime, particularly those engaged in international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs have evolved and changed rapidly with advancement of technology and have progressively assumed a transnational and global dimension. Accordingly, the Ministry has taken and pursued a variety of multilateral/bilateral initiatives in areas related to counter terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking. The Ministry of Home Affairs being the nodal Ministry for Disaster Management is also actively involved in multilateral and bilateral international initiatives to mitigate and manage natural disasters.

SECURITY & POLICE MATTERS

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

10.2 SAARC was set up in 1985 as an association of States to “promote the well-being of the populations of South Asia and improve their standard of living; to speed up economic growth, social progress and cultural development; to reinforce links between the countries of this area”. Presently, SAARC has eight member countries; namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka while its Secretariat is in Kathmandu (Nepal).

10.3 During the 13th SAARC Summit held at Dhaka in November, 2005, it was *inter-alia*, decided

that SAARC Interior/Home Ministers would meet annually preceded by meeting of the Interior/Home Secretaries. So far two meetings of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers have been held – in Dhaka (May 11, 2006) and New Delhi (October 25, 2007). The 3rd Meeting, scheduled to be held in November 2009 at Islamabad, was postponed and has not yet been rescheduled.

7th SAARC Conference on Cooperation in Police Matters (Islamabad, April 17, 2008)

10.4 The 7th SAARC Conference on Cooperation in Police Matters was held at Islamabad on April 17, 2008. It was preceded by meeting of Ad-hoc Group of Experts on Networking Arrangement on April 16, 2008 and the meeting of the Focal Points of SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) and SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) on April 15, 2008. The Conference, reviewed the progress of implementation of the decisions taken in the last meeting and discussed various other issues such as strengthening of two Desks, namely, STOMD and SDOMD, networking arrangements, Combating Corruption, Capacity Building and organization of a Workshop on Organized Crime, etc. for SAARC Member States. India is funding the proposal of strengthening of SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) and SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD), based in Colombo, to the tune of Rs.2 crore. India is also funding the proposal of Networking of the SAARC Police Chiefs amounting to Rs.12.88 lakh. India will also be

hosting the Workshop on Organized Crime during 2009 as decided in the 6th SAARC Conference on Cooperation in Police Matters. As the part of Police Cooperation among SAARC Member States, India has offered 9 courses in various areas to Member States.

10.5 In- service trainings are being organized by India regularly to enhance the capacities of foreign police personnel under the SAARC umbrella. In-principle approval has been accorded to cooperate with African Union and ASEAN for enhancing the skills of police personnel of their member countries.

Second Meeting of the SAARC Legal Experts and finalization of the SAARC Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters

10.6 The Second Meeting of Legal Experts from SAARC Member States to discuss SAARC Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters was held at Colombo, Sri Lanka from April 21-22, 2008. At the end of the Second Meeting, differences on formulation of the Convention were narrowed down to three Articles. Further, the draft Convention was discussed and signed on August 3, 2008 at Colombo by all the SAARC Member States. India has since ratified the Convention. The Convention will come into force after all the Member States of SAARC deposit their respective Instrument of Ratification with the SAARC Secretariat.

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

10.7 Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) consisting of Members from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand recognized the need for cooperation in areas of Counter Terrorism and Organized Transnational Crime and adopted a summit declaration on July 31, 2004 to establish a Joint Working Group (JWG) to coordinate efforts in areas like intelligence sharing and capacity

building as well as strengthening the joint efforts on counter terrorism and organized crime.

10.8 During first meeting of the BIMSTEC JWG held in December, 2004 at New Delhi, the following four Sub-groups were set up:

S.No.	Sub Groups	Lead Shepherd
1	Intelligence Sharing	Sri Lanka
2	Law and Legal Enforcement Issues	India
3	Financing of Terrorism	Thailand
4	Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals	Myanmar

10.9 During the meeting of BIMSTEC JWG held in October, 2008 at New Delhi, the draft Convention on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking was finalized and adopted.

10.10 The Second BIMSTEC Summit was held on November 13, 2008 in New Delhi under the chairmanship of Prime Minister of India. Heads of State/Government from all BIMSTEC partner countries attended. The Summit provided renewed impetus to BIMSTEC as a regional cooperation and integration grouping. In concrete terms, it marked finalization of Convention on Combating International Terrorism.

India – Africa Summit

10.11 India – Africa Forum Summit was held on April 8-9, 2008 in New Delhi. During the Summit, the Prime Minister of India had announced projects/programmes in the areas of cooperation between India and Africa, to be implemented with African countries over the next 5 years beginning 2008-09/2009-10. Ministry of Home Affairs has earmarked Rs. 10 crore over a period of 5 years for assistance in the areas of

legal framework, cooperation in drug trafficking, capacity building, security cooperation, etc. with African countries.

Cooperation with UN for Global Peacekeeping

10.12 This Ministry is also cooperating internationally by contributing in the UN efforts for global peacekeeping. Presently, 04 Formed Police Units including 01 Female Formed Police Unit have been deployed in Congo, Haiti and Liberia.

BILATERAL COOPERATION

10.13 Mechanisms have been established for institutionalization of bilateral cooperation with a number of neighbouring countries mainly in the form of annual Home Secretary level talks and related sub-mechanism, with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). In addition, bilateral discussions are held with countries from time to time to expand mutual cooperation and develop institutional mechanism to counter terrorism. During the year, the following bilateral talks/meetings at the level of Home Secretary were held:

Bangladesh

10.14 During the talks, held at Dhaka in August 2008, security related matters including presence of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) leaders and their camps, smuggling of arms, border management and capacity building of law enforcing agencies of both the countries were raised. Both sides had also agreed to activate designated nodal points for regular exchange of information on identified areas regarding activities of insurgents and terrorists.

Bhutan

10.15 The 5th meeting of India-Bhutan was held on November 12-13, 2008 at Panaji, Goa and it was agreed to develop a formal mechanism for exchange of real time information between Sashstra Suraksha Bal (SSB) and Bhutan Police.

Bulgaria

10.16 The Bulgarian delegation led by H.E. Mr. Goran Yonov, Deputy Minister of Interior of the Republic of Bulgaria visited India from June 10-13, 2008 for reviewing the initiatives and progress outlined under the Agreement covering areas of Combating Organized Crime, International Terrorism and Illegal Trafficking in Drugs. The talks were preceded by separate subject specific interactions with officials of Intelligence Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation and Narcotics Control Bureau. During their visit, H.E. Mr. Goran Yonov called on Home Minister, Minister of State for Law and Justice and Secretary (West), Ministry of External Affairs.

Maldives

10.17 A delegation led by Union Home Secretary had visited Maldives from January 15-17, 2007 and it was agreed to establish a formal mechanism to combat international terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking. It was also agreed to enhance bilateral cooperation in capacity building, disaster management and coastal security. Accordingly a comprehensive agreement covering above mentioned areas has been posed to Maldives authorities during the current financial year and their response is awaited. It was also agreed to set up a high tech Forensic Laboratory in Maldives. A two member Indian delegation had accordingly visited Male and a project report has been sent to Ministry of External Affairs for onward consideration of Maldives authorities. On February 2, 2009 H.E. Shri Ameen Faisal, Minister of Defence and National Security of Maldives called on Union Home Minister and held bilateral discussion on wide range of security related subjects. The Minister sought the assistance of Government of India in capacity building, equipment, setting up of Forensic Laboratory, Police Academy, etc.

Myanmar

10.18 An MoU on Peace and Tranquility in Border areas was signed in January, 1994 between India and Myanmar paving the way for holding talks at Joint Secretary and Home Secretary level every year

alternatively in India and Myanmar. So far, fifteen meetings at Joint Secretary level and fourteen meetings at Home Secretary level between India and Myanmar have been held.

10.19 The last meeting was held in 2008 in New Delhi wherein issues relating to security including presence and activities of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) along the border and intelligence sharing, drug trafficking, border management, border trade and repatriation of Myanmar fishermen arrested in India were discussed. Further, India and Myanmar had signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Intelligence Exchange Cooperation on April 2, 2008 during the visit of Vice Senior General H.E. Maung Aye, Vice Chairman, State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), Government of Myanmar. This MoU would help both India and Myanmar to exchange real time and actionable intelligence.

10.20 Sectoral level meeting between India and Myanmar was held on March 28-29, 2009 at Yangon, Myanmar. Various issues of mutual concern including those related to Security and Border Management were discussed at the meeting. The Indian delegation was led by Joint Secretary (North East), Ministry of Home Affairs and Myanmar delegation was led by the Director General, General Administration Department, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Myanmar.

10.21 As requested by the Government of Myanmar, an Indian delegation, visited Myanmar and has since prepared and submitted an elaborate plan for creation of forensic facilities. In addition, based on the perspective plan prepared by Directorate of Forensic Science after visit to Vietnam, the Government of India is in the process of setting up of a State of art Computer Forensic Laboratory in Vietnam.

Nepal

10.22 Home Secretary level talks between India and Nepal were held at New Delhi on October 31, 2008 and November 1, 2008. The Union Home Secretary led the Indian team and Nepalese delegation was led by Secretary, Ministry of Home, Government of Nepal.

10.23 During the meeting, both sides reviewed the implementation of the decisions taken at the previous meeting as well as focused discussion on the issues relating to (i) Security, (ii) Border Management and (iii) Training, Provisioning and Capacity Building. India further offered its support and cooperation in matters relating to training and strengthening of Nepal Police.

Pakistan

10.24 The Home Secretary level Talks with Pakistan were held in Islamabad on November 25-26, 2008. The Indian side was led by the Union Home Secretary and Mr. Sayed Kamal Shah, Interior Secretary, Government of Pakistan led the Pakistani side. The Talks focused on issues relating to terrorism, drug trafficking, release of prisoners, fishermen, etc. The MoU on cooperation in matters relating to drug trafficking was initiated by the two sides during the Talks.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

10.25 A delegation led by Major General Al-Sha'afar, Under Secretary, Interior UAE had bilateral discussions with Indian delegation headed by Union Home Secretary on May 28-29, 2007 in New Delhi. Both sides underscored the need to firmly and effectively combat terrorism and other related crime and noted the importance of exchange of operational information and intelligence in the areas of terrorism, organized crime, financing of terrorism, smuggling of arms and explosives and agreed to set up an institutional mechanism to coordinate and facilitate such exchange on continuing basis. It was also decided that the agreements on transfer of sentenced persons and on combating international terrorism, organized crime and illicit drug trafficking would be finalized, as far as possible, within three months.

10.26 In pursuance of above mentioned decisions an Indian delegation led by Additional Secretary (Border Management), Ministry of Home Affairs had visited Abu Dhabi and held discussions on agreement on security cooperation on 4-5 March 2009. After

negotiations, the agreement on security cooperation was initiated at official level. In so far as agreement on transfer of sentenced persons is concerned, substantial progress was made but a few articles remain to be finalized. This agreement would be further negotiated during the next round of discussions.

National Security of Maldives accompanied by Commissioner of Police, Maldives Police and High Commissioner of Maldives in India called on Home Minister on February 2, 2009.

HIGH LEVEL VISITS

10.27 The details of important visits are as under:

- A Bulgarian delegation led by H. E. Mr. Goran Yonov, Deputy Minister of Interior of the Republic of Bulgaria visited New Delhi from June 10 - 13, 2008.
- Rt. Hon. Jack Straw, MP, Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice, United Kingdom called on the Union Home Minister on September 15, 2008 and discussed the issues of mutual concerns.
- A six member delegation led by Rt. Hon. Keith Vaz, MP, Chairman Home Affairs Committee, United Kingdom called on Union Home Minister on October 3, 2008 and held bilateral discussions on the issues of mutual concerns.
- A German delegation led by Dr. Wolfgang Schauble, Federal Minister of Interior had called on Union Home Minister on December 12, 2008 for holding bilateral discussion in security matters.
- A German delegation led by Mr. Jorg Ziercke, President of the German Federal Police, the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) called on Union Home Secretary on January 22, 2009.
- A delegation led by H. E. Ameen Faisal, Minister of Defence and

CAPACITY BUILDING

10.28 The Ministry of Home Affairs is imparting inductions as well as in-service training to police personnel of various foreign countries. In the recent past, induction training has been imparted in Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad to the officers belonging to Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives.

10.29 Agreements for bilateral cooperation for police capacity building are in place with various countries like Japan, Singapore, Mongolia, Fiji, UAE, Yemen, Germany, South Africa, etc. Regular Anti terrorism courses to train Indian police personnel are being conducted by United States of America under Anti Terrorism Assistance Program.

Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism

10.30 India has established Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism with several key countries to exchange information and strengthen international cooperation to combat international terrorism and transnational organized crime. During 2008, Joint Working Groups meetings with China, United Kingdom, Russia, USA, Germany, Pakistan and BIMSTEC were held.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty/ Agreement in Criminal Matters

10.31 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters is one of the significant legal instruments to improve and facilitate effectiveness of Contracting States in investigation and prosecution of crime, including crime related to terrorism by providing the necessary legal framework for rendering/receiving legal assistance in criminal matters.

10.32 At present, Treaties/Agreements on Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal Matters are in force with 26 countries namely, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Canada, Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates, Russia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Mongolia, Thailand, France, Bahrain, South Korea, United States of America, Singapore, South Africa, Mauritius, Belarus, Spain, Kuwait, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Egypt and Mexico.

10.33 Treaties with Bulgaria, Vietnam, Mexico and Egypt have come into force with effect from October 9, 2008, November 17, 2008, January 17, 2009 and February 2, 2009 respectively.

10.34 During the year, Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal Matters has been signed with Australia and Iran and will come into force after ratification. Ratification from Indian side has been completed. In addition, agreement with Bosnia and Herzegovina has been finalized at official level. Agreement with Germany and Malaysia are under negotiation.

Agreement/MoU on cooperation against International Terrorism, Organized Crime and Illicit Drug trafficking

10.35 An MOU on combating crime between India and Saudi Arabia signed in 2006, has come into force on August 14, 2008.

10.36 An Agreement on Security and Law Enforcement Matters between India and Qatar has been signed on November 9, 2008. The Agreement is yet to come into force.

Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons

10.37 The Government of India enacted the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 with a view to repatriate foreign/Indian prisoners to the country of their origin to serve the remaining part of their sentence. For achieving this objective, a treaty/agreement is

required to be signed with the interested countries.

10.38 India has so far signed agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons with UK, Mauritius, Cambodia, Bulgaria, Egypt and France. Negotiations have also been concluded with Canada, Hong Kong, Israel and Korea. The agreements with these countries are likely to be signed soon.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

International Meets

10.39 Ministry of Home Affairs co-hosted the first Partnership Development Workshop of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) on South-South Cooperation Program organized by GFDRR, World Bank on October 29-31, 2008 at New Delhi.

10.40 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) in collaboration with Emergency Management Institute (EMI)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), USA conducted a series of Training Programs on "Exercise Design and Evaluation Master Exercise Practitioner Program" in New Delhi. In addition, NIDM and EMI/FEMA organized a Public Information Course for Public Information Officers and Public Relation Officers.

10.41 NIDM and World Bank Institute (WBI) have collaborative arrangement for conducting online courses on Disaster Management. Under this arrangement, during 2008-09 the Institute conducted two comprehensive Natural Disaster Risk Management Courses and two specialized programs; one on Community Risk Disaster Management and another on Financial Strategy.

Bilateral Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding

10.42 India and Russia are working out an Agreement for cooperation in the field of Disaster Management. The main areas and forms of cooperation

will be exchange of information, early warning, assessment of risks, joint conferences, seminars, workshops, training of specialists, mutual assistance in providing technical facilities and equipment, mutual assistance in enhancing early warning systems and capacity building of both countries in emergency preparedness, prevention and response, planning and carrying out of activities related to emergency preparedness, prevention and response etc.

10.43 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has also entered into a MoU with the International Institute for Geo-Information Sciences and Earth Observations (ITC), Netherlands with the objective of developing and implementing mutually beneficial and agreed upon initiatives for exchange of knowledge in the field of Remote Sensing and GIS – Geographical Information System, IT and Geo-Information, Risk Assessment and Joint Organization of Workshops and training programmes.

MAJOR INITIATIVES AND SCHEMES

CHAPTER

XI

SCHEME FOR MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES

11.1 The Scheme for 'Modernisation of State Police Forces' (MPF) is a significant initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs towards capacity building of the State Police Forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism, etc.

11.2 The States have been categorised into 'A' and 'B' categories with 100% and 75% Central funding, respectively. While Jammu & Kashmir and eight North Eastern States viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim have been classified as 'A' category States, the remaining 19 States fall in the 'B' category. The Scheme has been formulated with the aim of accelerating the process of capacity building and modernisation of the Police Forces, with focused priority on States facing problems of terrorism and left wing extremism. The total allocation under the scheme in 2008-09 was Rs.1,157.64 crore.

11.3 The Scheme also includes a special component for strengthening the police infrastructure in the 76 naxal affected districts at the rate of Rs.2 crore per affected district per year initially for a period of 5 years. Similarly, a provision has been made for Rs.1 crore per district per year initially for a period of 5 years for the 30 districts situated on international borders i.e. the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders.

11.4 The details of the Central assistance released to the State Governments during the last 9 years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Amount released
1	2000-01	1,000.00
2	2001-02	1,000.00
3	2002-03	695.00
4	2003-04	705.27
5	2004-05	960.00
6	2005-06	1,025.00
7	2006-07	1,065.25
8	2007-08	1248.70
9	2008-09	1155.64

11.5 With a view to ensuring that funds under the Scheme can be released at the beginning of a financial year, Action Plans for 2008-09 were invited from States by December 31, 2007. The Action Plans were considered by the Ministry in meetings held in January – February, 2008 (except J&K for which the meeting was held in April, 2008) and first instalment of funds were released to States in April, 2008.

Objectives

11.6 The main objective of the scheme is to

meet the identified deficiencies in various aspects of police administration, which were worked out by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) in a study done in the year 2000. Another objective of the scheme is to reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and Central Police Forces to control internal security and law and order situation by way of equipping the State Police Forces adequately and imparting the required training. The focus of the scheme is on strengthening the police infrastructure at the cutting edge level by way of construction of secure Police Stations, equipping the Police Stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-up, housing, etc.

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

Mega City Policing

11.8 A new concept of Mega City Policing (MCP) was introduced in 2005-06 under the MPF Scheme covering seven cities of Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. The respective States are required to include MCP proposals in their Annual Plan. These proposals are considered and approved by a High Powered Committee as an integral component of the MPF Scheme pertaining to the respective States. The Plan has to be based on a study of specific problem areas of MCP including details of demographic growth pattern, special problems faced in policing in large urban areas and crime investigation, traffic management, infrastructure available in terms of modern control rooms, digital radio trunking, communication system, PCR van network, etc. Financial assistance is also given to mega cities for procurement of modern and innovative equipment, etc. as a part of the Scheme.

Desert Policing

11.9 Desert Policing is also a new concept and

forms a part of the MPF Scheme from 2005-06. Desert Policing is primarily meant for the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan to address the problems regarding policing large and scattered desert areas. Keeping in view the demographic distribution, problems in investigation, mobility and communication are given emphasis under the Desert Policing Scheme. Expenditure for this component is also met out of the funds allocated under the MPF Scheme for the respective States.

11.10 During the year 2007-08, Central funds to the tune of Rs.69.82 crore were released for Mega City Policing and Rs.10.50 crore for Desert Policing. For the year 2008-09, Rs.68.94 crore has been released for Mega City Policing and Rs.8.93 crore for Desert Policing components under the MPF Scheme.

Strengthening of Special Branches

11.11 While recognising the crucial role of Special Branches/Intelligence set up in the States and Union territories, the Ministry has laid emphasis on earmarking up to 5% of the total allocation under MPF Scheme towards strengthening of their Special Branches in terms of modern equipment, gadgets for communication, etc. It has also been emphasised that the States should take action to suitably enhance the manpower in the Special Branches from their own resources. Further, four naxal affected-States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa were advised to include a specific sub-plan for strengthening of Special Branches under the MPF Scheme, 2007-08. For 2008-09, all the States have been advised to earmark upto 5% of the MPF allocation towards strengthening of their Special Branches.

Impact of the Scheme

11.12 The scheme has made perceptible impact in all the States and has provided the much needed

assistance and impetus to police modernisation. However, there have been reports suggesting the need for further streamlining of procedures and processes at the level of the States with a view to ensure better utilization of the funds provided under the Scheme and consequent qualitative improvement. With a view to bringing in qualitative improvements, apart from introducing the system of advance preparation and approval of the State Annual Action Plans, as mentioned earlier, a system of concurrent audit has also been put in place from the last quarter of the year 2008-09. An impact assessment study has also been assigned to the BPR&D.

CRIME & CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK & SYSTEMS PROJECT

11.13 A Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) programme was hitherto being implemented (since 2005) as a part of the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, with the aim of computerisation and bringing in greater efficiency and transparency in various processes and functions at the Police Station level, and improve service delivery to the citizens. So far, 2,760 Police Stations, out of a total of around 14,000 Police Stations across the country, have been covered under the CIPA Scheme.

11.14 With a view to expediting the full coverage of police stations in the country, and widening the scope of the police functions to be covered, as also to create databases pertaining to crime and criminals from the police station upto the national level, and networking of such databases to provide for online flow of information, a new Crime and Criminal Tracking, Networking and Systems (CCTNS) Project has been launched in the 11th Five Year Plan, with an outlay of Rs. 2000 crore, and is proposed to be implemented as a Mission Mode Project by the Government of India under the National e-Governance Programme. The Scheme is proposed to be implemented in a manner where the major role would lie with the State Governments in order to bring in the requisite stakes, ownership and commitment, and only

certain core components would be in the hands of the Central Government, apart from the required review and monitoring of project implementation on a continuing basis.

11.15 The CCTNS project aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing at the Police Station level through adoption of principles of e-Governance, and creation of a nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system around “investigation of crime and detection of criminals” in the real time, which is a critical requirement in the context of the present day internal security scenario.

11.16 The broad objectives of the CCTNS project are streamlining investigation and prosecution processes, strengthening of intelligence gathering machinery, improved public delivery system and citizen-friendly interface, nationwide sharing of information on crime and criminals and improving efficiency and effectiveness of Police Functioning.

11.17 The project has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs and will be launched in the year 2009-10.

THE PRIVATE SECURITY AGENCIES (REGULATION) ACT, 2005

11.18 With the objective of regulating the fast increasing activities of private security agencies, both Indian and foreign, “The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005” was enacted and has been notified in the Gazette of India on June 23, 2005. The Act came into effect from March 15, 2006.

11.19 Under this Act, a Controlling Authority is to be appointed by each of the State Governments

for granting licences to agencies for carrying on the business of security agencies and other related matters.

11.20 The Central Government has framed the “Private Security Agencies Central Model Rules, 2006” which were notified in the Gazette of India on April 26, 2006. These Rules have been sent to the State Governments for their guidance enabling them to frame their own rules, in conformity with the Central Model Rules. The State Governments of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Sikkim, UT of Chandigarh, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Assam and Andhra Pradesh have framed and notified the rules in the Gazette.

The Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007

11.21 The Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007 was introduced by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Rajya Sabha in August, 2007. The objective of the Bill is to regulate the working of Private Detective Agencies through a system of mandatory licensing so as to ensure that they work within the ambit of legal framework and are accountable to a regulatory authority. The Bill was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for examination and report. Three meetings of the Parliamentary Standing Committee were held to discuss the Bill. During the course of the meetings and examination of the Bill, the Parliamentary Standing Committee had made some observations regarding the Bill, for which replies were furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The 139th report of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs regarding the Bill has been presented in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on February 13, 2009. The recommendations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee in its report are under examination in the Ministry.

a Review Committee to review the recommendations which had been made regarding Police Reforms by the National Police Commission and other Committees over the years. The Committee identified 49 recommendations which were sent to the States/UTs for immediate implementation and follow-up. The Government have been exhorting the State Governments/UT Administrations for early implementation of the said recommendations on Police Reforms.

11.23 In the meanwhile, the Supreme Court of India has also passed an order on September 22, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.310 of 1996 – Prakash Singh and others vs UOI and others - on several issues concerning Police reforms. The Court in the said judgement had issued certain directions to the Union Government and State Governments, to be implemented by December 31, 2006, and to file affidavits of compliance by January 3, 2007. The directions inter-alia included:-

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
- (ii) Select the Director General of Police of the State from amongst three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation.
- (iii) Prescribe minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- (iv) Separate investigating police from law & order police, starting with

POLICE REFORMS

11.22 The Ministry of Home Affairs had set up

towns/ urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/ urban areas also,

- (v) Set up a Police Establishment Board at the state level, inter alia, for deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, and
- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.

11.24 The matter was heard successively on different dates. It was last heard on May 16, 2008, in which Hon'ble Supreme Court directed to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice K.T. Thomas, former retired Judge of the Supreme Court and two other Members with the following Terms of Reference:

- i) To examine the affidavits filed by the different States and the Union territories in compliance to the Court's directions with reference to the ground realities.
- ii) Advise the Respondents wherever the implementation is falling short of the Court's orders, after considering the Respondents' stated difficulties in implementation.
- iii) Bring to the notice of the Court any genuine problems the Respondents may be having in view of the specific conditions prevailing in a State or UT.
- iv) Examine the new legislations enacted by different States regarding the police to see whether these are

in compliance with the letter and spirit of Hon'ble Court's directions.

- v) Apprise the Court about unnecessary objections or delays on the part of any Respondent so that appropriate follow up action could be taken against that Respondent.
- vi) Submit a status report on compliance to this Hon'ble Court every six months.

11.25 This Committee's term initially has been directed for a period of two years. The Committee has so far held four sittings.

NATIONAL POLICE MISSION (NPM) – ESTABLISHMENT OF MICRO-MISSIONS

11.26 During his address to the DGsP/ IGsP conference (October 6, 2005) the Prime Minister of India announced the intent of the Government to set up a Police Mission for enabling the Police Forces in the country to be an effective instrument for maintenance of internal security and to face the challenges by equipping them with the necessary material, intellectual and organizational resources.

11.27 A two tier system consisting of an Empowered Steering Group (ESG) chaired by the Home Minister, and under this Group, an Executive Committee (EC) chaired by the Home Secretary was established to carry the Mission forward. Based on the initial deliberations in the ESG and EC, it was decided to establish the following six Micro Missions (MMs) in order to provide a concrete shape and framework for the NPM:

- **MM:01 Human Resource Development**

Police Population Ratio - Career Progression - Leadership - Accountability - Performance Evaluation - Training - Attitudinal

Changes - Welfare of Police Personnel- Police University, etc.

- **MM:02 Community Policing**

Involving Community in Policing - Police Interface with Media, Industry and other relevant segments - Police image, etc.

- **MM:03 Communication and Technology**

POLNET – CIPA - Cyber Techniques - Forensic Science – DNA - Narco - analysis, etc.

- **MM:04 Infrastructure**

Buildings - official and residential - Equipment and Weaponry, etc.

- **MM:05 New Processes (Process Engineering)**

On-going Police Practices - Review and Impact analysis - Existing Best Practices - Innovations in India and elsewhere, and their adoptability - Procurement procedures - Delegation and Decentralization, etc.

- **MM:06 Proactive Policing and Visualizing future challenges**

Extremism and naxalism - Mob Violence - Cyber crime - Money Laundering- Narco Terrorism - human trafficking, etc.

11.28 The 6 Micro Missions, in the given time frame, have recommended 14 specific projects to be considered under the NPM. The projects have been presented to the Executive Committee in February, 2009. The project proposals are presently being given a final shape in the light of the observations/comments of the Executive Committee.

11.29 Further, with the aim of providing an institutional framework for carrying forward the work of the Micro-Missions, it has been decided to establish a “Mission Directorate” in the BPR&D.

Work on this commenced in September 2008.

MODERNISATION OF PRISONS

11.30 ‘Prisons’ is a State subject under List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The management and administration of Prisons falls exclusively in the domain of the State Governments, and is governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 and the Prison Manuals of the respective State Governments. Thus, States have the primary role, responsibility and authority to change the current prison laws, rules and regulations. However, keeping in view the universality of the principles and standards underlying the broader issues pertaining to treatment of offenders, custodial management, etc. there is also a need to examine the whole subject of prisons in a wider policy context.

11.31 The Central Government has been providing financial assistance to the State Governments in this important area of criminal justice system since 1987. However, during the period 1987-92 an amount of Rs.45 crore only for all States put together was released under the non-plan scheme of Modernisation of Prison Administration. From 1993, the said scheme was converted into a Plan Scheme and in the Eighth Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs.100 crore was agreed. This also proved to be totally inadequate as time and again the poor infrastructure, overcrowding, congestion, increasing proportion of the under-trial prisoners, inadequacy of prison staff, lack of proper care and treatment of prisoners, and above all, inadequate implementation of correctional measures in the prisons have been revealed at various levels. The common reasons cited for such poor state of Indian prisons are the non-availability of adequate funds made available by the State Governments as also the lack of comprehensive thinking and coordinated action on the subject.

11.32 BPR&D was deputed in the year 2000 to carry out an assessment of the requirements in this area so as to bring the Indian prisons upto a basic minimum standard and the prisoners can be kept

in healthy and hygienic conditions. Based on their gap analysis and the recommendations of the BPR&D, the Central Government launched a non-plan scheme in 2002-03 for construction of additional prisons to reduce overcrowding, repair and renovation of existing prisons, improvement in sanitation and water supply and provide living accommodation for prison personnel. The scheme which is known as 'Scheme on Modernization of Prisons' was to be implemented over a period of five years (2002-07) in 27 States with an outlay of Rs.1,800 crore on a cost sharing basis in the ratio of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively.

11.33 The scheme was extended by a further period of two years without additional funds to enable the State Governments to complete their activities by March 31, 2009. As against the total

Central share of Rs.1,350 crore over a period of 5 years, an amount of Rs.1,346.95 crore has been released to the State Governments upto March 31, 2009. Out of total Central share of Rs.1,350 crore, Rs.1.55 crore was uncommitted fund and Rs.1.50 crore was the Central share of J&K which could not be released to the State Government due to non-submission of utilization certificate.

All India Conference of Jail Ministers, Principal Secretaries (Prisons/ Home) and DG/IG (Prisons)

11.34 A conference of Jail Ministers, Principal Secretaries (Prisons/ Home) and DG/IG (Prisons) and Law Secretaries of the States was held on April 25, 2008 in New Delhi to discuss the Draft National Policy on Prison Reforms and Correctional Administration. The Union Home Minister inaugurated this Conference and Minister of State



All India Conference of Ministers, Secretaries and Directors/Inspectors General In-charge of Prisons held on April 25, 2008

(Home) also shared his views. Important deliberations related to formulating of the Draft National Policy on Prison Reforms, Draft Prison Manuals as also the progress of scheme of Modernization of Prisons were discussed. During the Conference, the progress of the scheme of the first phase of scheme of Modernization of Prisons was also discussed. Since the first phase of the scheme was to expire on March 31, 2009, many States requested for continuation of the scheme in the second phase. The broad contours/components of the second phase of the scheme were also discussed.

Second Phase of Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons

11.35 Considering the recommendations of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Modernisation of Prisons, and also keeping in view of demands of various States/UTs for granting further financial assistance for prison infrastructure and correctional administration, the Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated the process of formulating a second phase of the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons. The draft Committee of Non-Plan Expenditure (CNE) Note for the same has already been prepared and is under process. The proposed second phase shall essentially concentrate on construction of new modern Prisons based on the Model Prison Designs; alongwith modern electronic security systems and gadgets; construction of additional Barracks in existing Prisons; basic sanitation and sewage facilities in all prisons; up gradation, repair, renovation and maintenance of existing Prison Facilities; improved Medical and Healthcare Services; basic infrastructure for Reformation and Rehabilitation of prisoners; facilities related to correctional administration and Capacity Building and Training of Prison staff for the purpose; setting up/strengthening National/Regional Institutes for Correctional Administration; and Information and Communication Technology enablement of Prisons including video conferencing. The scheme is likely to be operationalised in the financial year 2009-10, subject to approval of the competent authority.

Prison Policy

11.36 The Ministry is also in the process of formulating a Prison Policy which shall be circulated to all the States/UTs for necessary action.

Institutes of Correctional Administration

11.37 To improve the quality of prison administration, continuous efforts are made by imparting training to prison personnel. The Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs in its meeting held on August 2, 1988, had decided that Regional Training Centers for Prison Personnel be established by the Central Government preferably in Union Territories. In pursuance of this decision, the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh was set up in 1989 with financial assistance from the Central Government.

11.38 In addition, there is a Regional Institute for Correctional Administration (RICA) at Vellore, Tamil Nadu, which is being funded by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs had provided a one-time grant for setting up the Institute. The State Government of Orissa has been asked to send the comprehensive proposal for setting up an institute at Orissa for the Eastern States. The State Govt. of West Bengal has also been requested to formulate a comprehensive proposal for setting up an institute at Kolkata for West Bengal and North Eastern States.

11.39 BPR&D also plays a significant role through research work and training in the field of prison administration.

Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003

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

11.41 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for achieving the above objectives. The Act was notified and came into force on

January 1, 2004. Subsequently, the Repatriation of Prisoners Rules, 2004 were published in the Official Gazette on August 9, 2004. For implementation of the Act, a treaty/agreement is signed with countries having mutual interest with us on this matter.

11.42 Government of India has so far signed agreements with the Governments of the United Kingdom, Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt and France. Negotiations have also been concluded with Governments of Canada, Israel, Hong Kong and Korea. The negotiations are underway with the Governments of Brazil, Sri Lanka and United Arab Emirates (UAE).

11.43 Under the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 12 Indian prisoners have so far been repatriated from Mauritius to India and 3 British prisoners have been repatriated from India to United Kingdom (UK) for serving the remaining part of sentence in their respective countries.

Correctional Service Medals

11.44 Based on the recommendations of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) and certain other Committees/Groups, the Government of India has instituted the following medals with the objective of recognizing the services rendered by the prison personnel:

Gallantry Medal

- (a) President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (PCSMG)
- (b) Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (CSMG)

Service Medal

- (a) President's Correctional service Medal for Distinguished Service (PCSMDS)
- (b) Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service (CSMMS)

11.45 The number of President's Correctional Service Medals for Distinguished Service and the number of Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service, which can be awarded in a year, are 25 and 75 respectively. There is no limit

to the number of medals to be awarded for gallantry in one year.

11.46 The President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service and the Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service are awarded:

- (i) for a specially distinguished record in correctional service.
- (ii) for success in organizing correctional service or maintaining the administration in special difficulties like mass admission of prisoners.
- (iii) For outstanding ability in putting out riots, preventing escape of prisoners, rescuing the officials, sportsmanship, public work and exemplary service marked by efficiency, devotion to duty, integrity, loyalty, high sense of discipline and spirit of sacrifice.

11.47 The President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry and the Correctional service Medal for Gallantry are awarded for conspicuous/ exceptional gallantry in apprehending a prisoner or in preventing their escape, the risk incurred being estimated with regard to the obligations and the duties of the officer concerned and for the outstanding work done in the preceding year.

11.48 A total number of 37 prison personnel of various States were awarded the Correctional Service Medals during 2008.

Asia Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators, 2008 (APCCA)

11.49 The 28th Asia Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators was held at Langkawi, Malaysia during November 23-28, 2008. The Indian delegation led by Joint Secretary (CS), Ministry of Home Affairs with prison officials from various State Governments attended the same. India has been elected (unopposed) as the elected member of the Governing Board of APCCA in the Conference. A presentation was also made by the delegation on the contemporary issues in Correctional Administration in India during the Conference.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

STATE LEGISLATIONS

11.50 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry for processing the legislative proposals (under Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution) from the State Governments received either for approval of the Government or for obtaining the assent of the President. Bills under article 201 of the Constitution of India, Bills for previous sanction under proviso to article 304(b) of the Constitution of India, Ordinances under proviso to Clause 1 of article 213 of the Constitution of India, and Regulations for Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule to the Constitution) fall in this category.

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

draft legislation before the Bills are passed by the State Legislature.

11.52 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.

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

Proposals received and finalised

11.54 During the period from April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009 the Ministry of Home Affairs received 62 proposals for approval/assent of the Government of India/President of India. The number of proposals finalised during this period is as given below:-

Sl.No.	Particulars	Number
I	Bills for the consideration and assent of the President under article 201 of the Constitution:	
	(i) Bills assented to by the President	19
	(ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from President	01
	(iii) Bill withdrawn by State Governments	04
	(iv) Bill closed	01
II	Ordinances for Previous instructions of the President under article 213(1) of the Constitution:	
	(i) Instructions of the President conveyed	01
	(ii) Ordinances closed	02
	(iii) Refused	—
III	Bills for previous sanctions of the President under article 304 (b) of the Constitution:	
	(i) Previous sanction of the President conveyed	—
	(ii) Previous sanction of the President closed	01
IV	Bills for approval of the Government of India before its introduction in the State Legislature:	
	(i) Approval granted	21
	(ii) Bills closed	02
	(iii) Refused	—
	Total	52*

* This also includes Legislative proposals received before April 1, 2008.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

11.55 A Judicial Cell in the Ministry deals with the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (Cr.P.C.); petitions for mercy, remission and pardon made to the President of India under article 72 of the Constitution of India; sanction for prosecution under section 188 of Cr.P.C., 1973 and withdrawal of cases under section 321 of Cr.P.C., 1973.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006

11.56 On the basis of the recommendations of the Law Commission in its 154th, 177th and 178th Reports, a Bill namely the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on August 23, 2006 proposing to amend various provisions of the Cr.P.C., 1973. Highlights of the Bill are: -

- Changes in the law relating to arrest
- Compounding of Offences (procedural simplification)
- Victimology
- Protection of Women
- Adjournments – avoidance of
- Use of Modern Technology
- Inquiry and trial of persons of unsound mind
- Bail Bond (in case of acquittals)

11.57 The Chairman, Rajya Sabha referred the Bill to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for its examination and report. The Committee submitted its report on August 16, 2007. The recommendations of the Committee were examined in this Ministry. Some of the recommendations were accepted fully or partly and the rest of the recommendations have not been accepted. Based on this, official amendments were moved in the Rajya Sabha, and the Bill was passed

by the Rajya Sabha on December 18, 2008 and by the Lok Sabha on December 23, 2008. The Bill received the assent of the President on January 7, 2009. The corresponding Act namely, the Code of Criminal (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009) has been published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1 dated January 9, 2009. However, coming into force of the Act is yet to be notified.

172nd Report of the Law Commission on ‘Review of Rape Laws’

11.58 The Law Commission in its 172nd Report has recommended changes for widening scope of the offence in section 375 of IPC and to make it gender neutral. Various other changes have been recommended in sections 376 and 376A to 376D and insertion of a new section 376E dealing with unlawful sexual contact, deletion of section 377 IPC and enhancement of punishment in section 509 of IPC. The Commission has also recommended changes in the Cr.P.C., 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

11.59 The Law Commission’s Report was circulated to the State Governments for comments as the criminal laws and criminal procedures are in the concurrent list of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and states have the responsibility of enforcing the laws. Most of the States, more or less, supported the views of the Law Commission. On this basis and, in consultation with the Legislative Department, a Bill was drafted. In the meanwhile, the National Commission for Women (NCW) forwarded a separate Bill on the subject drafted by the Legal Convener of All India Democratic Women Association. A revised Bill, taking into consideration the Private Bill forwarded by NCW, has been drafted by the legislative Department. In the mean time, the National Commission for Women have recommended some changes relating to ‘rape’ in its Annual Report 2004-05. The recommendations of NCW were

forwarded to the State Governments for their views/comments. As the issue is pending for long, a conference of Home Secretaries of the State Governments and Union territory Administrations was convened on July 7, 2008 by this Ministry at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi to discuss the matter.

11.60 While majority of the State Government representatives agreed to the provision of the draft Bill, a few State Government representatives supported the recommendations of the NCW. However, other State Government representatives stated that the views of their State Governments would be sent later. The views of the State Governments, that are to be taken into account for preparation of the Bill on the rape laws, are being processed.

Report of the Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System

11.61 The Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. (Justice) V.S. Malimath, former Chief Justice of Karnataka and Kerala High Courts submitted its report to the Government on April 21, 2003. The Committee made 158 recommendations to revamp the criminal justice system. Advisories were issued to State Governments with regard to those recommendations, which were to be implemented through administrative measures.

11.62 As regards those recommendations, which require amendment to Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, views/comments of State Governments/UT Administrations have been sought as the Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedure are on the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Views from some States/UT Administrations have been received and the others are being reminded regularly to send their comments.

Draft National Policy on Criminal Justice System

11.63 In the meanwhile, a Committee was

constituted by the Ministry under the Chairmanship of Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon to draft a National Policy Paper on Criminal Justice System, which has submitted its report to the Government on August 1, 2007. Since the Criminal Justice System falls in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, and, the recommendations could have wide ranging implications, copies of the Report were sent to all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations as also to the various Ministries/Organizations in the Central Government for their comments and suggestions. After receipt of their comments, a final view will be taken.

Legislative Proposals passed/introduced by/in the Parliament

11.64 Following legislative proposals of this Ministry were passed in the Parliament between April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009: -

- The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2008
- The Vice – President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2008
- The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2008
- The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2008
- The National Investigation Agency Bill, 2008
- The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2008
- The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 2009

11.65 Following legislative proposals of this Ministry, introduced in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha between April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009 are under consideration of the Parliament.

- The Land Ports Authority of India Bill, 2008

CHAPTER

XII

**FOREIGNERS, FREEDOM
FIGHTERS' PENSION AND
REHABILITATION**

FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

12.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship related matters. Entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are regulated through the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments.

FOREIGNERS AND VISA

Entry and Movement of Foreigners

12.2 Entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are governed by two principal Acts, namely, the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. Under the present visa regime, while the initial visa is granted by Indian Missions/Posts abroad, on entry into the country, their stay and exit is regulated by the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments.

12.3 50,96,990 foreigners visited India during 2007, registering an increase of 14.61 % over the previous year. The highest number of foreigners were from Asia (19,02,918), followed by Europe (17,81,945), North America (10,20,725), Oceania (1,68,715), Africa (1,57,629) and South America (27,645). The maximum number of foreigners who visited India were from USA (7,94,884) followed by UK (7,78,155), Bangladesh (5,00,234), Canada (2,10,183), Sri Lanka (2,05,834), France (2,03,928), Germany (1,88,355), Japan (1,45,461), Australia (1,36,387) and Malaysia (1,14,359). These ten countries accounted for 64.31% of the total arrival of foreigners in India.

12.4 A total of 3,51,999 foreigners were registered and staying in India as on December 31, 2007. The maximum number of foreigners registered were in Tamil Nadu (97,534) followed by Delhi (50,781), Arunachal Pradesh (45,022), Himachal Pradesh (24,872), Karnataka (21,732), Maharashtra (17,906), Gujarat (13,133), Uttarakhand (10,546), West Bengal (8,902), Puducherry (8,439). These ten States accounted for 85.05% of the total registered foreigners in India as on December 31, 2007. Students (28,842 - 8.2%) accounted for the highest percentage of registered foreigners followed by Employees (18,467 - 5.25%) and Tourists (8,929 - 2.54%).

12.5 12,535 foreigners were arrested during 2007, for various violations of the Foreigners Act or for violating provisions of other Immigration Control Rules and Regulations, while 13,348 foreigners were deported during the year.

Release of Pakistani Prisoners

12.6 During 2008-09 (up to March 31, 2009), Government of India repatriated 96 Pakistani civil prisoners and 14 Pakistani fishermen, whose travel documents had been issued by the Pakistani High Commission in Delhi and who had completed their sentences. Government of Pakistan repatriated 7 Indian prisoners and 230 Indian fishermen, across Attari/Wagha Border till March 31, 2009.

12.7 A Judicial Committee on Prisoners has been set up by both India and Pakistan. Four retired judges from both the countries have been appointed to the

Judicial Committee. The mandate of the Committee is to seek early repatriation of those prisoners in the respective countries who have completed their prison sentences and also to ensure humane treatment to all the prisoners. To fulfill the mandate, the First Meeting of the Joint Judicial Committee was held in New Delhi on February 26, 2008. Subsequently, the Indian judges of the Joint Judicial Committee visited three jails in Pakistan i.e. at Karachi, Rawalpindi and Lahore during June 9 - 14, 2008. Thereafter, Pakistani judges of the Joint Judicial Committee visited three jails in India i.e. Tihar Jail, Delhi, Central Jail, Amritsar and Central Jail, Jaipur during August 18 - 23, 2008.

IMMIGRATION CONTROL

12.8 Immigration is an important sovereign function of the Government exercised through Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). There are 77 ICPs in the country of which 12 are being managed by the BoI. Out of these 12 ICPs, BoI manages 6 ICPs at Chennai Airport, Seaport, Amritsar Airport, Attari Rail, Wagha Road and Munabao Rail on its own. It manages the remaining 6 ICPs at Mumbai Airport, Seaport, Kolkata Airport, Seaport, Delhi Airport and Gede Rail along with State Police. The remaining 65 ICPs are managed by the State Governments as an agency of the Central Government. Immigration related functions at Hyderabad and Bangalore Airports shall be taken over by BoI in the current year.

Recent Initiatives

12.9 Modernization programme of ICPs, which was initiated in 2004-05 for improving immigration services in the country continued in the current year. 33 major ICPs are covered under this programme. Computer systems have been upgraded in 29 ICPs and upgradation in 4 ICPs is underway. New Immigration Control System (ICS) software has been installed in 29 ICPs for improving the speed of immigration clearance and installation in 4 ICPs is under progress.

12.10 Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) have

been installed in 26 ICPs and installation in 3 ICPs is under progress. Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) machines have been installed in 28 ICPs. Networking of Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB) of BoI with 21 ICPs and 5 Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) has been completed. This has facilitated smooth flow of information between the ICPs and CFB and has resulted in a perceptible improvement of immigration services.

12.11 This Ministry has recently released Rs.9.47 crore to NIC for computerization and networking of the 43 other ICPs which, *inter alia*, covers 20 ICPs located on Indo-Bangladesh border. This project is likely to be completed in six months.

12.12 Modernization and upgradation of Immigration services is one of the Mission Mode Projects (MMP) of the Government under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). The ongoing Modernization Programme which was initiated in the year 2004-05 has been subsumed under Phase-I of the MMP. The National Institute of Smart Government (NISG) has been commissioned to document Phase-I and to prepare an e-Governance project report for development of a comprehensive and integrated e-Governance model for Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking with a view to establish immigration services of an international standard under Phase-II. The model envisages a comprehensive re-engineering and convergence of these processes with a view to streamlining and simplifying them and also establishing an efficient and transparent integrated system for the delivery of these services.

12.13 An Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) mandating all airlines flying into India to provide passenger particulars electronically in the prescribed format, within 15 minutes of their take off from the port outside India, to the concerned immigration authorities has been implemented in Phase-I at 6 International Airports namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Cochin from April 2008. All airlines operating at these six international airports

have become APIS compliant. APIS would reduce immigration clearance time and improve security screening of passengers. Action to extend the coverage of the APIS initiative to other airports has also been initiated.

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP

12.14 Indian Citizenship can be acquired by birth, descent, registration and naturalization as per the provisions under Citizenship Act, 1955 and Citizenship Rules, 1956. The procedure and forms for acquiring Indian Citizenship have been simplified and rationalized. The application forms, procedure, etc. for acquiring Indian Citizenship has been hosted on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Renotification of Citizenship Rules, 2009 has been done in February, 2009.

Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)

12.15 OCI Scheme has been made operational from December 2, 2005. The application form, procedure, brochure and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) have been hosted on the Ministry's website. The scheme has generated a very enthusiastic response from the Indian diaspora. Since the launch of the OCI Scheme, 3,99,169 persons have been granted OCI registration, as on March 31, 2009, out of which 1,71,346 cards have been issued during the period from April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009.

12.16 In order to re-issue/issue duplicate OCI registration certificate/visa in respect of new passport, change of personal particulars, wrong filling of personal particulars at the time of online application, and loss/damage of OCI documents subsequent to OCI registration, a supplemental on-line service namely OCI Miscellaneous Services has been launched on January 1, 2008.

REGULATION OF FOREIGN CONTRIBUTION

12.17 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 regulates the receipt and utilization of foreign

contribution and acceptance of foreign hospitality by certain categories of persons or associations.

12.18 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 2006 to replace the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on December 18, 2006. The objective of the Bill is to consolidate the law to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain individuals or associations and to prohibit acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest.

12.19 After introduction, the Bill was referred by the Rajya Sabha to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for examination and report. The Report of the Committee has been received and is under examination in consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments/Agencies.

12.20 FCRA on-line services for submission of application for grant of registration/prior permission under the Act as well as for filing of returns of receipt and utilization of foreign contributions are already operational.

12.21 1,611 associations have been granted registration during 2008-09 under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and 346 associations have been granted prior permission to receive foreign contribution. The total receipt of foreign contribution during 2006-07 as reported by 19,011 associations was Rs.12,289.63 crore. During the year 2008-09 (as on April 8, 2009), 16,440 associations have reported a receipt of foreign contribution for an amount of Rs. 9,094.47 crore.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

12.22 Indian freedom struggle is unique in the history of mankind. Persons from all walks of life, free from all barriers of caste, creed or religion worked unitedly for a common cause. It was the struggle and sacrifice of several generations of people, starting from 1857

and continuing up to 1947, which brought freedom to the country. Million of people participated in the freedom struggle.

Pension Schemes

12.23 In 1969, the Government of India introduced a scheme known as the 'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' to honour freedom fighters. In 1972, on the eve of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, a regular scheme called the "Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme" was introduced for granting pension to freedom fighters. This Scheme was liberalized and renamed as the 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme' with effect from 1st August, 1980. Salient features of 'Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 are given below:

- (i) **Eligibility:** The following categories of freedom fighters are eligible for the Samman Pension under the Scheme:
- Eligible dependents of martyrs;
 - A person who had suffered minimum imprisonment of six months on account of participation in freedom struggle;
 - A person who on account of his participation in freedom struggle remained underground for more than six months;
 - A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, was interned in his home or externed from his district for a minimum period of 6 months;
 - A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to participation in the freedom struggle;
 - A person who, on account of participation in freedom struggle, became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge;

- A person who lost his Government job for participation in freedom struggle;
 - A person who was awarded the punishment of 10 strokes of caning/ flogging/ whipping due to his participation in freedom struggle.
- (ii) **Dependents :** Spouses (widows/ widowers), unmarried and unemployed daughters (up-to maximum three) and parents of deceased freedom fighters (as also of martyrs) are eligible for grant of dependent family pension under the scheme.
- (iii) **Special Dispensation For Women And Weaker Sections of the Society :** As mentioned earlier the eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which the freedom fighters should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for the freedom fighters belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the minimum period has been kept at three months.

Other Facilities To Freedom Fighters

12.24 Apart from pension, freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Government of India:

- free railway pass (1st Class/AC Sleeper) for freedom fighter and widower/widow, along with a companion, for life;
- free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and hospitals run by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the control of the Bureau of

Public Enterprises. Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents;

- telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;
- General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to freedom fighters living in Delhi. Widow/widower of the freedom fighter is also permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after the death of the freedom fighter;
- accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for freedom fighters who have no one to look after them.

12.25 In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters are also entitled to the following facilities:

- (a) free voyage facility for freedom fighter and widow to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion; and
- (b) free air travel facility for freedom fighter to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion.

12.26 All major facilities provided to freedom fighters are also extended to their widows/widowers.

Enhancement in pension

12.27 There has been periodical review of the rate of freedom fighters' pension and it has gone up from the initial amount of Rs.200 per month in 1972 to Rs.11,331 in 2008. The current rate of monthly pension and dearness relief payable to various categories of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents are given below :

S. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Basic Pension (in Rs.)	Dearness Relief (in Rs.)	Total amount of pension (in Rs.)
i	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7330	5791	13121
ii	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6830	5396	12226
iii.	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6330	5001	11331
iv.	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters Entitlement is the same as of respective deceased freedom fighters			
v.	Each unmarried and unemployed daughters (upto three)	1500	1185	2685
vi.	Mother and father each	1000	790	1790

Expenditure on welfare of freedom fighters

12.28 There is a provision of Rs.550 crore in the sanctioned budget grant of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2008-09 for payment of pension and Rs.35 crore for free Railway passes to freedom fighters. An amount of Rs.640.65 crore has been incurred on payment of pension and Rs.5 crore on

account of free Railway passes till March, 2009.

12.29 Under the Scheme, 1,70,545 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman pension till March, 2009. State-wise break-up of freedom fighters/their dependents who have been sanctioned Samman pension is given below:

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on March 31, 2009)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14654
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	4438
4.	Bihar	24874
5.	Jharkhand	
6.	Goa	1494
7.	Gujarat	3598
8.	Haryana	1687
9.	Himachal Pradesh	624
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1807
11.	Karnataka	10088
12.	Kerala	3295
13.	Madhya Pradesh]	3471
14.	Chhattisgarh]	
15.	Maharashtra	17828
16.	Manipur	62
17.	Meghalaya	86
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	03
20.	Orissa	4190
21.	Punjab	7016
22.	Rajasthan	812
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4108
25.	Tripura	887
26.	Uttar Pradesh]	17993
27.	Uttarakhand]	
28.	West Bengal	22487
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	91
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman & Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2044
35.	Puducherry	317
36.	Indian National Army (INA)	22468
	Total	170545

Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters

12.30 A Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Home Affairs to look into the issues related to freedom fighters and give suggestions for redressal of their problems and complaints and improving the facilities for freedom fighters and their dependents. Four meetings of this Committee have so far been held on April 25, 2007; October 31, 2007; December 28, 2007 and May 22, 2008.

Honouring Freedom Fighters

12.31 On the anniversary of the Quit India Movement, the President of India, Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil, honoured some of the distinguished and eminent freedom fighters from various States/Union Territories at an 'AT HOME' function held at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on August 9, 2008. 128 freedom



President of India interacting with distinguished Freedom Fighters during 'AT HOME' held at Rashtrapati Bhawan on August 9, 2008

fighters from various parts of the country attended this function and interacted with the President and other dignitaries in an informal manner.

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

12.32 In 1985, sufferers from border camps, who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Union of India during 1947-48, were made

eligible for grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. The Shroff Committee (from 1985 to 1996) listed 98 border camps and recommended about 7,000 cases for grant of pension. Pension was sanctioned in all cases recommended by the Shroff Committee. The C.H. Rajeswara Rao Committee (from 1997 to 1998) recommended about 13,500 cases. All the cases recommended by the C.H. Rajeswara Rao Committee were referred to the State Governments for verification. In July, 2004, the Ministry of Home Affairs recognized 18 additional border camps. In January, 2005, Government approved enhancement in the estimated number of beneficiaries from about 11,000 estimated in 1985 to about 15,000, with the stipulation that only those applicants who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement up to September 15, 1948, i.e. before the police action in Hyderabad, would be eligible for grant of pension. This stipulation has been adopted prospectively for grant of pension in all pending cases of Hyderabad Liberation Movement.

Goa Liberation Movement

12.33 The movement for liberation of Goa, in which freedom fighters had undergone severe sufferings at the hands of the Portuguese authorities, was spread over three phases:

Phase-I	1946 to 1953
Phase-II	1954 to 1955
Phase-III	1956 to 1961

12.34 Freedom fighters of the movement during its various phases, who fulfilled the prescribed eligibility conditions and in whose cases the records of sufferings were available, were granted pension. In February, 2003, the Government of India relaxed the eligibility criteria under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 to grant pension to those freedom fighters of Phase-II of Goa Liberation Movement who had been sanctioned State freedom fighters' pension by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh by August 1, 2002.

Honouring Participants of Arzi Hukumat Movement

12.35 The participants of the Arzi Hukumat Movement of Junagarh had agitated in 1947 against the decision of the then Nawab of Junagarh to accede to Pakistan. The Arzi Hukumat Movement lasted for less than three months, from August 15, 1947 to November 12, 1947, when Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel entered Junagarh. The agitation was significant in as much as it contributed to the consolidation of India's territorial configuration.

12.36 The participants of this movement do not fulfill the eligibility criteria to qualify for grant of Samman Pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. Be that as it may, the patriotic fervor of the participants of this significant event against Junagarh's accession to Pakistan is not disputed and the acknowledgement of this movement was considered apt for bestowing honour to its participants.

12.37 As a special dispensation, the Government decided to honour the 159 Arzi Senanis identified by the Manibhai Doshi Committee set up by the Government of Gujarat in 1998 with a cash award of one lakh rupees each accompanied with a letter of appreciation and gratitude on behalf of the Government of India. In case of demise of the Arzi Senani, the surviving spouse, and, in case of demise of surviving spouse also, the eldest unmarried daughter (if any) was to be given the cash award.

12.38 A function was organised in Junagarh on May 26, 2008 in coordination with Government of Gujarat in which the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs gave a cheque of Rs. 1 lakh each and a shawl along



Union Minister of State for Home honouring Arzi Senanis in a function held at Junagarh on May 26, 2008

with a letter of appreciation and gratitude on behalf of Government of India issued at the level of Union Home Minister to 48 Arzi Senanis/their eligible dependents who attended the function.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sri Lankan Refugees

12.39 Due to ethnic violence and continued disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, a large number of Sri Lankan refugees have entered India since July 1983. The position of influx of refugees in phases is indicated below:

Phase	Period	No. of Refugees
Phase-I	24.7.1983 to 31.12.1987	134053
Phase-II	25.8.1989 to 30.4.1991	122078
Phase-III	31.7.1996 to 30.4.2003	22418
Phase-IV	12.1.2006 to 31.03.2009	23626
Total		302175

12.40 Refugees are of the following two categories:

- (i) Stateless persons who had not applied for Indian citizenship or those not yet conferred Sri Lankan citizenship; and
- (ii) Sri Lankan citizens.

12.41 The responsibility for such persons is basically that of Sri Lanka. Government of India's approach is to discourage their movement, but if refugees belonging to these categories do come, they are granted relief on humanitarian grounds with the ultimate object of repatriation back to Sri Lanka.

12.42 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.

12.43 While 99,469 refugees were repatriated to Sri Lanka up to March, 1995, there has been no organized repatriation after March, 1995. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries

on their own. As on March 31, 2009, about 73,293 Sri Lankan refugees were staying in 117 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa. Besides, about 26,729 refugees are staying outside the camps on their own, after getting themselves registered in the nearest Police Station.

12.44 Upon fresh arrival, refugees are quarantined and, after complete verification of their antecedents, they are shifted to refugee camps. Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them on humanitarian grounds. These facilities include shelter in camps, cash doles, subsidized ration, clothing, utensils, medical care and educational assistance. The entire expenditure on relief to Sri Lankan refugees is incurred by the State Government and is subsequently reimbursed by the Government of India. An amount of Rs.456.90 crore has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to March 31, 2009.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

12.45 The Government of India agreed to grant Indian Citizenship to, and to accept repatriation of 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin, together with their natural increase, under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of the years 1964, 1974 and 1986. Out of these 5.06 lakh persons, 3.35 lakh persons along with their natural increase of 1.26 lakh, comprising 1,16,152 families, were repatriated up to December, 2006. 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, some repatriates arriving in India on their own are being rehabilitated under various schemes in Tamil Nadu.

Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. (REPCO), Chennai

12.46 REPCO Bank was set up in the year 1969 as a Society under the Madras Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 (No. 53 of 1961) [now the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 (No.39 of 2002)] to help promote the rehabilitation of repatriates from

Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam and other countries. The management of the Bank vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The total authorized capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 5.25 crore as on March 2008. The Government of India has contributed Rs.1.96 crore, towards the paid-up capital. Four Southern States (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Kerala) have contributed Rs.0.90 crore and other share-holders have contributed Rs.2.12 crore. As per its bye-laws, the administrative control over Repco Bank is, at present, with the Government of India. The Bank has paid an amount of Rs.45.08 lakh as dividend @ 23% for the year 2007-08 to the Government of India. Audit of the Bank is up-to-date. The Annual Accounts and Annual Report of Repco Bank for the year 2007-08 have been laid in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on December 17, 2009 and December 23, 2009 respectively.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

12.47 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and Government of Kerala, was incorporated in the year 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956 for raising rubber plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates as workers and employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on March 31, 2008) was Rs.339.27 lakh. The Government of Kerala holds Rs.205.85 lakh and the Government of India Rs.133.42 lakh of the equity in the Company. Since the State Government is the majority shareholder, the administrative control over RPL is with the State Government. During the financial year 2007-08, the Company made a profit before tax of Rs.873.36 lakh and of Rs.743.59 lakh after tax. The Company has paid a dividend of Rs.26.68 lakh to Government of India @ 20 per cent of the paid-up share capital during the year 2007-08. The Annual Accounts and Annual Report of RPL for the year 2007-08 have been laid in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha on December 17, 2008 and December 23, 2008 respectively.

Tibetan Refugees

12.48 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness Dalai Lama in the year 1959 from Tibet. The Government of India decided to give them asylum as well as assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

12.49 As per information provided by Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the population of Tibetan refugees in India in February, 2008 was 1,10,095. Majority of these refugees have settled themselves, either through self-employment or with Government's assistance under agricultural and handicrafts' schemes in different States in the country. Major concentration of the Tibetan refugees is in Karnataka (44,468), Himachal Pradesh (21,980), Arunachal Pradesh (7,530), Uttarakhand (8,545), West Bengal (5,785) and Jammu and Kashmir (6,920). The Ministry of Home Affairs has spent an amount of about Rs.18.72 crore upto November 2008 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees.

12.50 The rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete except one residuary housing scheme under implementation in the State of Uttarakhand.

Relief & Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947, and non-Camp Displaced Persons from Chhamb Niabat Area, 1971

12.51 Relief packages were announced by the Government of India in April and August 2000 for granting ex-gratia relief and some other benefits to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir in 1947, and to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat area in 1971, respectively. For displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947, the package comprised of Rs. 25,000 ex-gratia payment to a family, cash compensation in lieu of land deficiency, allotment of plots and improvement of civic amenities in 46 regularized colonies. For displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971, the package comprised of Rs.25,000 ex-gratia payment

to a family.

12.52 The role of Government of India is largely limited to release of funds to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. Implementation of the relief package is largely the responsibility of the State Government.

12.53 The Central Government has released Rs.7 crore for the implementation of these relief packages. The Government of Jammu & Kashmir has utilized about Rs.4.23 crore (till March, 2009).

12.54 In April, 2008 the Government approved a package of Confidence Building Measures in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The package includes a provision of Rs.49 crore for settlement of claims of displaced persons from Pak Occupied Kashmir, 1947. It has been decided that an amount of Rs.25,000 per kanal with an overall ceiling of Rs.1.5 lakh may be given to the rural settlers in lieu of land deficiency. Similarly, instead of providing plots to each family in the urban areas, they may be paid an amount of Rs.2 lakh per family in settlement of their claims. Accordingly, the Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs.49 crore to the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir on December 24, 2008.

ENEMY PROPERTY

12.55 The work relating to Enemy Property, which was earlier handled by the Ministry of Commerce, was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs Vide Notification No.1/22/4/2007-Cab, dated June 28, 2007, issued by the Cabinet Secretariat in exercise of powers conferred under clause (3) of the article 77 of the constitution regarding amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961.

12.56 The Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India is presently functioning under the provisions contained in the Enemy Property Act 1968 which was enacted for administration, management and custody of enemy property vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India. Under the Act, all immovable and movable properties all over India belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of Pakistan national

between the period from September 10, 1965 to September 26, 1977 are vested in Custodian of Enemy Property for India.

12.57 The Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India is located in Mumbai with a branch Office at Kolkata. Presently, the Custodian is managing 2,049 immovable properties like lands, buildings etc. and movable property like securities, shares, debentures, bank balances, fixed deposits and other amounts lying in the enemy nationals bank accounts, provident fund balances etc. In addition, the Custodian is also doing management of two banks viz. Habib Bank and National Bank of Pakistan.

12.58 After the Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971, the Government of India passed a resolution No.12/

1/1971 EI&EP dated March 15, 1971 to sanction ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of the lost properties to the Indian nationals and companies who were in West and East Pakistan. A sum of Rs.71.01 crore has so far been paid by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants till March 31, 2009.

12.59 In terms of the provisions of the Enemy Property Act, 1968, fees equal to 2% of the income derived from the properties vested in Custodian are levied and the same shall be credited to the Central Government. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 4.13 crore being 2% levy has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India till March 31, 2009 since 1965.

REGISTRAR GENERAL AND CENSUS COMMISSIONER OF INDIA

CHAPTER XIII

CENSUS AND VITAL STATISTICS

13.1 The Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India (ORGI) is in-charge of planning, coordination and supervision of the decennial Housing and Population census, tabulation/compilation and dissemination of census results under the provisions of the Census Act, 1948 and the Census (Amendment) Act, 1993. Besides, this office is responsible for overall implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 in the country and compilation of data of vital statistics on births and deaths. The ORGI separately brings out estimates of fertility and mortality at the national and state level through a well represented sample under the Sample Registration System (SRS). Since 2003, the RGI has also been functioning as National Registration Authority and Registrar General of Citizen Registration under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003.

Census of India 2001

13.2 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial censuses since 1872 Census which was held non-synchronously. From 1881 onwards, synchronous census has been held once in ten years uninterrupted. After the partition of India in 1947 and the formation of the Indian Union, 1951 Census was the first census. Thus while 2001 Census was the 14th Census in the series, it was 6th since independence.

13.3 Population Census is the largest statistical

exercise in the country, undertaken once in 10 years. The Census operations are conducted in two phases. The first phase which is Houselisting Operations, precedes the population enumeration by about 8 to 9 months. The main purpose of the Houselisting Operations is to prepare the frame for undertaking population enumeration, besides providing host of data on housing stock, amenities and the assets available for each of the households.

13.4 At each census, processing of large-scale data has been a challenge. The effort at each census has been then to choose a technology, which enables faster processing of data for quicker dissemination of results. During the 2001 Census, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology was chosen for processing of data. It involved scanning of canvassed schedules, recognition of hand-written numeric information from the scanned images, data validation and generation of ASCII files for further processing. Adoption of this technology has helped not only in faster processing of data compared to earlier censuses but also the generation of most of the output tables on cent percent basis than sampling, which was resorted to in past censuses.

13.5 Unlike in past census when it used to take long time to release the data, in 2001 census almost all the tables on population and its characteristics, such as age, scheduled caste/scheduled tribe, religion, literacy, disability, marital status, fertility, economic activities, language/mother tongue etc., have been released within four years.

Data Dissemination

13.6 The Data Dissemination Centres set up in each of the states, have helped in creating awareness about availability of census data and its use on various subjects such as demographic, socio economic activities, migration, fertility, etc. A large number of census data products in the form of printed volumes and CDs were made available for use by wide array of data users, including government departments, voluntary organizations within the country and at international level and to individual research scholars. Only a few new tables were released in 2008-09 as almost all the tables were released by 2007-08. Efforts were thus concentrated more on publicizing the availability of the cross-classified tabulation. 12 Data Dissemination Workshops were organized across the country highlighting important characteristics of the population in the respective states by presenting data at district and tehsil level. In 2008, the organization participated in 25 book fairs to enhance publicity on the availability of census data products. Rs.65 lakh were realised on account of sale of census volumes, data on CD and maps.

13.7 In 2008-09, series of State Census Atlases have been released showing spatial analysis of 2001 Census data on important characteristics for each State/UT separately. In addition, following products have been released:

- (i) Language Tables – Paper 1 of 2007 (Book)
- (ii) General Population Tables (Book)
- (iii) Individual Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe-wise Tables (in CD)
- (iv) Population by mother tongue (in CD)
- (v) Other Reports (Book):
 - (a) Marital status and age at marriage – Analysis of 2001 Census data
 - (b) Workers and non workers – An analysis based on 2001 Census data

- (c) Special studies – Temples of Thrishur, Kerala
- (d) Statistical Report – Sample Registration System 2007
- (e) SRS based Abridged Life Table
- (f) General Population Tables (A1-A4) for 5 States (Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh)
- (g) Medical Certificates for Cause of Death 2002
- (h) Vital Statistics of India 1996-2001
- (i) Vital Statistics of India 2002-2005
- (j) Report on Causes of death in India 2001-03

13.8 The facility of Shopping Cart at the Census of India website was modified to help users to select relevant tables or census reports and place orders for on-line purchase. E-mail alerts were sent to the registered data users on new releases.

13.9 For providing access to micro level census data for research, a work station is being set up at Jawaharlal Nehru University. The Centre will be the first of its type and will be operated under strict supervision of the faculty from the University. The modalities for setting up the work station have been finalized and the required funds have been placed at the disposal of JNU for implementation of work and for making necessary procurement of hardware.

Planning for the next Decennial Census 2011

13.10 The preparations for the ensuing census in 2011 had commenced in 2007-08 with the conduct of first set of field trials in May-June 2007 for evaluating the responses to selected questions with different formulations. Subsequently following the deliberations in the Conference in December, 2007 to take stock of the technology

options with experts from government departments, national and international organizations, industry leaders in the field of IT having experience in data capture & data processing, it has been decided to continue the use of scanning and ICR technology alongwith its improvements at the next census. National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been engaged since then to arrange for demonstrations on improvements in technology and assess the software which would be appropriate for census operations. At the same time, NIC would recommend the hardware/software specifications which are required for processing of data using ICR technology. The NIC is in the process of finalising its recommendations.

13.11 A Conference of Data Users was held on April 24-25, 2008 at New Delhi in which the representatives of Central and State Governments, their affiliated bodies, national level institutes and universities, eminent demographers and experts in the field of population studies, prime users of the census data for planning and research had participated and presented their views on the strategy for 2011 census, questions to be canvassed, proposed tabulation plan and the methodology for preparation of National Population Register. Following the deliberations, Questionnaires for Houselisting operations and Population Enumeration have been revised. These will be pre-tested during full dress rehearsal for 2011 Census which would be during June 28 – August 17, 2009. A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) has been constituted in September 2008 which had its first meeting in November 2008, to discuss these issues in more details.

13.12 The intention of taking of 2011 Census with reference date as 01.3.2011 has been declared under Section-3 of the Census Act and notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section –ii, vide S.O. 562(E) dated February 27, 2009.

Amendments to the Census Act, 1948 and the Census Rules, 1990

13.13 Complete coverage and accuracy of data

have been the principal concerns at each of the censuses. For this, security of information shared by the individuals is of utmost importance. Section-15 of the Census Act guaranteed confidentiality of data provided by the informants in census which has been eroded partly after the enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005. Since this may infringe upon the privacy of individual household, the respondents may not be as forthcoming to share the household details at the next census as in the past. Further, a need has been felt for an enabling provision in the Act for appointment of Observers in identified areas to oversee the census operations and, thereby, act as a deterrent to any of the wrong doings at the time of population enumeration. Simultaneously, there is a need to enforce greater accountability on the part of census officers by providing for certification of the coverage of population under their charge. All this has become necessary after the experience of 2001 census in which census results were challenged in the courts and applications were filed seeking information about individuals from the census data. With a view to address these issues, Government had set up a Committee in May 2008 under the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India to review the provisions of the Census Act, 1948 and the Census Rules, 1990. The Committee has completed the work and given its Report.

Meetings/Conferences/Trainings/Projects

13.14 In-house training is an ongoing activity in the ORGI to equip the officials with necessary technical knowledge required for the specialized nature of work carried out by the organization. Between April-September 2008, 68 newly recruited Assistant Directors and Statistical Investigators Grade I have been imparted induction training. Besides, 350 Electronic Data Processing (EDP) officials have been imparted training on census and sample registration system (SRS) between July-September, 2008. Training programmes on Geographic Information System (GIS) and Computer Mapping for the officials of ORGI and

three newly created Directorates of Census Operations in Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh have also been completed during the year.

13.15 Besides, the officers of ORGI have participated in different workshops, meetings, etc. held abroad and sponsored by World Bank, WHO, UNSD, UNFPA, USAID etc. for exchange of experiences and for keeping themselves abreast with the developments in concerned fields worldwide. These include:

- Workshop on Improving Disability Measurement in South Asia at Bangkok, Thailand (April 2-4, 2008).
- UN Expert Group Meeting on Geographic Information Systems and Census Mapping at New York, USA (April 7-10, 2008).
- WHO's Regional Consultation on Utilization of Health Information for Decision Making at Colombo, Sri Lanka (June 16-18, 2008).
- Workshop on Census and Survey Microdata Dissemination: Benefits and Challenges at Bangkok, Thailand (June 18-20, 2008).
- Technical workshop on data management, US Census Bureau Washington DC, USA (June 30 to July 4, 2008) and discussions at the Office of National Statistician, London, UK (July 7-8, 2008)
- United Nations Regional Workshop on Census Data Processing: Contemporary technologies for census data capture, data editing and documentation at Bangkok, Thailand (September 15-19, 2008).

- Workshop on Digital Identity Management, Documents and Solutions Bangkok, Thailand (October 13-14, 2008).
- Second Workshop on Preparation for the 2010 Population and Housing Census' at Bangkok, Thailand (November 10-13, 2008)
- 24th Population Census Conference on 'Changing patterns of utilization and analysis of population census data' (March 25-27, 2009)

VITAL STATISTICS (VS)

Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

13.16 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done under the RBD Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths are the chief executive authorities in the respective States for implementation of the Act.

13.17 The proportion of registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The registration level of births and deaths for the country has gone up to about 68 per cent and 63 per cent respectively registering an increase of around 6 per cent for births and 8 per cent for deaths over the previous year. However, wide variations across the States in the level of registration have continued to persist. The States of Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Union territories of Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent per cent level of registration of births. The States of Gujarat, Haryana, Sikkim, Karnataka and West Bengal have also reached more than 90 per cent level of registration of birth. However, this level is still less than 50 per cent in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand

and Uttar Pradesh. The level of registration of deaths has been lower than that of births in most of the States. The State of Goa and Union territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent per cent level of registration of death. More than 90 percent of deaths are being registered in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. The percentages of death registration ranged between 80 and 90 in the States of Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Mizoram, Sikkim and Union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The death registration is below 35 percent in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar. The lower level of death registration is partly attributable to non-registration of female and infant deaths.

13.18 There have been significant increase in level of registration of births in Rajasthan (16.2%), Madhya Pradesh (11.9%), Manipur (8%), Gujarat (6.8%), Haryana (6.5%), Karnataka (4.5%) and Jharkhand (4.1%) and considerable improvement in death registration in Gujarat (8.5%), Haryana (8.1%), Andhra Pradesh (7.8%), Rajasthan (7.0%), Himachal Pradesh (6.4%), Karnataka (4.7%) and Madhya Pradesh (4.6%) over the previous year.

13.19 The State of Madhya Pradesh, which has been one of low performing States, has been provided assistance to clear the backlog of about one crore birth certificates to the children in the age group 0-9 years. About 77 lakh birth certificates have been issued and Rs.1.93 crore has been released to the State as matching share of the central assistance.

13.20 A National Conference of Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths was convened on March 5 – 6, 2009 at New Delhi which reviewed the progress of registration of births and deaths in the country. Besides, the other important issues deliberated in the Conference were entry of name(s) of parent(s) of babies born through Assisted Reproductive Technology in birth records; linking of services with birth and death certificates to enhance their utility; generation of vital rates from Civil

Registration data; and legal validity of electronically-generated birth / death certificates issued under the RBD Act.

Amendments to the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

13.21 The RBD Act, 1969 has been in existence for nearly four decades and has not been amended since then. A need has been felt for making amendments which have been necessitated *inter-alia* to fill the existing loopholes by including sections of the population hitherto not covered under the ambit of the Act; to make it people friendly by simplifying different sections of the Act and also to keep pace with the technological innovations taking place, specially, in the field of information technology. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Registrar General, India having representation of the State Governments, has examined the provisions and made recommendations for making the States more accountable as well as for simplification of the procedure for delayed registration so as to make it hassle free with a view to achieve higher level of registration in pursuance of the goal to achieve the cent percent level of registration of births by 2010 as mandated by the National Population Policy, 2000. After consultations with the State Governments as well as concerned Central Ministries /Departments, the concurrence of the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law, on the proposed amendments has been obtained and a proposal is under finalization for seeking Government approval and further legislative action.

Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

13.22 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969 provides a medically authenticated database on causes of death, a prerequisite to monitoring health trends of the population. Till date, 32 States/UTs have issued the notification for implementation of the

scheme of MCCD. Three States/UTs which have yet to do it are Kerala, Meghalaya, and Lakshadweep.

13.23 As per the draft annual report on “Medical Certification of Cause of Death” which is pertaining to 2003, out of the total registered deaths of 43,55,607 in 23 States/UTs, a total of 5,86,700 deaths (3,64,480 Males and 2,22,220 Females) have been reported to be medically certified.

13.24 As only selected hospitals and that too mostly in urban areas, are covered at present under the MCCD, the data is not considered adequate to represent the cause profile of deaths for the States and for the country. In order to widen the scope and coverage under the MCCD, an amendment in Section 10(3) of the RBD Act, 1969 has been contemplated to bring all the medical institutions owned and managed by government, non-government, non-profit institutions and individuals providing specialized or general treatment in the urban as well as rural areas under the coverage of the scheme of MCCD for reporting of the medically certified cause of death to the concerned Registrar on a compulsory basis.

Sample Registration System (SRS)

13.25 The Sample Registration System (SRS) is a large scale demographic survey for providing reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. Initiated by the Office of the Registrar General, India on a pilot basis in a few selected states in 1964-65, it became fully operational in 1969-70 covering about 3700 sample units. The present SRS has 7,597 sample units (4,433 rural and 3,164 urban) spread across all States and Union territories, encompassing about 1.3 million households and nearly 7 million population based on Census 2001. The SRS is a dual record system and consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by a resident part time enumerator and an independent half yearly survey by a supervisor. The data obtained through

these operations are matched. The unmatched and partially matched events are re-verified in the field and thereafter an unduplicated count of births and deaths is obtained. The time lag between the field survey and release of results under SRS has been reduced to less than one year.

13.26 The latest SRS based estimates of birth rate, death rate; natural growth rate and infant mortality rate have been released for the year 2007 for all States/Union Territories, separately for rural and urban areas, which are given at the **Annexure-XIV**. Salient findings based on the latest data released for the year 2007 from the SRS are as under:

- Crude Birth Rate (CBR) at the national level is 23.1 births per thousand population. Such estimate for the rural areas is 24.7 as against 18.6 for the urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest in Kerala (14.7) and the highest in Uttar Pradesh (29.5).
- Sex ratio at Birth at national level is 901 females per thousand males (904 in rural areas and 891 in urban areas). Among the bigger States, the highest sex ratio at birth (969) is in Chhattisgarh and the lowest (837) in Punjab
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) at the national level is 2.7. Among the bigger States, Bihar (3.9) as well as Uttar Pradesh (3.9) reported the highest TFR. The lowest TFR, recorded for Tamil Nadu (1.6) is much below the replacement level of 2.1.
- Crude Death Rate (CDR) at the national level is 7.4 deaths per thousand population. It varies from 8.0 in rural areas to 6.0 in urban areas. Among the bigger states, Delhi

(4.8) recorded the lowest and Orissa (9.2) the highest death rate.

- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) at the national level is 55 infant deaths (deaths below age one) per 1000 live births. IMR declined by 2 points over the corresponding estimate of 57 in 2006. It varies from 61 in rural areas to 37 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala (13) has the lowest and Madhya Pradesh (72) the highest IMR.
- Child Mortality Rate (deaths below age 5) at the national level is 16.0. Among the bigger states, it is the highest in Madhya Pradesh (23.5) and the lowest in Kerala (2.8).

13.27 Life Tables, in essence, present the life history of a hypothetical group or cohort as it is gradually diminished by death. The latest Life Tables Report have been released based on the quinquennial estimates of Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) from SRS for the period 2002-06. The expectation of life at birth for India is 64.2 years for females and 62.6 years for males. The highest expectation of life has been reported by Kerala (74.0) and the lowest by Madhya Pradesh (58.0).

Causes of death in SRS

13.28 The scheme on Survey of Causes of Death (SCD), owing to its restricted coverage in rural areas and other operational problems, was integrated with SRS from 1999. In order to determine the cause specific mortality by age and sex, Verbal Autopsy (VA) instrument was introduced as an integral component of SRS in all States/UTs from 2004. A Special Survey of Death (SSD) through the VA instruments was carried out in all States/UTs, covering all the deaths reported under SRS between 2001 and 2003. Based on this, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) for the country and major States for the year 2001-03 had been

released in October 2006. The Report on Causes of Death – 2001-03, which presents the leading causes of death stratified by gender, Empowered Action Group of States and Assam and Other States and rural and urban areas across all ages and also separately for important age groups has been released in March 2009.

PILOT PROJECT ON MULTI-PURPOSE NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD (MNIC)

13.29 The Citizenship Act, 1955 was amended in 2003 and Section 14A was inserted, which provides that the Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue National Identity Card to him. Simultaneously, Citizenship Rules 2003 have been enacted laying down the processes to be followed for giving effect to this intent.

13.30 To understand the complexities involved alongwith technical specifications and technology required for national roll out, a pilot project has been implemented in selected areas of (12) States and (1) Union territory namely viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Puducherry covering a population of 30.96 lakh. Under the project, it was envisaged to provide a unique National Identity Number (NIN) to each citizen and subsequently issue identity (smart) cards to all those citizens who are of age 18 years and above and could provide evidence at the time of verification.

Progress of Implementation of Pilot Project

13.31 The implementation phase of the pilot project on MNIC has been completed on March 31, 2008 and more than 12 lakhs cards have been issued to the citizens in the pilot areas. The maintenance and updating phase has also been over on March 31, 2009.

NATIONAL POPULATION REGISTER (NPR)

13.32 The experience of the pilot project has shown that determination of citizenship is an involved and complicated matter and that creation of National Population Register (NPR) with a single reference date would be more feasible in the first instance. Accordingly, there is a proposal for creation of NPR by collecting information on specified items of each resident, alongwith the population enumeration at the time of next decennial census in 2011. The filled up NPR schedules will be handed over to the UID Authorities, being created under the Planning Commission, who will computerise the database and add photographs and finger biometrics of each individual to make the identity database complete. After the NPR is so made ready, it would be possible to create National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) independently as a subset of NPR. The Planning Commission has made an allocation of Rs. 300 crore for this project in 11th Five Year Plan.

13.33 There is a parallel scheme of Unique Identification (UID), currently being implemented by the Department of Information Technology

(DIT) at the instance of the Planning Commission (PC) to create a database of residents in the country in the interregnum. This database will be created using the data in electoral rolls of Election Commission, India (ECI), PDS and BPL for better targeting of the beneficiaries under various Government schemes/ programmes. After the NPR is created, it will engulf the UID database, being far more comprehensive and will become the mother database for identity purposes.

National Population Register and Issue of Identity Card in Coastal Areas

13.34 Following the terrorist attack in Mumbai on November 26, 2008, the Government has decided that the National Population Register in the coastal areas for 9 Maritime States and 4 Union territories would be created ahead of 2011 Census and that identity cards would be issued to all the 'usual' residents of these coastal areas including the fishermen. This would be implemented in 2009-10. In Andaman & Nicobar Islands, all the towns and villages will be covered for data collection in the First Phase while in respect of the other coastal States/UTs 3500 coastal villages will be covered. The data collection in the remaining coastal towns/cities is planned to be undertaken along with 2011 Census.

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

CHAPTER XIV

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

14.1 Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian honour of the country. It is awarded for exceptional service towards advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order. Instituted in the year 1954, this award has been conferred on 41 persons so far. Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi has been conferred the Bharat Ratna award for the year 2009 for his exceptional service in the field of music.

14.2 Pandit Bhimsen Joshi had expressed his inability to come to Delhi to receive the decoration and had desired to receive the award at his residence

at Pune on account of his frail health. Accordingly, the decoration of the award of Bharat Ratna was conveyed and delivered to Pandit Bhimsen Joshi by Additional Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs on February 10, 2009 at his residence.

Padma Awards

14.3 Padma Awards are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The awards are given in ten broad disciplines/field of activities viz. art, social work, public affairs, science & engineering, trade & industry, medicine, literature & education, sports, civil service and miscellaneous.

14.4 Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service in any field; Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order and Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field. All persons without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex are eligible for these awards.

14.5 Every year, recommendations received from the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government, Institutes of Excellence, recipients of Bharat Ratna/Padma Vibhushan award,



Additional Secretary (BM) in the Ministry delivering Bharat Ratna Award to Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi at his residence on February 10, 2009

VIPs (including Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies), private individuals, organizations, etc., and even 'self' recommendations, are placed before the Padma Awards Committee for its consideration. The recommendations of the Padma Awards Committee are submitted to the Prime Minister and the President for their approval and the awards are announced on the occasion of Republic Day every year.

14.6 On Republic Day-2009, names of 134 persons were announced for conferment of Padma Awards. This included 10 Padma Vibhushan, 31 Padma Bhushan and 93 Padma Shri Awards. The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website.

14.7 The Awards Ceremony, in two parts, was held on March 31, 2009 and April 14, 2009. The first ceremony was held on March 31, 2009 in which 68 persons were conferred Padma Awards (Padma Vibhushan – 6, Padma Bhushan – 17,



President of India conferring Padma Vibhushan on Shri Sunderlal Bahuguna in Investiture ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhawan

Padma Shri – 45). Remaining 66 persons were conferred Padma awards (Padma Vibhushan – 4, Padma Bhushan – 14, Padma Shri – 48) in the ceremony held on April 14, 2009.

Gallantry Awards

14.8 The Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry awards, administered by the Ministry of Defence, are announced on the occasions of Republic Day and Independence Day every year. Recommendations in respect of "civilian citizens" are processed in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

14.9 On the occasion of Republic Day, 2009, the President conferred 'Ashoka Chakra' on 7 civilian citizens. In two Investiture Ceremonies held at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi on March 19, 2009 and March 26, 2009, the President conferred Gallantry Awards on 11 civilian citizens besides the defence personnel. 8 of them were awarded Kirti Chakra and the remaining 3 were awarded Shaurya Chakra. These include persons who laid down their lives in the line of duty during the terror attacks on Mumbai in November, 2008.

Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards

14.10 Jeevan Raksha Padak awards were instituted in the year 1961. As the name of the award suggests, it is given to a rescuer for saving someone's life.

14.11 The awards are given in three categories, namely, Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Jeevan Raksha Padak. Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for conspicuous courage under the circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer; Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer and Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer in an act or series of acts of human nature in saving life from drowning, fire, accident, electrocution, land-slide, animal attack, etc.

14.12 Persons of either sex in all walks of life are eligible for these awards except members of Armed Forces, Police Forces and of recognised Fire Services if the act is performed by them in the course of duty. The awards are also given posthumously.

14.13 Recommendations are invited every year from all State/UT Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These are considered by an Awards Committee. The recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President.

14.14 The investiture ceremony for these awards is held in the respective State Capitals of the awardees, where the awardee is presented a medallion and a Certificate signed by the Home Minister. Besides, the awardees are given a lump-sum monetary allowance at the rate of Rs.75,000 for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Rs.45,000 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Rs.30,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

14.15 In the year 2008, Jeevan Raksha Padak awards were conferred on 49 persons. This included 9 awards for Savottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 6 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and 34 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

14.16 The Vigilance set up of the Ministry of Home Affairs is headed by the Joint Secretary (Administration), who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary and an Under Secretary in the discharge of his functions. The Vigilance Section deals with all disciplinary matters of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper), matters related to Annual Confidential Reports and coordinates vigilance activities in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry, such as Central Police Forces, Central Police Organisations, etc.

14.17 The measures taken within the Ministry to

strengthen preventive vigilance are briefly summed up as follows: -

- a) The Chief Vigilance Officer maintains liaison with all attached/subordinate offices to ensure completion of various tasks relating to vigilance work.
- b) The Annual Action Plan for vigilance/anti-corruption measures of the Department of Personnel and Training is implemented by MHA. The attached/subordinate offices in the Ministry are asked to implement the Plan effectively and report the progress every quarter to the Ministry. Regular reviews of the vigilance activities in the subordinate formations of the Ministry are undertaken and reports sent to the Department of Personnel and Training at the end of every quarter.
- c) All reports required to be sent to Central Vigilance Commission and the Department of Personnel and Training are sent to the concerned authorities at the prescribed periodical intervals.
- d) Some Divisions in the Ministry like Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division, Foreigners Division and Procurement Wing, having substantial public dealings, are kept under close watch.
- e) All officers and members of staff working in sensitive Sections/Divisions are required to fill up a special security questionnaire periodically and positive vetting is done in their cases through the Intelligence agencies. It serves as an effective tool in ensuring that only

persons with unimpeachable integrity are posted at sensitive places in the Ministry.

- f) Liaison is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions, which have been categorized as sensitive Divisions to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.
- g) Progress on disposal of complaints received from various sources and pendency of disciplinary/vigilance cases is regularly monitored by the CVO.
- h) With a view to curbing development of vested interests, staff in the Ministry is rotated amongst various divisions. An exercise to categorise the posts as sensitive or non-sensitive to facilitate rotation of staff has been undertaken.
- i) List of officers whose integrity is doubtful is maintained and periodically reviewed.

14.18 The “Vigilance Awareness Week” was observed between November 3-7, 2008. The Union

Home Secretary administered the pledge on November 3, 2008 to the officers of Ministry of Home Affairs. A workshop was also organized to discuss Preventive Vigilance in the Ministry which was inaugurated by Home Secretary. The participants were middle management level officers from various Divisions of the Ministry. The Vigilance Awareness Week was observed in the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry as well.

14.19 The Ministry keeps a watch over all cases pending at different stages including the cases pending in its attached and subordinate offices, so that such cases are disposed of in time bound manner. The status of pendency is monitored by CVO, MHA and at appropriate intervals meetings with Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) and Vigilance Officers (VOs) of concerned attached/subordinate offices is taken by him.

14.20 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 2008-2009 (up to March 31, 2009) are at **Annexure-XV**.

Right to Information Act, 2005

14.21 Under the provisions of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, this Ministry has initiated the following actions:

- An RTI Section has been set up to collect and transfer the applications under the RTI Act, 2005 to the Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs)/Public Authorities concerned and to forward the annual return regarding receipt & disposal of the RTI applications/appeals to the Central Information Commission (CIC).
- Details of the Ministry’s functions along with its functionaries etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of this



Workshop on “Preventive Vigilance in the Ministry of Home Affairs” held on November 6, 2008

Ministry's official website as required under section 4(1) (b) of the Act.

during 2007-08, as against 8,311 applications dealt with during the previous year.

- All Deputy Secretary/Director level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under section 5(1) of the Act, in respect of the subjects being handled by them.
- All Joint Secretaries have been designated as Appellate Authorities, in terms of section 19 (1) of the Act, in respect of Deputy Secretaries/ Directors working under them and designated as CPIOs.
- The annual return under section 25 of the Act for the year ended March 31, 2008 in respect of this Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices and Delhi Police has been uploaded on the website of this Ministry and given on-line to the CIC.
- An application form for seeking information under the Act has been placed on the Ministry's website, which can be downloaded by an applicant.
- To facilitate the receipt of applications under the RTI Act, 2005 a provision has been made to receive the applications at the reception counter of this Ministry in each of its three buildings viz. North Block, Lok Nayak Bhavan and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further transferred by the RTI Section to the CPIOs/Public Authorities concerned.
- 20,920 applications were dealt with

SECRETARIAT SECURITY ORGANISATION

14.22 The Secretariat Security Organisation (SSO) is the nodal agency for the Security of government buildings under the security cover of the Ministry of Home Affairs. At present there are 49 buildings under this Ministry's security cover housing offices of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These buildings are located at various places in Delhi in a radius of approximately 16 km. The organization is responsible for formulation of policies regarding Government building security (GBS) and executing them through.

- i) The Reception Organisation; and
- ii) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)/Secretariat Security Force (SSF)

14.23 The Reception Organisation comprises 120 personnel manning 53 Reception Offices located in 38 Government buildings. Entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated through the various Reception Officers from where passes are issued to visitors and record thereof is kept. Visitor passes are issued only after getting confirmation from officers of a pre-determined level.

14.24 The GBS unit of the CISF and the SSF are deployed for the security of the buildings including their premises. The two forces are assigned the task of:

- **Access Control** - To ensure that no unauthorized person, vehicle or material be allowed access to the government buildings including their premises. Only bonafide persons holding valid Identity Cards issued by this Ministry are allowed

entry. Apart from this, visitors holding valid temporary/daily visitor passes are allowed entry after checking/frisking including checking of their bags/brief cases, etc.

- **Anti-terrorist Measure** - The Forces are primarily responsible for anti-terrorist measure in the buildings.
- **Forcible entry/armed attack** – To prevent/counter any attempt of forcible entry/armed attack on the buildings and take effective action against such forcible entry/armed attack as first responder.
- **Intrusion** – To deter, detect and neutralize any kind of intrusion into the buildings.
- **Exit Control** – The GBS will take all measures to prevent pilferage of government property from the buildings. Persons leaving the building. If suspected, may be subject to baggage as well as body search.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

14.25 An Official Language Division is functioning in the Ministry to implement the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967), Official Languages Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987) and other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time to time. The Division ensures compliance with the official language policy of the Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices.

Implementation of the Official Language Policy

14.26 Keeping in view the large size of the Ministry, 18 Official Language Implementation

Committees have been constituted at the Division level, each headed by the Joint Secretary of the Division concerned. All Officers of the rank of Section Officer and above up to the rank of Director of the Division concerned are members of the respective Committee. The Quarterly Progress Reports regarding progressive use of Hindi in official work received from Sections/ Desks of the respective Divisions are reviewed in these meetings and measures suggested to remedy the shortcomings.

Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended 1967 and correspondence in Hindi

14.27 Section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967) is being complied with fully and all the documents covered under this section are being invariably issued bilingually. All the letters received or signed in Hindi, irrespective of the fact from where they are received, are being replied to in Hindi. Efforts are being made to increase correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in the regions 'A' & 'B'.

Official Language Inspections

14.28 Official Language inspections were carried out in 02 offices under the Ministry located outside Delhi. The Committee of Parliament on Official Language also inspected 12 offices of the Ministry during the year. Besides, 17 Sections of the Ministry were also inspected by the personnel of Official Language Division.

Hindi Day/Hindi Month

14.29 Hindi Month was organized in the Ministry from September 15, 2008 to October 15, 2008. Various Hindi competitions and programmes such as a Hindi Workshop and informative lectures by an eminent Hindi Scholar, retired Chief Engineer, Central Water Commission and Deputy



Annual Official Language Prize Distribution Function held on March 26, 2009

Pradhan, Kendriya Sachivalaya Hindi Parishad, Shri Bhagwan Das Patariya were organised in which 277 personnel of the Ministry participated. Hindi speaking as well as non-Hindi speaking personnel of the Ministry participated in a larger number and with far more zeal in the competitions and the programmes in comparison with that of the last year. Out of the above 277 participants, 88 participants were distributed 121 cash prizes and certificates by the Union Home Secretary in the Annual Official Language Prize Distribution Function organized on March 26, 2009.

Training in Hindi Typing/Hindi Stenography

14.30 Out of the total 63 Lower Division Clerks, 43 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Similarly, out of the total 140 Stenographers, 65 are trained in Hindi Stenography.

Hindi Workshop

14.31 Three Hindi workshops were organized in the months of April, 2008, September, 2008 and March, 2009 to motivate employees to do their official work in Hindi and to train them up effectively in attempting noting and drafting originally in Hindi. Forty five employees participated in these workshops.

Incentive Schemes

14.32 An incentive scheme to encourage the officers and the employees to do their work in Hindi has been in vogue for the last many years in the Ministry. 10 cash prizes are awarded under the scheme every year. The entries for the year 2007-08 were evaluated/finalised and 10 cash prizes along with certificates were given away by the Union Home Secretary in the Annual Official Language Prize Distribution Function held on March 26, 2009. Besides, the Ministry started operating another incentive scheme during the year 2007-08 to motivate the officers

to give dictation in Hindi. Two officers participated in the scheme and were given away cash prizes and certificates by the Union Home Secretary in the Annual Official Language Prize Distribution Function.

Rajbhasha Shield Yojana

14.33 'Rajbhasha Shield Yojana', an incentive scheme for the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry for encouraging them to use Hindi in their official work, is in existence for the last many years.

REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

14.34 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery (IGRM), functioning in this Ministry attends to all grievances. 2,208 grievances were received and attended to during the period from April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009.

14.35 The Joint Secretary (Coordination and Public Grievances) has been nominated as Director of Public Grievances. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of Director of Public Grievances have been displayed at the Reception counter.

14.36 A Public Grievance Officer has been nominated in each Division as the Nodal Officer

who monitors the progress of the redressal of Public Grievances relating to the respective Division.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

14.37 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a wide range of subjects, which are complex as well as sensitive in nature warranting constant parliamentary attention. This is reflected in the legislative and non-legislative business of the Parliament when it is in Session, as also in the recommendations of various Parliamentary Committees referred to this Ministry for taking action. This Ministry has been organising regular meetings of the Consultative Committee. Inputs are also provided for the resolutions, etc. adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, high level International fora for political multilateral negotiations.

14.38 This Ministry also held meeting of the Consultative Committee during the year 2008-09 on the subject “Central Law Enforcement Agency” under the chairmanship of Home Minister.

14.39 The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs submitted its recommendations to the Parliament on April 16, 2008 in its:-

- (a) 132nd Report on the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs for 2008-09; and
- (b) 130th Report on the action taken by Government on the recommendations/Observations contained in its 126th Report on the Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

14.40 The Action Taken on the recommendations contained in these Reports was submitted to the Secretariat of the Committee as per schedule. As required under Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha and Rule

266 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, statements have been made by the Home Minister in both the Houses of Parliament regarding the progress made towards implementation of the recommendations contained in the 130th and 132nd Report of the Committee.

14.41 The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs submitted 140th Report to the Parliament on February 26, 2009. This Report contains recommendations/ observations on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in its 132nd Report on the Demands for Grants (2008-09) of Ministry of Home Affairs. The Action Taken Replies on the recommendations made therein are under finalisation.

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

Audit Objections/Paras

14.42 Departmental Accounting Organisation (DAO) is responsible for payments, accounting, internal audit and reporting on Ministry’s budget execution through a Principal Accounts Office (PrAO) and a network of Pay & Accounts Offices (PAOs). Payments and accounting are computerised by using the standard COMPACT software designed by the Office of Controller General of Accounts (CGA) and developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC). The integrated financial information is available on a web based software ‘e-lekha’, which has the capability of generating real time reports. The DAO also assists the Integrated Finance Division in budget formulation, budget execution and budget reporting. Supported by the Centre of Excellence in Internal Audit in CGA, modern risk based audit of several schemes have been initiated to aid the implementing divisions in improving the efficiency and the effectiveness of schemes. From the year 2008-09, the quarterly concurrent audit of a major non-plan scheme, viz., the Modernization of Police Forces, has been started by the Internal Audit Organisation.

14.43 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) include budgetary requirements of various Central Para-military Forces (CPFs), Central Police Organisations (CPOs), Union territories (UTs) (with and without legislature), Registrar General of India, Department of Official Language, etc. The internal audit of CPFs/CPOs and other organisations under the administrative control of Ministry of Home Affairs is carried out by an Internal Audit Organisation of the Ministry under the Chief Controller of Accounts. The statutory audit is carried out by the Office of Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG).

14.44 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the Inspection Reports (IRs) indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units/Organisations, which in time make efforts to settle the observations. C&AG through its Report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paras against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by the Ministry.

14.45 In order to promptly settle the audit paras, the status of pendency is monitored at the highest level on quarterly basis, where representatives of Director General (Audit) are also invited in the meetings. The receipt and liquidation of audit paras is a continuous process. As on January 1, 2008, there were 14 such audit paras pending in this Ministry. During the period from January 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009, 27 new paras were received, bringing the total to 41. Out of which, 20 paras have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 21 such paras as on March 31, 2009.

14.46 The number of outstanding IR paras in respect of all organizations under the control of MHA, as on January 1, 2008, was 3,765. During the period from January 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009, the total number of Audit Objections/Paras settled and received were 1,978 and 2,178 respectively. Thus, as on March 31, 2009, the number of outstanding IR paras was 3,965. To monitor the progress of settlement of these Paras, ad-hoc

committees have been constituted in the Ministry. The position in respect of each organisation is at **Annexure-XVI**.

14.47 A summary of important audit observations pertaining to this Ministry and made available by the C&AG and their latest status is at **Annexures XVII and XVIII** respectively.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment at work place

14.48 The Ministry of Home Affairs has constituted a five member Complaint Committee for redressal of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment at workplace, if any, made by aggrieved women employees of the Ministry. The Committee has one male and four women members, including the Chairperson, and a member from the Young Women's Christian Association as an NGO member.

14.49 The Committee received one complaint regarding sexual harassment at workplace during the year which was examined by the complaint Committee and necessary action has been taken on the recommendations of the Complaint Committee for the redressal of the grievance of the complainant.

Benefit to Physically Handicapped Persons

14.50 The Central Government have prescribed 3% reservation in employment to physically handicapped persons (one per cent each for blindness or low vision, hearing impairment and locomotor disability or cerebral palsy).

14.51 There are 10 Visually handicapped and 15 orthopaedically handicapped persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

14.52 On account of the nature of work, all categories posts of 'combatant personnel' or the Central Police Forces are exempted from section 33 of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participations) Act, 1995.

Crime against Women

14.53 Crime against women includes crimes where they alone are victims or the offence is specifically committed against them. These are broadly classified under two categories, i.e., the crimes 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 crimes identified under Special Laws such as Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, etc.

14.54 The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects statistics relating to crime against women and compiles it on annual basis. From the statistics provided by NCRB, it is observed that a total of 1,85,312 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during 2007 as compared to 1,64,765 during 2006 recording an increase of 11.09% during 2007.

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

GENDER BUDGETING

14.56 The initiatives taken by Central Police Organisations/Central Para-Military Forces under the Ministry of Home Affairs at various levels for the benefit of women have been elaborated in the following paras.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

14.57 The CISF has taken initiative for construction of Family Welfare Centres (FWCs) at Recruits Training Centres (RTCs) and Reserve Battalion especially for women to learn new techniques/skills to augment their family income by earning through activities like stitching, handicrafts, production of food items, etc.

14.58 In the year 2009-10, a provision of Rs.1.34 crore has been made for constructing building for a FWC at RTC Anantapur, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan).

Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)

14.59 BPR&D, which is undertaking studies on police problems and formulating and coordinating policies and programmes for police training, etc., has undertaken a number of activities for the benefit, welfare and development of women in police. A provision of Rs.52.92 lakh was made in 2008-09 for the following schemes benefiting women:-

- i) Research Study (Rs.3.35 lakh);
- ii) Research study on "Status Appraisal of Judicial Pronouncements" regarding women prisoners and their accompanying children awarded to Prof. Deepti Srivastava, Bhopal (Rs.4.96 lakh);
- iii) Research study on "Identification of Best Prison Practices" awarded to Dr. Upneet Lalli, Chandigarh (Rs.3.18 lakh);
- iv) Award of Junior Research Fellowships for doctoral work in Police Science and Criminology as per the guidelines laid down by the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Rs.9.09 lakh);

- v) Courses on Self Development and Conflict Management for Women Police Officers of the rank of Dy. SP to ASI at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (Rs.8 lakh);
- vi) Courses on Crime Against Women vis-à-vis Human Rights, Juvenile Justice & Human Rights at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D (Rs.1.50 lakh);
- vii) Seminar-cum-workshop on “Trafficking of Persons and Role of Police in the country” (Rs.5 lakh);
- viii) Vertical Interaction Course for IPS and other Senior Officers on issues relating to Gender and SC/ST categories (Rs.17 lakh);
- ix) Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant Award Scheme – Publication of Hindi Books (Rs.84,000).
- Three women have been selected for the award of Doctoral Fellowship in Police Science and Criminology and one instalment of Rs.54,500 has been released to each of them during the year 2008-09.
 - Research study on ‘Status Appraisal of Judicial Pronouncements’ regarding women prisoners and their accompanying children awarded to Dr. Deepti Srivastava, Bhopal with a total outlay of Rs.4,96,650, out of which the final instalment of Rs.1,65,550 has been released after the receipt of the project report.
 - Research study on ‘Identification of Best Prison Practices’ was awarded to Dr. Upneet Lalli, Chandigarh with a total outlay of Rs.4,77,500, out of which two instalments amounting to Rs.3,18,332 have been released.
 - Research study on ‘Follow-up of Released Offenders on their Reformation and Rehabilitation’ has been awarded to Dr. Deepti Srivastava, Bhopal with outlay of Rs.4,99,800, out of which the first instalment of Rs.1,66,600 has been released.
 - One instalment amounting to Rs.83,000 awarded to Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee, Lecturer, Bangalore University for the Research study on “A Comparative Sociological Analysis of the Job Stress, Vulnerability and subsequent Security Need for the Women in the ITES and Garment Industries in the Silicon Valley of India, Bangalore”.
 - One instalment amounting of Rs.1.48 lakh awarded to Dr. Deepika Tikoo, Sr. Lecturer-cum-Assistant Director, Amity University, Noida for the Research study on “Development of Performance Index for Police Personnel”.
 - One instalment amounting to Rs.30,000 awarded to Dr. Anupam Sharma, Lecturer, Meerut University for the Research study on “Democratic System, Administrative, Cultural and Police Administration (A case study of Western Uttar Pradesh)”.
 - Expenditure of Rs.10 lakh has been incurred for 3rd National Conference for Women in Police.
 - Five (5) women were sanctioned fellowship (ongoing) amount totaling Rs.2.72 lakh for the

Doctoral Work in Police Science and Criminology.

- Seven (7) courses on Crime against Women vis-à-vis Human Rights and Juvenile Justice and Human Rights were conducted at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D, incurring an expenditure of Rs.5 lakh during 2008-09.
- Four (04) Courses on Self Development and Conflict Management exclusively for Women Police Officers of the rank of Dy. SP to ASI were organized at Central Detective Training Schools under BPR&D, incurring an expenditure of Rs.4 lakh during 2008-09.
- Twenty (20) Seminars-cum-Workshops on trafficking of personnel and role of police in the country were organized, for which an expenditure of Rs.10 lakh was incurred during 2008-09.
- Sixteen (16) numbers of Vertical Interaction Courses for IPS and Senior Officers on the issues relating to Gender and SC/ST were organized, for which an expenditure of Rs.13 lakh was incurred during 2008-09.
- BPR&D had spent a total amount of Rs.55.47 lakh for the above programmes during 2008-09.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Allocation	
		2008-09	2009-10
1	Day Care Centre	2.50	4.95
2	Gender Sensitization	0.60	3.49
3	Health Care Centre	4.00	9.45
4	Improvised Service	1.45	2.15
5	Nutritional Care Centre	2.30	4.96
6	Women's Hostel/Family Accommodation	0.50	2.55
Total Budget allocation		11.35	27.55

- Gymnasiums have been established in Group Centres and office of Inspector General of Police of CRPF at various locations of the Force. At these centres exclusive facility and equipment have been provided for ladies to carry out physical training and exercises.
- At Delhi, a Sauna belt has been provided exclusively for the women employees for keeping themselves fit and trim.
- Group Centres (GCs) and IG offices at Jammu, Patna and Delhi have been provided with music systems, TVs and DVDs, etc. for recreation of women in Family Welfare Centres.
- Women oriented magazines and periodicals are also provided in the Family Welfare Centres and common staff rooms. Provision has also been made at CRPF locations like Patna for common staff room for ladies for lunch break and other women specific activities.
- Exclusive Women's Hostel has been provided for female employees of CRPF Mahila Battalion at GC,

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

14.60 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:-

CRPF, Gandhinagar where various female oriented facilities have been created.

- With a view to providing welfare for women employees, GC, Pinjore has provided two Embroidery Machines in its Family Welfare Centre which is oriented to enhance skill of women employees.
- Creches have been opened in various locations of CRPF like Jammu, Nagpur, Pinjore, Gandhinagar, RAF Delhi, etc. where provision for an Ayah have also been made to take care of the children, while women members of Force are away on duty.
- CRPF comprised two exclusive Mahila Battalians – one at Delhi and another at Gandhinagar (Gujarat). The Mahila personnel of these Battalians are deployed for various law and order duties. In addition, CRPF also has 1,523 Mahila employees at various levels who are part of other general duty Battalians and rendering different kind of law and order and other police duties around the country.
- The strength of Mahila Battalions in the CRPF and approximate annual salary cost on their employment is as follows:-

Name of Battalion	Strength	Approx. Cost
2 Mahila Bns. and other offices	4,407	Rs.77.99 crore

- The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 female formed police officers

reached Monrovia, Liberia on January 30, 2007 and after pre-induction training with effect from February 2, 2007 to February 5, 2007, the troops started with their first deployment at Unity Conference Centre on February 8, 2007. Main duties assigned to FFPU were to provide back up to the Special Security Service and Liberian National Police for securing Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the office complex of President of Liberia.

- Two sections are earmarked for the joint task force patrol. Various patrol vehicles patrol the city and neighbouring areas for crime prevention and FFPU being the only women armed wing of the United Nations Police (UNPOL) is an integral part of the patrols (in each patrol, two of the FFPU officers are integral part). Besides, the FFPU was also tasked to provide reserve at Liberian National Police (LNP) Headquarter for reacting to any situation which arises in the city. FFPU has also participated in special operations, which were conducted jointly with the Armed Force of the Mission, UNPOL and LNP.
- On completion of tenure, the first batch has been replaced by another batch of the same strength, deployed in Liberia with effect from January 31, 2008, which has been replaced by another contingent of FFPU from India during 2nd week of February, 2009.
- The Unit has caught a large number of drug peddlers and has been involved in controlling many riot-

like situations on the roads of Monrovia. As the trouble-torn African country limps back to normalcy after years of ethnic strife, it looks up to the brave and thoroughly professional Indian Police women for inspiration.

- The President of Liberia has appreciated and praised the good work done by this Female Formed Police Unit (CRPF) at Liberia, which was conveyed to DG, CRPF during his last visit to Liberia. The CRPF Mahila employees posted in Liberia have been earning good name for both policing duties as well as of their efforts to provide relief to the people of Liberia in the area of their operation.
- A provision of Rs.27.55 lakh for the above schemes exclusively benefiting women has been made in the current financial year 2009-10.

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

14.61 The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allocation	
		2008-09	2009-10
1	Day Care Centre	0.40	0.60
2	Gender Sensitization	0.06	0.10
3	Health & Nutritional Care Centre	0.54	0.80
4	Women Hostel	1.50	1.50
5	Separate Accommodation	1.50	1.50
6	Buses for transportation of women	0.50	0.00
Total Budget allocation		4.50	4.50

- A women fitness centre with modern fitness equipments was inaugurated at FHQ, SSB during year 2007-08. This fitness Centre will cater to the needs of all women employees posted at FHQ, SSB as well as those posted with Pay and Accounts Office, New Delhi.
- Training Centre, Gwaldam is constructing an additional room at their campus at a cost of Rs.2.50 lakh to meet needs for women specific programmes.
- Under General Sensitization, a provision of Rs.1.50 lakh has been kept for Training Centre, Ksupmti. They have also allocated Rs.2 lakh to run Day Care Centre/Crèche, Health and Nutritional Care and Physical Fitness Centre.
- SHQ, Bongaigon has been running Health & Nutritional Care Centre and have proposed Rs.3.50 lakh for women specific programmes.
- 13th Bn. Piprakoti has submitted plans for establishment of Day Care Centre/Crèche. Plans for Women Sensitization, establishment of Health Care Centre and Nutritional Care Centre are also under plan at the battalion.
- SHQ, Muzaffarpur has drawn up plans for schemes under Day Care Centre, Health Care Centre, Food & Nutrition and Medical Care. 27th Bn. under its command is procuring fitness equipments besides the above Schemes.
- SHQ, Ranikhet has placed supply order for fitness equipment as point of its health and nutritional care centre.

- A provision of Rs.4.50 crore for the above schemes exclusively benefiting women has been made in the current financial year 2009-10.
- reported in the country in 2007 as compared to 5,791 cases in 2006 showing a decrease of 4.48 %.

Crime against SCs and STs

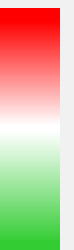
14.62 The Protection of Civil Right Act, 1955 (PCR Act) and the SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (POA Act) are two important Acts for safeguarding the interests of SCs/STs. These enactments have extended positive discrimination in favour of these weaker sections of the society in the field of criminal law as they prescribe penalties that are more stringent than corresponding offences under the IPC. Government keeps a constant watch on the enforcement of the PCR Act and the POA Act and rules thereunder, and analysis of crime data relating to areas of concern is periodically carried out by the Government.

14.63 As per statistics compiled by the NCRB, it is observed that a total of 30,031 incidents of crime against SCs were reported in the country during 2007 as compared to 27,070 incidents during 2006, recording an increase of 11.1% during 2007.

14.64 In respect of cases registered of crime against STs, a total of 5,532 cases of crime were

14.65 The Provisions of the POA Act are implemented by the respective State Government/ UT Administrations. In compliance of these provisions, several State Governments have taken, inter-alia, the following steps for combating crimes against the SCs and STs:

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





ANNEXURES



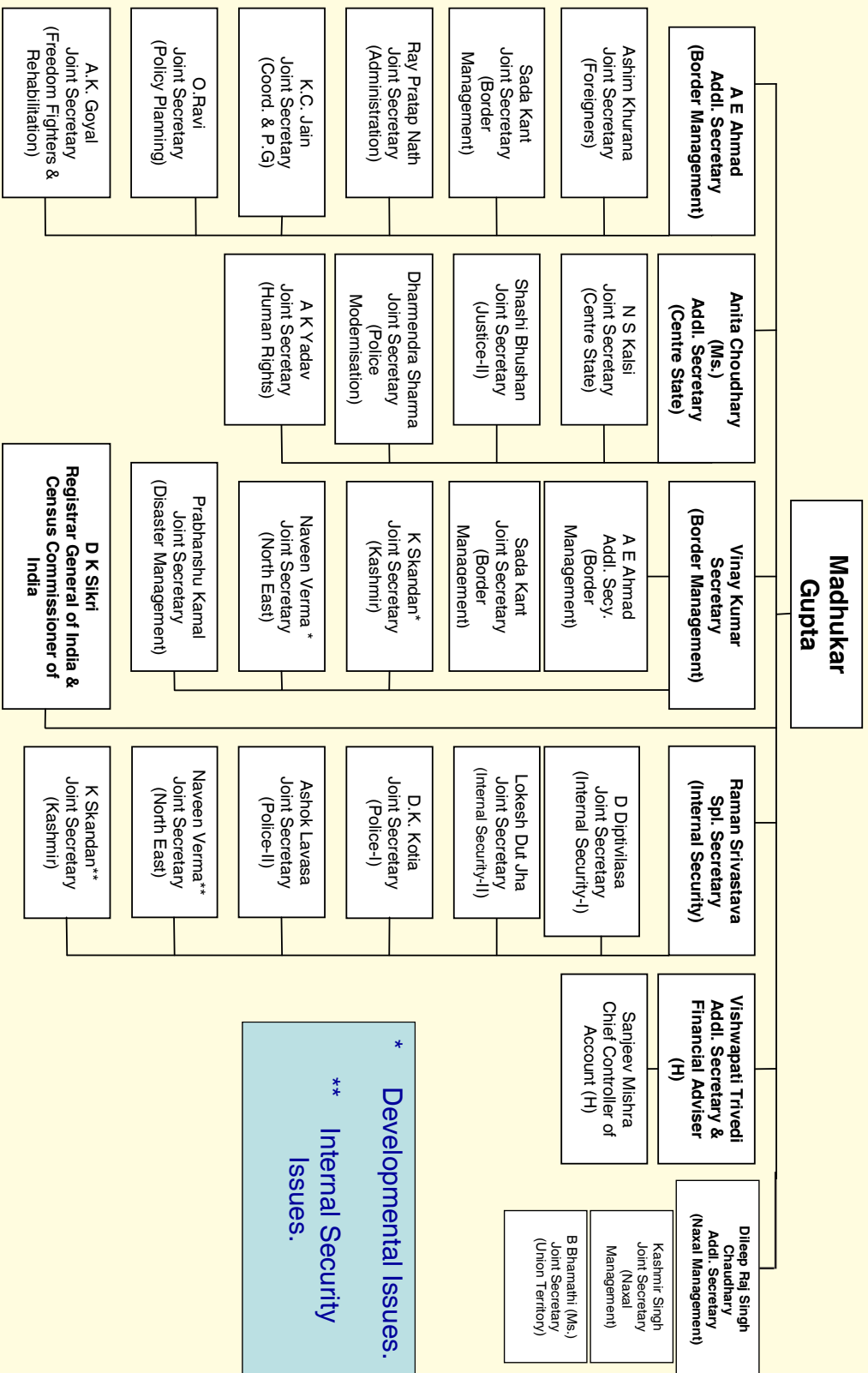
ANNEXURE-I

**MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL
SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING
POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
DURING THE YEAR 2008-09 (As on March 31, 2009)**

Shri Shivraj V. Patil (up to 30.11.2008) Shri P. Chidambaram (since 30.11.2008)	HOME MINISTER
Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal Smt V. Radhika Selvi Dr. Shakeel Ahmad Shri Manik Rao H. Gavit (up to 06.04.008)	MINISTERS OF STATE
Shri Madhukar Gupta	HOME SECRETARY
Shri Shantanu Consul (up to 27.06.2008) Shri Jarnail Singh (from 07.07.2008 to 01.02.2009) Shri Vinay Kumar (since 02.02.2009)	SECRETARY (Border Management)
Shri M.L. Kumawat (up to 30.11.2008) Shri Raman Srivastava (since 01.12.2008) Shri Vinay Kumar (from 12.9.2008 to 01.02.2009)	SPECIAL SECRETARIES
Shri Vinay Kumar (up to 12.09.2008) Mrs. Anita Chaudhary Shri A.E. Ahmad Shri Vishwapati Trivedi (since 01.04.2008) Shri Dileep Raj Singh Chaudhary (since 16.02.2009)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Shri A.K. Yadav Shri A.K. Goyal (since 30.10.2008) Shri Ashim Khurana Ms. B. Bhamathi Shri D. Diptivilasa Shri D.K. Kotia Shri Dharmendra Sharma Shri I.B. Karn (up to 31.12.2008) Shri K.C. Jain Shri K. Skandan Dr. Kashmir Singh (since 14.05.2008) Shri L.D. Jha (since 01.01.2009) Shri N. S. Kalsi Shri Naveen Verma Shri O. Ravi Shri Prabhanshu Kamal Shri R.P. Nath Shri Sada Kant Shri Shashi Bhushan Shri V.N. Gaur (up to 09.02.2009)	JOINT SECRETARIES
Dr. Sanjeev Mishra	CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

(Reference : Chapter-I, Para No.1.4)

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (not including Home Minister and Ministers of State) as on May 31, 2009



ANNEXURE-II**DETAILS OF THE PACKAGE ANNOUNCED BY THE PRIME MINISTER IN APRIL, 2008 FOR RETURN OF KASHMIRI MIGRANTS TO THE VALLEY****(i) Housing**

- a. Assistance @ Rs.7.5 lakh per family for repair/reconstruction for fully or partially damaged houses.
- b. Assistance @ Rs.2.00 lakh per family for dilapidated/ unused houses.
- c. Assistance @ Rs.7.5 lakh per family for purchase/construction of a house in Group Housing Societies for those who have sold their properties during the period after 1989 and before the enactment of "The J&K Migrant Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint of Distress Sale) Act, 1997" on May 30, 1997.

(ii) Transit Accommodation

- The returnee migrant families will be provided transit accommodation during the interim period when they undertake the reconstruction/repair of their houses. For this purpose, construction of transit accommodation at three sites @ Rs.20 crore for each site, totaling Rs.60 crore has been approved. Alternatively, Rs.1 lakh per family towards rental and incidental expenses will be provided to those families who may not be accommodated in transit accommodation.

(iii) Continuation of Cash Relief

- Migrants families at Jammu and Delhi who are recipients of cash relief and free ration would continue to receive the same @ Rs.5,000 per family (including rations) for a period of two years after their return to the Valley.

(iv) Students Scholarships

- Children of migrant families will be provided assistance @ Rs.750 per month per child upto the age of 18 years (extendable upto the age of 21 years in exceptional cases). Assistance for professional studies under the scheme of Rehabilitation Council of J&K will also be provided to the eligible students.

(v) Employment

- It has been decided to provide employment opportunities to 15,000 unemployed migrant youth. Out of which, 6,000 youth will be accommodated in State Government jobs. To assist the State Government in providing such employment opportunities, the Central Government will bear the cost towards salary for 3,000 youth till they are absorbed against regular posts in the State Government, within the specified time-frame.
- Remaining 9,000 unemployed youth would be facilitated to get financial assistance to come up with self-employment/business ventures. For this purpose one-time assistance of Rs.5 lakh in each case will be provided out of which 50% will be grant & 50% as loan.

(vi) Assistance to Agriculturists/Horticulturists

- One-time financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh would be provided to those having agriculture holdings. Assistance @ Rs.5,000 per kanal, subject to maximum of Rs.1.5 lakh would be provided for restoration of orchards.

(vii) Waiver of interest on loans

- Waiver of the interest component of the loans taken by Kashmiri Pandits before migration from the Valley.

An amount of Rs.8.35 crore has been released to the State Government as first installment for implementation of the package during the financial year 2008-09.

(Reference : Chapter II, Para No. 2.4.13)

STATEWISE SECURITY SITUATION DURING THE YEARS 2004-2009**ASSAM**

Head	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (upto 31.03.09)
Incidents	267	398	413	474	387	89
Extremists arrested/ killed/surrendered	1007	544	752	759	1237	335
SFs killed	17	7	32	27	18	4
Civilians killed	194	173	164	287	245	38

MEGHALAYA

Incidents	47	37	38	28	16	02
Extremists arrested /killed/surrendered	150	108	112	85	88	18
SFs killed	8	0	0	1	02	-
Civilians killed	17	1	6	9	01	-

TRIPURA

Incidents	212	115	87	94	68	6
Extremists arrested /killed/surrendered	608	212	196	303	382	172
SFs killed	46	11	14	6	03	-
Civilians killed	67	28	14	14	10	-

ARUANCHAL PRADESH

Incidents	41	32	16	35	28	11
Extremists arrested /killed/surrendered	74	58	23	53	26	12
SFs killed	2	1	0	5	-	-
Civilians killed	6	3	0	12	3	1

NAGALAND						
Head	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (upto 31.03.09)
Incidents	186	192	309	272	321	24
Extremists arrested/ killed/surrendered	145	141	203	211	460	50
SFs killed	0	1	2	1	7	-
Civilians killed	42	28	29	44	70	1
MIZORAM						
Incidents	3	4	5	2	1	-
Extremists arrested/ killed/surrendered	41	210	848	21	13	-
SFs killed	1	0	0	0	4	-
Civilians killed	0	2	0	2	-	-
MANIPUR						
Incidents	478	554	498	584	740	182
Extremists arrested /killed/surrendered	772	1186	1097	1443	2112	511
SFs killed	36	50	28	39	16	4
Civilians killed	88	158	96	130	137	22
(Reference: Chapter II, Para No. 2.5.2)						

LIST OF MAJOR MILITANT/INSURGENT OUTFITS ACTIVE IN THE NORTH EASTERN STATE

State wise list of major militant groups is given below.*

(i) Assam

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

(ii) Manipur

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

(iii) Meghalaya

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

(iv) Tripura

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

(v) Nagaland

- The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) – [NSCN(1/M)]
- The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN(K)].

*1 All the militant outfits mentioned above except the two factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland, have been declared 'Unlawful Associations' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967). In addition, the outfits named above in respect of Assam, Manipur and Tripura have also been listed as 'terrorist organisations' in the schedule of the above Act.

*2 In addition, other militant groups like the Dima Halam Daogah (DHD) and United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS); DHD (Jole faction), Karbi Longri N C Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF), Kuki National Army (KNA) and Zomi Revolutionary Army (ZRA); Naga National Council (NNC) etc. are also operating in the North East.

(Reference : Chapter II, Para No. 2.5.2)

ANNEXURE - V

STATE-WISE NAXALITE VIOLENCE FROM 2004 TO 2008

States	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Incident	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	310	74	535	208	183	47	138	45	92	46
Bihar	323	171	186	96	107	45	135	67	164	73
Chhattisgarh	352	83	385	168	715	388	582	369	620	242
Jharkhand	379	169	312	119	310	124	482	157	484	207
Madhya Pradesh	13	4	20	3	6	1	9	2	7	-
Maharashtra	84	15	94	53	98	42	94	25	68	22
Orissa	35	8	42	14	44	9	67	17	103	101
Uttar Pradesh	15	26	10	1	11	5	9	3	4	-
West Bengal	11	15	14	7	23	17	32	6	35	26
Kerala	5	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	2	-
Karnataka	6	1	8	8	10	-	7	5	8	4
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Total	1533	566	1608	677	1509	678	1565	696	1591	721

(Reference : Chapter II, Para No.2.6.3)

**SCHEME FOR SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN LEFTWING
EXTREMISM AFFECTED STATES**

(Rupees in lakh)

States	Districts	Release of funds
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	1615.00
	Dantewada	1135.00
Bihar	Aurangabad	986.00
	Gaya	619.00
Orissa	Malkangiri	638.00
	Rayagada	539.00
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	293.00
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	589.00
Jharkhand	Chatra	960.00
	Palamu	1420.00
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	170.00
	Gondia	169.92
Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra	866.00
Total Release		9999.92

(Reference : Chapter II, Para No.2.6.17)

ANNEXURE-VII

**PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER
COASTAL SECURITY SCHEME**

PHYSICAL PROGRESS

State/ UT	Coastal Police Stations					
		Sanctioned Nos.	Made Operational	Construction complete	Construction in progress started	Construction not yet
Gujarat	Coastal PS	10	10	6	2	2
	Check-posts	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	25
	Out-posts	46	Nil	Nil	Nil	46
Maharashtra	Coastal PS	12	12	-	4	8
	Check-posts	32	9	18	Nil	14
	Barracks	24	Nil	17	Nil	7
Goa	Coastal PS	3	3	-	1	2
Karnataka	Coastal PS	5	5	5	-	-
Kerala	Coastal PS	8	1	1	-	7
Tamil Nadu	Coastal PS	12	8	12	Nil	-
	Check-posts	40	Nil	9	19	12
	Out-posts	12	Nil	2	4	6
Andhra Pradesh	Coastal PS	6	6	6	-	-
Orissa	Coastal PS	5	0	-	2	3
West Bengal	Coastal PS	6	4	-	-	6
	Barracks	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
Pondicherry	Coastal PS	1	1	-	-	1
Lakshadweep	Coastal PS	4	4	-	2	2
Daman & Diu	Coastal PS	1	1	-	1	Nil
A&N Islands		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Coastal PS	73	55	30	12	31
	Check-posts	97	9	27	19	51
	Out-posts	58	Nil	2	4	52
	Barracks	30	Nil	17	Nil	13

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Approved Outlay	Total release of funds as on 30.11.2008
1	Gujarat	5842.60	816.000
2	Maharashtra	4092.60	460.800
3	Goa	1653.50	122.450
4	Karnataka	2711.90	211.900
5	Kerala	4356.00	120.600
6	Tamil Nadu	4408.00	647.000
7	Andhra Pradesh	3267.00	279.00
8	Orissa	2722.50	83.370
9	West Bengal	3353.40	203.900
10	Puducherry	544.50	44.500
11	Lakshadweep	936.80	136.800
12	Daman & Diu	668.35	68.350
13	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2604.00	77.788
14	Sub-total	37161.15	3272.458
15	Training charges to Coast Guard	-	136.609
16	Payments for Boats	-	8830.117
17	Customs duty for boats	-	1357.286
	Grand Total	37161.5	13596.470

(Reference : Chapter III, Para No.3.46)

ANNEXURE-VIII

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNION TERRITORIES

S.No.	Union Territory	Area (in Sq. Km.)	Population (1991 Census)	Population (2001 Census)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	2,80,661	3,56,152
2.	Chandigarh	114	6,42,015	9,00,635
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	1,38,477	2,20,490
4.	Daman and Diu	112	1,01,586	1,58,204
5.	Lakshadweep	32	51,707	60,650
6.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	1,483	94,20,644	1,38,50,507
7.	Puducherry	492	8,07,785	9,74,345
	Total	10,973	1,14,42,875	1,65,20,983

(Reference: Chapter VI, Para No.6.3)

ANNEXURE - IX

(Rs. in crore)

ABSTRACT OF BUDGET OF THE UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE ON NET BASIS				
	2007-08 BE	2007-08 Expenditure	2008-09 RE	2008-09 Expenditure
A&N Islands				
Plan	1152.93	1139.77	1551.00	1534.63
Non-Plan	700.00	799.28	1058.89	1086.19
Total	1852.93	1939.05	2640.03	2620.82
Chandigarh				
Plan	267.63	317.15	488.65	488.54
Non-Plan	835.00	845.02	963.50	948.99
Total	1102.63	1162.17	1452.15	1437.53
Dadra & Nagar Haveli				
Plan	77.78	99.98	111.03	110.88
Non-Plan	53.00	56.97	326.11	326.11
Total	130.78	156.95	437.14	436.99
Daman & Diu				
Plan	70.88	87.74	105.00	104.97
Non-Plan	59.00	64.92	163.60	163.57
Total	129.88	152.66	268.60	268.54
Lakshadweep				
Plan	222.11	219.65	270.58	270.13
Non-Plan	222.35	256.37	363.74	382.43
Total	444.46	476.02	634.32	652.56
Abstract of Central Assistance to Union Territories with Legislature				
Puducherry				
Plan	199.65	257.49	150.64	150.35
Non-Plan	439.00	603.42	812.68	941.57
Total	638.65	860.91	963.32	1091.92
NCT of Delhi				
Plan	988.11	710.70	762.68	808.22
Non-Plan	0.00	80.00	35.00	25.00
Total	988.11	790.70	797.68	833.22
(Reference: Chapter VI, Para No.6.3)				

ANNEXURE - X

**ALLOCATION AND RELEASE OF FUNDS FROM CRF/ NCCF
DURING 2008-2009 AS ON MARCH 31, 2009**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of CRF			Releases from CRF		Releases from NCCF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 st Instalment	2 nd Instalment	
		3	4	5	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	298.73	99.58	398.31	149.365	149.365	29.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.15	7.72	30.87	11.575	11.575	26.40
3.	Assam	157.97	52.66	210.63	78.99	78.99	300.00 #
4.	Bihar	121.86	40.62	162.48	60.93	60.93	1000.00 #
5.	Chhattisgarh	91.43	30.48	121.91	45.715	@	—
6.	Goa	1.83	0.61	2.44	0.915	0.915	—
7.	Gujarat	213.58	71.19	284.77	208.495 *	106.79	—
8.	Haryana	107.99	36.00	143.99	53.99	@	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.40	27.47	109.87	41.20	41.20 + 21.2275\$	40.33 (9.84+28.77 # + 1.715)
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	70.75	23.58	94.33	35.375	@	—
11.	Jharkhand	103.16	34.39	137.55	51.58	@	—
12.	Karnataka	99.55	33.18	132.73	49.775	49.775	189.11
13.	Kerala	74.23	24.75	98.98	37.115	37.115	9.476
14.	Madhya Pradesh	208.04	69.35	277.39	104.02	104.02	—
15.	Maharashtra	193.53	64.51	258.04	@	@	—
16.	Manipur	4.54	1.51	6.05	4.48 *	@	5.445
17.	Meghalaya	9.23	3.08	12.31	4.615	4.615	—
18.	Mizoram	5.39	1.80	7.19	@	@	49.60
19.	Nagaland	3.12	1.04	4.16	1.56	1.56	—
20.	Orissa	246.73	82.24	328.97	123.365	123.365 +	98.869 # 77.766 \$
21.	Punjab	126.78	42.26	169.04	63.39	63.39	—

22.	Rajasthan	360.87	120.29	481.16	180.435	180.435	—
23.	Sikkim	14.35	4.78	19.13	7.175	7.175	8.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	181.52	60.51	242.03	90.76	90.76 + 47.65 \$ (72.46+2.49 +61.59 # + 385.97)	522.51
25.	Tripura	10.52	3.51	14.03	10.365 *	@	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	242.15	80.72	322.87	121.075	121.075	—
27.	Uttarakhand	75.50	25.17	100.67	74.715 *	37.75	—
28.	West Bengal	192.07	64.02	256.09	96.035	96.035	—

@ 1st instalment of Centre's share of CRF for the year of 2008-09 has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds and submission of utilization certificate.

* Includes arrears of previous year.

Released 'on account' basis for flood-08.

\$ About 25% Central share released, in advance, during 2008-09 for the year 2009-10.

(Reference : Chapter IX, Para No.9.16)

ANNEXURE- XI

**EXTENT OF DAMAGE DURING SOUTH-WEST MONSOON -2008
(PROVISIONAL)**

		lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses damaged (No.)	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	148	6,692	47,239	4.26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	57	3,510	17,100	1.74
3	Assam	40	8,004	91,367	3.14
4	Bihar	527	19,323	2,36,621	3.68
5	Chhattisgarh	2	2	5,752	0.016
6	Gujarat	94	240	907	—
7	Goa	10	2	218	—
8	Haryana	15	29	390	0.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	146	3,625	16,838	1.55
10	Jharkhand	1	1	1,411	neg.
11	Karnataka	167	568	17,665	1.59
12	Kerala	76	8	9,754	0.06
13	Madhya Pradesh	16	1,138	10,039	—
14	Maharashtra	98	178	6,314	0.14
15	Orissa	110	1,366	2,45,211	4.45
16	Punjab	38	90	13,170	2.07
17	Rajasthan	68	18	4,129	—
18	Tamil Nadu	186	3,942	1,58,808	5.97
19	Uttar Pradesh	1,210	769	1,91,718	4.98
20	Uttarakhand	104	—	850	—
21	West Bengal	288	3,924	4,39,982	1.25
22	Puducherry	4	404	1,31,422	0.137
	Total	3,405	53,833	16,46,905	35.56

(Reference : Chapter IX, Para No. 9.27)

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE LOGISTIC SUPPORT PROVIDED BY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE STATES AFFECTED
BY HEAVY RAINS/FLOODS DURING SOUTH WEST
MONSOON DURING 2008**

S.N.	Name of the State	Logistic Support deployed					
		NDRF	Army columns including engineering task force and boats	IAF helicopters	Naval diving teams	Coast guard Team	Coast guard ship or helicopter
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6 th BN alerted to keep the SAR teams ready for move on short notice					
2.	Assam	06 teams (200 personnel) with boats	05 columns (190 personnel) & 01 ETF with Bouts and OBMs	01 MI-17			
3.	Bihar	19 teams/158 motorized boats (783 personnel) 12 country boats with OBM & 20 flood rescue trained personnel 30 boat operators 03 medical teams	37 columns with ETFs (125 officers, 230 JCOs & 3778 Ors) 282 BAUTs, 40 BAPs, 79 Rescue 378 OBMs	04 MI-8 06 MI-17 04 IL aircraft 02 chetak 13 AN -32 aircraft 02 cheetah 02 AVRO	03 teams (07 officers, 195 Ors and 66 geminies with OBMs)		
4.	Gujarat		01 column with STF	01 MI-8			
5.	Himachal Pradesh						
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	01 team (for Amarnath yatra)					

7.	Haryana		02 columns		01 team (01 officer, 15 sailors and 05 Geminies)	
8.	Maharashtra	02 (64 personnel)				
9..	Orissa	02 (82 personnel)		08 03 MI-17, 01-MI -08 and 01 chetak helicopter 05 MI-17 01-AN-32	01 team (01 officer & 24 sailors)	Coast guard team
10.	Punjab		01 columns with 10 ETFs			
11.	Uttar Pradesh		01 column & 01 EFT 02 Columns with 15 bauts & 10 OBMS	01 IL-76		
12.	Uttarakhand		01 team (45 personnel) for Kailash Mansarovar Yatra			
13.	West Bengal	02 teams (92 personnel)	04 columns & 01 ETF	03 MI-17 01 Chetak		
					01 team 01 Medical camp	01 helicopter 01 ship & 01 helicopter
14.	Jharkhand		01 column & 01 ETF			
15.	Arunachal Pradesh			02 MI-17		

(Reference : Chapter IX, Para No.9.31)

ANNEXURE-XIII

**THE PROGRESS OF MAJOR SECTORS ACHIEVED
UPTO SEPTEMBER, 2008**

HOUSING

State	Total Damage	Work done till Sep. ,08	Balance work
Tamil Nadu	63588*	51078	12510**
Kerala	3867 #	3867	#
Andhra Pradesh	481	481	Nil
Puducherry	7567	4344	3223
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9797	1937	7860 houses at different stages of construction.
Total	85300	61707	23593

* Tamil Nadu proposes to construct another 52569 houses for those living in vulnerable houses/areas.

Kerala proposes to construct another 9773 houses for those living in vulnerable houses/areas under environment and coastal protection.

** Additional vulnerable houses are programmed to be completed in 2008-09.

AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOOD

State	Total Damage	Work done till Sep. ,08	Balance work
Tamil Nadu	Agriculture – 8175.352 Ha. Horticulture – 669.820 Ha.	Work Completed	Nil
Kerala	2151 Ha. Land became saline/ crops affected	The land reclamation work has been completed.	Livelihood schemes are in progress
Andhra Pradesh	No damage reported for funding under TRP		
Puducherry	1145 Ha. Land became saline.	Work completed	Nil
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8069 Ha. Damaged out of which only 5733 Ha is reclaimable.	4819.72 Ha. Of cultivable area reclaimed. Debris cleared in 2435.23 Ha. 36.7 Kms. Drainage facility created. 550 power tillers and 2300 pump sets distributed. 854 wells/ ponds created. 2 check dams constructed	913.28 Ha. To be reclaimed.

FISHERIES & LIVELIHOOD

State	Total Damage	Work done till Sep. ,08	Balance work
Tamil Nadu	Catamaran- 30373 Mech. Boats- 2727 Vallams – 4628 Nets – 39316 Fishing Harbours - 8Fish Landing Centres – 7 New FLCs – 10	Work completed except construction of 10 newFish landing centers (FLCs).	Construction of 10 new FLCs.
Kerala	3989 Boats/ Crafts/ Nets/Fishing Accessories	Boats/Crafts/Net/ Fishing Accessories replaced /Repaired.	Livelihood schemes are under progress.
Andhra Pradesh	11394 – boats 34067 – nets	Programme completed.	Nil
Puducherry	7892 boats New/ additional activities:- *(i) Fisheries Training Institute (ii) Purchase of life jackets (iii) Livelihood Projects (Sea weed culture).	7652 boats replaced and demand fully met.	New/additional activities are under progress.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2065 – boats 858 – fishing gears, FLCs & Fishing harbours 525 – Pisciculturists	2012 boats replaced and 858 fishing gears provided. 448* Pisciculturists and 117 fish vendors rehabilitated. 5 fisheries projects and 1 cold storage completed.	53 boats could not be replaced due to non-availability of specific species of wood for manufacturing of 53 hodies meant for tribal fisherman of Car Nicobar. Two fisheries related projects and 3 crab/ lobster fattening units were also compensated.
* Demand fully met.			

ROADS & BRIDGES

State	Total Damage	Work done till Sep. ,08	Balance work
Tamil Nadu	1087.77 Kms. + 460.55 Kms* Total 1548.32 Kms. 6+52 bridges*	1385.53 kms 17 bridge completed including new roads and bridges,	162.79 Kms roads and 41 bridges.
Kerala	686 kms 3 bridges	Works for major roads and bridges are in progress.	Major roads and bridges work.
Andhra Pradesh	No damage reported for funding under TRP.		
Puducherry	108 km	100.72 km	7.28 km
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	350.05 kms. (incl. 140.05 new roads)	306.65 Km.(damaged 210 km. And new roads 96.65 km) completed.	43.4 km. New roads
* 460.55 km road and 52 bridges have been taken up for coastal connectivity.			

(Reference : Chapter IX, Para No.9.37)

ESTIMATED BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, NATURAL GROWTH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 2007

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	23.1	24.7	18.6	7.4	8.0	6.0	15.7	16.8	12.7	55	61	37
Bigger states												
1. Andhra Pradesh	18.7	19.5	16.7	7.4	8.0	5.7	13.3	13.5	13.0	54	60	37
2. Assam	24.3	25.7	15.5	8.6	9.1	5.7	15.7	16.6	9.8	66	68	41
3. Bihar	29.4	30.2	22.9	7.5	7.6	6.2	21.9	22.6	16.7	58	59	44
4. Chhattisgarh	26.5	28.0	19.6	8.1	8.5	6.5	18.4	19.5	13.1	59	61	49
5. Delhi	18.1	20.0	17.8	4.8	5.2	4.7	13.4	14.8	13.1	36	41	35
6. Gujarat	23.0	24.5	20.7	7.2	8.1	5.8	15.8	16.4	14.9	52	60	36
7. Haryana	23.4	24.5	20.8	6.6	7.0	5.7	16.8	17.5	15.1	55	60	44
8. Jammu & Kashmir	19.0	20.4	14.1	5.8	6.0	4.9	13.2	14.4	9.2	51	53	38
9. Jharkhand	26.1	27.8	19.0	7.3	7.6	5.8	18.8	20.1	13.2	48	51	31
10. Karnataka	19.9	21.2	17.5	7.3	8.3	5.4	12.6	12.9	12.1	47	52	35
13. Kerala	14.7	14.8	14.5	6.8	6.9	6.4	7.9	7.8	8.0	13	14	10
12. Madhya Pradesh	28.5	30.5	21.5	8.7	9.4	6.2	19.8	21.1	15.3	72	77	50
13. Maharashtra	18.1	18.7	17.3	6.6	7.3	5.7	13.5	13.4	13.6	34	41	24
14. Orissa	21.5	22.4	16.1	9.2	9.5	7.0	12.4	12.9	9.1	71	73	52
15. Punjab	17.6	18.3	16.4	7.0	7.7	5.9	10.6	10.6	10.5	43	47	35
16. Rajasthan	27.9	29.2	23.7	6.8	7.0	6.0	21.1	22.2	17.7	65	72	40
17. Tamil Nadu	15.8	16.0	15.5	7.2	8.0	6.3	8.5	8.0	9.2	35	38	31
18. Uttar Pradesh	29.5	30.5	25.5	8.5	9.0	6.5	21.0	21.5	18.9	69	72	51
19. West Bengal	17.9	19.8	12.7	6.3	6.3	6.4	13.6	13.5	6.3	37	39	29
Smaller states												
1. Arunachal Pradesh	22.2	23.4	17.3	5.1	5.6	3.3	17.0	17.8	13.9	37	41	15
2. Goa	14.7	13.0	15.8	7.2	8.4	6.4	7.5	4.5	9.4	13	13	13
3. Himachal Pradesh	17.4	17.9	12.6	7.1	7.3	5.0	10.4	10.6	7.7	47	49	25
4. Manipur	14.6	14.4	15.2	4.4	4.2	4.9	10.2	10.2	10.3	12	13	9
5. Meghalaya	24.4	26.1	17.0	7.5	7.9	6.0	16.9	18.2	13.0	56	57	46
6. Mizoram	18.2	22.5	13.7	5.2	6.0	4.3	13.0	16.5	9.4	23	27	16
7. Nagaland	17.4	17.7	16.1	5.0	5.4	3.8	12.3	12.3	12.4	21	18	29
8. Sikkim	18.1	18.2	17.5	5.3	5.4	4.4	12.8	12.8	13.1	34	36	20

9.	Tripura	17.1	17.9	13.5	6.5	6.6	6.4	10.5	13.3	7.2	39	40	32
10.	Uttarakhand	20.4	21.3	17.0	6.8	7.1	5.3	13.6	14.2	13.7	48	52	25
Union Territories													
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.8	17.7	12.5	4.5	5.1	3.4	13.3	12.6	9.1	34	38	23
2.	Chandigarh	15.7	23.1	15.0	4.0	3.2	4.1	13.7	19.9	10.9	27	25	28
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.8	27.2	30.0	4.8	5.3	3.2	22.9	21.9	26.8	34	38	18
4.	Daman & Diu Nagar Haveli	17.8	19.5	15.1	5.5	5.4	5.7	12.2	14.1	9.4	27	29	23
5.	Lakshadweep	18.3	18.1	18.5	6.5	7.3	5.7	13.8	10.8	12.9	24	25	23
6.	Puducherry	15.1	15.4	14.9	7.7	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	25	31	22

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-years period 2005-07. Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

(Reference : Chapter XI, Para No.13.26)

ANNEXURE-XV

**DETAILS OF VIGILANCE/DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS AND ITS ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE
OFFICES AS ON MARCH 31, 2009**

Sl. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non- Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 1.4.2008.	222	216	795	813
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 1.4.2008 to 31.3.2009.	91	111	1676	1807
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of upto 31.3.2009.	91	107	1769	1890
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 1.4.2009 (1+2-3)	222	220	702	730
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference to serial number-3):				
	(a) Dismissal	2	2	376	381
	(b) Removal	-	-	393	392
	(c) Compulsory retirement	-	-	105	109
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	15	15	87	90
	(e) Withholding of increment	3	3	160	163
	(f) Withholding of promotion	-	-	1	1
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	-	-	66	79
	(h) Censure	15	18	227	241
	(i) Warning	10	14	37	38
	(j) Displeasure	23	30	1	1
	(k) Exoneration	12	13	53	77
	(l) Transfer of cases	1	1	-	-
	(m) Proceedings dropped	4	4	33	33
	(n) Cut in pension	6	6	2	2
	(o) Resignation accepted	-	-	1	1
	(p) Confinement in Unit	-	-	52	53
	(q) Confinement in Quarter Guard	-	-	204	218
	(r) Transferred Out	-	-	1	1
	(s) Kept in abeyance	1	1	7	7
	(t) Extra duty	-	-	3	3
	(u) Proceedings dropped as per Court orders.	-	-	-	-
	Total (a to u)	92*	107	1809*	1890

* Variation in total number of cases in Sl. No. 5 is due to involvement of more than one person in same case and therefore, number of punishment awarded is more than one in subject case.

(Reference: Chapter XIV Para No.14.20)

**DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING INTERNAL AUDIT
OBJECTIONS / PARAS AS ON MARCH 31, 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation/ Union territories	Paras outstanding as on December 31, 2007	Paras received during January 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009	Paras settled during January 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009	Paras outstanding at the end of March 31, 2009
1	Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper)	22	6	6	22
2	Department of Official Language	38	16	9	45
3	Registrar General of India	76	42	71	47
4	Border Security Force (BSF)	468	414	392	490
5	Central Reserve Police Force(CRPF)	208	261	362	107
6	National Security Guard (NSG)	64	111	158	17
7	Central Industrial Security Force(C.I.S.F.)	179	107	114	172
8	Intelligence Bureau (I.B.)	60	71	56	75
9	SVP, National Police Academy, Hyderabad (N.P.A.)	15	0	0	15
10	Assam Rifles	55	50	34	71
11	Indo Tibetan Border Police (I.T.B.P.)	52	35	46	41
12	Bureau of Police Research and Development (B.P.R.&D.)	2	12	7	7
13	National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science	16	0	0	16
14	National Crime Record Bureau	24	29	27	26
15	Lakshadweep	253	24	52	225
16	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	842	514	301	1055
17	Daman and Diu	74	0	0	74
18	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	129	11	29	111
19	Chandigarh	1188	475	314	1349
	Total	3765	2178	1978	3965

(Reference: Chapter XIV Para No.14.46)

**OUTSTANDING AUDIT OBSERVATIONS/PARAS OF
C&AG AND A.T.R. AS ON MARCH 31, 2009**

Audit Observations/Paras

I. Unauthorised attachment of personnel by BSF and CRPF

Directors General, BSF and CRPF attached large number of personnel from their field units to their headquarters, other Delhi offices, the Ministry and other non-force offices in violation of the orders of the Ministry issued on the directions of the Group of Ministers on National Security.

(Para No. 9.1 of Report No. CA 1 of 2008)

Transaction Audit Observations

II. Ineffective pursuance of demands

Ineffective pursuance of demands for charges for provision of services of CISF personnel resulted in Rs.8.12 crore remaining unrealised from four bodies.

(Para No. 9.2 of Report No. CA 1 of 2008)

Transaction Audit Observations

III. Incorrect representations in sanctions

Director General, Border Security Force accorded several split sanctions aggregating to Rs.2.39 crore in disregard of General Financial Rules purportedly for setting up a wireless transmitting station, which were meant primarily for establishing an officers' mess.

(Para No. 9.3 of Report No. CA 1 of 2008)

Transaction Audit Observations

IV. Unauthorised attachment of vehicles

Director General, Indo Tibetan Border Police attached 30 to 40 vehicles to the Directorate by withdrawing them from field formations leading to wasteful expenditure of Rs.1.39 crore on their petrol/diesel, repair and maintenance at the expense of the operational requirement of the field units.

(Para No. 9.4 of Report No. CA 1 of 2008)

Transaction Audit Observations

(Reference: Chapter XIV Para No.14.47)

**STATEMENT INDICATING THE PRESENT STATUS OF
VARIOUS AUDIT PARAS PERTAINING TO THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFIARS AS ON MARCH 31, 2009**

S.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministries/ Depts.	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	9.1 of Report No. CA 1 of 2008	Unauthorised attachment of personnel by BSF and CRPF	MHA (Police Division)	A draft Action Taken Note (ATN) has been sent on March 2, 2009 to the office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.
2.	9.2 of Report No. CA 1 of 2008	Ineffective pursuance of demands	MHA (Police Division)	A draft Action Taken Note (ATN) has been sent on March 26, 2009 to the office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.
3.	9.3 of Report No. CA 1 of 2008	Incorrect representations in sanctions	MHA (Police Division)	A draft Action Taken Note (ATN) is under preparation and will be sent to the office of the DG (Audit) for vetting very shortly.
4.	9.4 of Report No. CA 1 of 2008	Unauthorised attachment of vehicles	MHA (PM- Division)	A revised draft Action Taken Note (ATN) sent has been on March 31, 2009 to the office of the DG (Audit) for vetting.

(Reference: Chapter XIV Para No.14.47)



Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs