



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
**Annual Report**  
2014-15



**Government of India**

**Ministry of Home Affairs**

# **Annual Report 2014-15**

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

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# Mandate and Organisational Structure of the Ministry of Home Affairs

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

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

- Department of Internal Security, dealing with the Indian Police Service, Central Armed Police Forces, internal security and law & order, insurgency, terrorism, Left Wing Extremism, activities of inimical foreign agencies, terrorist financing, rehabilitation, grant of visas and other immigration matters, security clearances, etc.;
- Department of States, dealing with Centre-State relations, Inter-State relations, administration of Union Territories, Freedom Fighters' pension, Human Rights, Prison Reforms, Police Reforms, etc.;

- Department of Home, dealing with the notification of assumption of office by the President of India and the Vice-President of India, notification of appointments/resignation of the Prime Minister, Ministers, Governors, nomination to Rajya Sabha/ Lok Sabha, Census of population, registration of births and deaths, etc.;
- Department of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) Affairs, dealing with the constitutional provisions in respect of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and all other matters relating to the State, excluding those with which the Ministry of External Affairs is concerned;
- Department of Border Management, dealing with management of international borders, including coastal borders, strengthening of border guarding and creation of related infrastructure, border areas development, etc.; and
- Department of Official Language, dealing with the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution relating to official languages and the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

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

1.4 The information relating to Ministers, Home Secretary, Secretaries, Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries who held/are holding

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

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

#### **Administration Division**

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

#### **Border Management Division**

1.7 The Division deals with matters relating to coordination and concerted action by the administrative, diplomatic, security, intelligence, legal, regulatory and economic agencies of the country for the management of international borders, including coastal borders, creation of infrastructure like Integrated Check Posts, Border-Out-Posts (BOPs), roads/fencing and floodlighting of borders and the Border Areas Development Programme.

#### **Coordination Division**

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

#### **Centre-State Division**

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

#### **Disaster Management Division**

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

#### **Finance Division**

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

#### **Foreigners Division**

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

#### **Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division**

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

#### **Human Rights Division**

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

#### **Internal Security Divisions**

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

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

### **Jammu & Kashmir Division**

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

### **Judicial Division**

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

### **Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Division**

1.19 The Division was created on October 19, 2006 in the Ministry to effectively tackle the LWE menace from both security and development angles. It monitors the LWE situation and counter-measures being taken by the affected States with the objective of improving ground-level policing and development response as per 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 LWE affected areas as also optimum utilisation of funds released under such schemes.

### **North East Division**

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

### **Police Divisions**

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

1.22 Police-II Division deals with all matters relating to Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), including their deployment.

### **Police Modernisation Division**

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

### **Policy Planning Division**

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

### **Union Territories Division**

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

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**OVERVIEW**

2.1.1 Internal security situation in the country broadly refers to the following problems:-

- (i) Terrorism in the hinterland of the Country.
- (ii) Cross-Border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir.
- (iii) Militancy in the North Eastern States
- (iv) Left Wing Extremism in certain states.

2.1.2 During the year 2014, the internal security situation of the country, with special reference to terrorism, militancy and insurgency, showed significant improvement. During the period 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014, only three minor terrorist incidents occurred in the hinterland of the country; the first was a bomb blast in a stationary train at Chennai Central Railway Station on 01.05.2014, wherein one person was killed, the second was an accidental blast in a bomb making unit at Burdwan in West Bengal on 02.10.2014, wherein two persons were killed and the third was on 27.12.2014 in Bengaluru in which one person was killed.

2.1.3 The State of Jammu and Kashmir comprises three geographically distinct regions viz. the plains of Jammu, the valley of Kashmir and the plateau of Ladakh. J&K has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across-the border for more than two decades. The level of terrorist violence and encounters in the hinterland of J&K are inextricably linked to the infiltration attempts from across the border. However, the security situation in J&K has witnessed significant improvement in recent years. Although in 2014 there is a slight increase in the number of terrorist incidents and the casualties of SFs in comparison with 2013, our SFs were able to neutralise 110 militants in 2014 as against 67 in 2013.

2.1.4 The North Eastern (NE) Region, which comprises of eight States, viz., Assam, Arunachal

Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim, presents an intricate cultural and ethnic mosaic with over 200 ethnic groups with distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identity. The NE Region covers 8% of the country's landmass and has 4% of the National population. The security situation in some of the North Eastern States, which has remained complex for quite some time because of diverse demands advocated by various militant outfits, has shown overall improvement in terms of reduction in violent incidents, civilians killed and SFs killed etc., in 2013 and 2014. However, in Assam casualties have gone up due to terrorist attacks by anti-talk faction of National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB/ Songbijit group) in December, 2014. While comparing the situation of last eight years, violent incidents have come down from 1,489 in 2007 to 824 in 2014 and the number of civilians killed has come down from 498 to 212 during the same period.

2.1.5 The declining trend in the quantum of Left Wing Extremist (LWE) violence as well as the resultant killings, which started in 2011 (1,760 incidents/611 killings) has continued in 2013 (1,136 incidents /397 killings). This indicates a 34% decrease in the number of incidents and 35% decrease in the number of deaths in 2013 as compared to 2011. But in the year 2014 (upto December) the number of incidents and deaths have shown an increase over the corresponding period of 2013. This was due to General Elections related LWE violence. However, LWE insurgency has to be seen from a long-term perspective since short-term fluctuations in violence profile is a recurring phenomenon.

**Security Situation**

2.2.1 The State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) has been affected by terrorist and secessionist violence, sponsored and supported from across the border, for more than two decades. Since the advent of militancy in



J&K (in 1990), 13,904 Civilians and 4,922 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives (upto 31.12.2014). The trends of terrorist violence in J&K

during the last four years are shown in the table given below:

#### TREND OF TERRORIST VIOLENCE IN J&K

| Year | Incidents | SFs killed | Civilians killed | Terrorists killed |
|------|-----------|------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 2011 | 340       | 33         | 31               | 100               |
| 2012 | 220       | 38         | 11               | 50                |
| 2013 | 170       | 53         | 15               | 67                |
| 2014 | 222       | 47         | 28               | 110               |

2.2.2 The above table reveals that 2014, recorded an increase in terrorist incidents and casualties of civilians as compared to the previous year. However, casualties of security forces personnel decreased in comparison to 2013. The year 2014 witnessed a 30.58% increase and 86.66% increase in the number of terrorist incidents and casualties of civilians in comparison to the year 2013. However, there is a 11.32% decrease in Security Forces (SFs) fatalities in the year 2014 in comparison to the previous year. Moreover, 64.18%

more terrorists have been neutralized in comparison to the year 2013. During the year 2014 the law and order situation in the State of J&K has been under control.

2.2.3 The ongoing militancy in the State of J&K is intrinsically linked with infiltration of terrorists from across the border both from the "International Border" as well as the "Line of Control" in J&K. The reported infiltration attempts made in J&K since 2011 are given in the table below:

| Year                        | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Total Infiltration Attempts | 247  | 264  | 277  | 222  |

(Source MAC)

2.2.4 During the year 2014, infiltration attempts decreased by 19.85%, in comparison to the previous year.

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

2.2.6 The Union Government in tandem with the State Government, have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration. This inter-alia, includes strengthening of border management, multi-tiered and multi modal deployment along the International Border/Line of Control and infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipments for SFs, improved intelligence and operational coordination and

synergized intelligence flow to check infiltration and proactive action against terrorists within the State. The Government has adopted various tactical and operational strategies to degrade the efforts and capabilities of militants to disturb peace in the State. It has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth and discourage them from joining militancy.

2.2.7 The endeavor of the Government has been to:-

- (i) Proactively promote synergized measures by all SFs to safeguard the borders from cross-border terrorism and to contain militancy;
- (ii) To ensure that the democratic process is sustained and the primacy of civil administration restored to effectively tackle the socio-economic problems facing the people on account of the effects of prolonged militancy in the State; and
- (iii) To ensure a sustained peace process and to provide adequate opportunities to all sections of the people in the State who eschew violence to

effectively represent their view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

2.2.8 To support the State Government in its initiatives, the Central Government has been making available contingents of Central Armed Police Forces as and when necessary, and also has been providing assistance to strengthen the State Police. The Ministry of Home Affairs reimburses the expenditure incurred by the State Government on a variety of security related measures. These include expenditure on carriage of Constabulary, material supplies, rent of accommodation, honorarium to Special Police Officers, Civic Action Programme, Air-lift charges, raising cost of India Reserve Battalions, transport, boarding and lodging, alternate accommodation for security forces etc. The total amount reimbursed from 1989 till 31.12.2014 under Security Related Expenditure (Police) is ₹4,735.48 crore. During the current financial year a sum of ₹287.94 crore has been reimbursed to J&K Government under SRE(P).

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### Central Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir

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

2.2.9 The Prime Minister during his visit to J&K in November, 2004, had announced a Reconstruction

Plan for J&K involving an outlay of approximately ₹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, besides 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 ₹36,264.70 crore.

2.2.10 The Projects/ Schemes envisaged in the Reconstruction Plan-2004 are implemented by the respective Administrative Ministries in consultation with the State Government. The progress of implementation of 67 Projects/ Schemes of PMRP is being monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs regularly. Out of the aforesaid 67 Projects/ Schemes, 35 Projects/ Schemes have already been completed. Two projects viz. 'Pre-feasibility Report for Augmentation and Improvement of Water Supply for Greater Jammu and 'Construction of Health Centre Buildings across the State through External Assistance' have since been dropped from the list of PMRP projects. Out of the remaining 30 projects, 27 are at various stages of implementation. Three projects are in preparatory stage.

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

| Sl. No.             | Project   | Status   |
|---------------------|---|--|
| <b>POWER SECTOR</b> |   |  |
| 1.                  | Uri II HEP  | Unit-1 & Unit-3 and Unit-2 were put on commercial operation w.e.f. 11.10.2013 and 01.12.2013 respectively. Unit-4 along with Power station was declared under commercial operation w.e.f. from 01.03.2014. |
| 2.                  | Electrification of all villages across the State  | National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) has electrified 3,176 villages and provided electricity connections to 69,307 Below Poverty Line households.   |
| 3.                  | Power transmission & distribution network strengthening works in Jammu & Kashmir region | Out of 73 schemes under the project, 52 schemes have been completed.   |

| Sl. No.              | Project   | Status  |
|----------------------|---|---|
| <b>ROAD SECTOR</b>   |   |   |
| 4.                   | Mughal Road   | Road and bridges have been completed and being used by public. Road safety work is in progress. |
| 5.                   | Batote-Kishtwar Road (NH 1B)  | Work is under progress.   |
| 6.                   | Double-laning of Srinagar-Leh Road via Kargil (NH-1D)                                       |   |
| 7.                   | Upgrading Srinagar-Uri-LOC Road   |   |
| <b>OTHER SECTORS</b> |   |   |
| 8.                   | Government Medical College, Srinagar – Construction of 220 bedded Institute of Traumatology | Overall progress of civil works is 99.5%.   |

### Special Industry Initiative for J&K (SII J&K) 'UDDAN'

2.2.12 The Expert Group constituted by PMO under the Chairpersonship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, the Chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council to formulate a Job plan for the State of Jammu & Kashmir recommended the Scheme, Special Industry Initiative (SII) for J&K 'UDAAN'. The SII J&K Scheme is to provide skills and enhance employability of 40,000 graduates, post graduates, professional degree holders and three year engineering diploma holders over a period of five years. The programme is targeted at providing well-paid jobs to the trained manpower. The Scheme 'UDAAN' has been conceptualized in the nature of a partnership between the corporate world and MHA, operating through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). This is a national project which is vital for the success of Government's efforts to strengthen the State's links with the national mainstream. The Scheme is being implemented in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

2.2.13 The Project Approval Committee (PAC) has approved proposals of 62 corporates to train 71,305 candidates over a period of five years. 12,996 candidates have been selected by the corporates, of

whom 6,622 candidates have joined the training. The selected candidates represent a wide spectrum of educational disciplines from both genders and from across the State. 3,632 candidates have already completed their training and 2,514 of them have been offered jobs. Other corporates are in the process of selection of candidates and will commence training shortly.

2.2.14 More than 70,000 candidates have been reached out through website registration, information seminars etc. More efforts are being made towards counseling of stakeholders, engaging with a PR agency, operationalizing Udaan helpline to create awareness of the program and engaging a third party for 'mobilization support' for Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh regions.

### Special Task Forces for Jammu and Ladakh regions

2.2.15 Two Special Task Forces (STFs) for Jammu and Ladakh regions were constituted in October, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission and Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission respectively for examining the development needs of the Jammu and Ladakh regions with particular reference to deficiencies in infrastructure and to make suitable recommendations. The STFs made recommendations for short-

term projects at a total cost of ₹498 crore and ₹416 crore for Jammu and Ladakh regions respectively. A provision of ₹250 crore, ₹300 crore and ₹140 crore was made for implementation of STF projects during the financial year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. These projects are under implementation by the State Government.

2.2.16 An allocation of ₹50 crore, ₹25 crore and ₹25 crore for Jammu, Leh and Kargil was approved by the Planning Commission respectively in the State Plan for the year 2014-15. Work on most of the projects has started. Cumulative expenditure of ₹601.38 crore has already been incurred on ongoing projects till 31.12.2014.

### **Relief and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants**

2.2.17 Due to onset of militancy in the State of Jammu & Kashmir in the early 1990, most of the Kashmiri Pandit families along with some families of Sikhs and Muslims migrated from Kashmir Valley to Jammu, Delhi and other places of the country. At present there are about 62,000 registered Kashmiri migrant families in the country. 40,668 registered families are living in Jammu, 19,338 families in Delhi and 1,995 families are residing in other States. The Government has announced various packages from time to time for the Kashmiri Migrants.

2.2.18 The J&K Government is providing cash relief of ₹1,650 per head per month (maximum ₹6,600 per family per month) plus dry ration (9 kg Rice, 2 kg Atta per soul per month and 1 kg Sugar per family per month) to eligible 18,250 families living in Jammu region. Expenditure in this respect (approx. ₹136 crore per annum) is being reimbursed by the Ministry of Home Affairs under Security Related Expenditure (Return & Rehabilitation) – SRE (R&R). Delhi Government is also providing cash relief of ₹1,650 per head per month (maximum ₹6,600 per family per month) to eligible 3,385 families from their own budget. Other States are providing relief as per scales fixed by them from their own budget.

2.2.19 Under Prime Minister's Package-2004, 5,242 two room tenements were constructed in Jammu and allotted to the migrants, who were living in various one room tenements, Government Buildings, Temples, etc. in Jammu. 200 flats were also constructed at Sheikhpora in Budgam district (Kashmir Valley) and

allotted to the migrants on sharing basis to those who have joined the Government service under the employment component of PM's Package-2008. Out of these 200 flats, 31 flats have also been allotted to the local migrants (who migrated from their native places to other places within the Kashmir Valley).

2.2.20 In the year 2008, the Government announced a Comprehensive Package amounting to ₹1,618.40 crore for the Return and Rehabilitation of the Kashmiri Migrants. The Package provided for financial assistance for purchase/ construction/repair of houses in the Valley, construction of transit accommodations, scholarship to the students, employment (Government/self employment), assistance for agriculture and horticulture and waiver of interest on unpaid loan, etc. The package is being implemented by the State Government of J&K. So far 1,553 State Government jobs have been provided to the migrant youths and 469 Transit accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley and allotted to newly appointed migrant employees.

### **Rehabilitation Council**

2.2.21 With the objective of providing assistance for psychological and economic rehabilitation of the victims of militancy, the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir had set up a Council in 1995 for rehabilitation of widows, orphans, disabled and old-aged persons adversely affected by militancy. The Council has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act under the name 'Council for Rehabilitation of Widows, Orphans, disabled and Old Persons (victims of militancy) in J&K'. The Government of India has also been providing assistance to the J&K Rehabilitation Council in the form of Corpus/ Grants from time to time under the Scheme. So far 3,944 widows, 2,247 orphans, 2,525 old persons and 1,080 disabled have been covered (till 31.12.2014).

### **People to People Contact across LoC (Confidence Building Measures)**

#### **Cross LoC Travel**

2.2.22 A fortnightly bus service on Srinagar - Muzaffarabad route was started from 07.04.2005 and thereafter on Poonch-Rawalakote route from 20.06.2006. Taking into account the good response to these Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) from both sides of the LoC, the fortnightly bus services on both the



routes were converted into a weekly service with effect from 08.09.2008 and 11.09.2008 respectively. The number of passengers (Indian and Pak Nationals) who made use of these services till 31.12.2014 on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes are 9,482 and 17,576 respectively.

### **Cross LoC Trade between J&K and PoK**

2.2.23 During the meeting of the Prime Minister of India with the President of Pakistan on the sidelines of 63<sup>rd</sup> UN General Assembly session on 23.09.2008, it was agreed by both the leaders to commence Cross LoC trade from 21.10.2008. Accordingly, the trade of 21 approved items on zero duty basis started on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes with effect from 21.10.2008. Till 31.12.2014, 38,721 trucks have crossed over to PoJK and 25,672 trucks have crossed over to India's side through these two routes. Till 31.12.2014, 27,023 trucks have crossed over to PoJK and 17,613 trucks crossed over to our side from Salamabad-Muzaffarabad route and 11,689 trucks over to PoJK & 8,059 trucks have crossed over to our side from Poonch-Rawalakote route.

### **Amarnath Yatra**

2.2.24 The yatra commenced on 28.06.2014 and concluded on 10.08.2014. However, yatra from Pahalgam route was deferred from 28.06.2014 to 02.07.2014 due to snow in the yatra route.

2.2.25 Adequate security arrangements as well as heavy deployment of Security Force at base camps and en-route had been made to ensure an incident free Yatra. MHA provided 95 coys of Central Armed Police Forces in aid and support of State Government. BSF and CRPF set up several medical camps along with route of the Yatra. BSNL also provided Satellite phones and VSAT connectivity at Holy Cave, Sheshnag, Panjarni and Sangam. A total of 3,72,909 yatrins visited the holy cave during the Yatra 2014.

### **Protection of Human Rights in J&K**

2.2.26 The Government attaches highest importance to the protection of human rights. It has repeatedly expressed its commitment to protection of Human Rights (HR) and prevention of HR violations in the country. The Security Forces are under instructions

to respect the human rights of all people and work steadfastly with a humane face while performing their day-to-day operational duties.

2.2.27 Every reported case of alleged human rights violations is taken serious note of and investigation made promptly in a transparent manner and taken to its logical conclusion. A suitable punitive action is taken against those found guilty. Since January, 1994 till December, 2014, out of 1,427 complaints of human rights excesses received against the personnel of Army and Central Para Military Forces, 1,401 have been investigated. 1,321 of them were found false, and in 80 cases where the complaints were found genuine, personnel responsible for this were punished. In November, 2014, an army court-martial convicted five army personnel involved in a case of Human Rights violation in Machil, Jammu & Kashmir, in 2010, and sentenced them to life imprisonment.

2.2.28 In 2014-15, a budgetary provision of ₹500 crore has been provided for rehabilitation package of Kashmiri migrants under the Head Security Related Expenditure (Relief & Rehabilitation) (SRE R&R). The Government is committed to evolve an effective package that will be acceptable to all stakeholders.

2.2.29 The Assembly elections of Jammu & Kashmir 2014 were conducted in five phases on 25.11.2014, 02.12.2014, 09.12.2014, 14.12.2014 and 20.12.2014. The elections were conducted peacefully with large participation by the electorate. However, due to a split mandate, and delay in Government formation, Governor's Rule was imposed in the State of Jammu & Kashmir with effect from 08.01.2015.

### **NORTH EAST**

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

# North East India

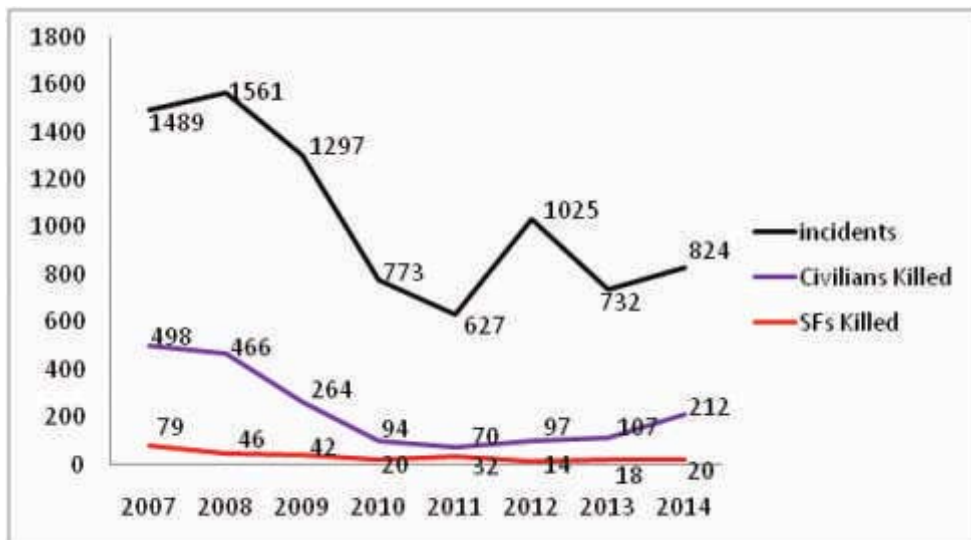


2.3.2 The security situation in some of the North Eastern States, which has remained complex for quite some time because of diverse demands advocated by various militant outfits, has been gradually improving in terms of reduction in violent incidents/civilians killed/SFs killed etc. in 2013 and 2014. However, in Assam casualties have gone up due to terrorist attacks

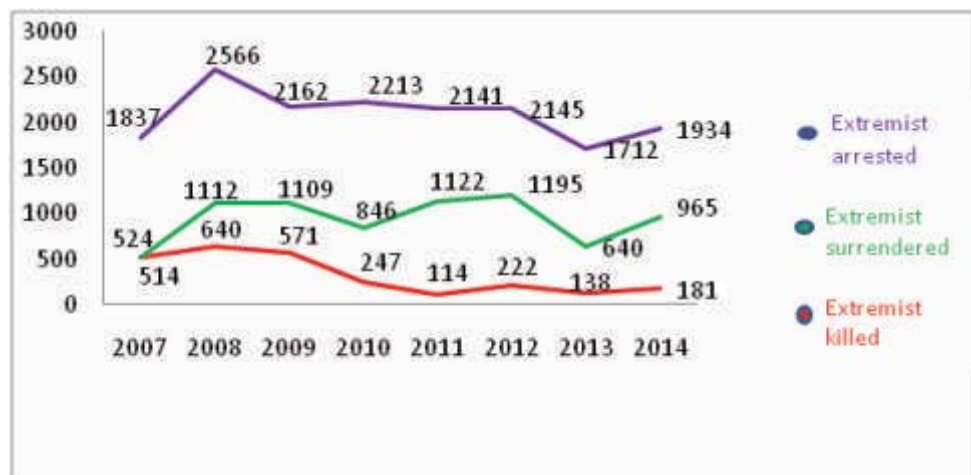
by anti-talk faction of National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB/Songbijit group) in December, 2014. While comparing the situation of last eight years, violent incidents have come down from 1,489 in 2007 to 824 in 2014 and the number of civilians killed has come down from 498 to 212 during the same period. The profile of violence in North Eastern Region as a whole during the last eight years is given below:-

**Security Situation in North Eastern Region during the period 2007 to 2014**

| Years | Incidents | Extremist arrested | Extremist killed | Extremist surrendered | SFs killed | Civilians killed |
|-------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------|
| 2007  | 1489      | 1837               | 514              | 524                   | 79         | 498              |
| 2008  | 1561      | 2566               | 640              | 1112                  | 46         | 466              |
| 2009  | 1297      | 2162               | 571              | 1109                  | 42         | 264              |
| 2010  | 773       | 2213               | 247              | 846                   | 20         | 94               |
| 2011  | 627       | 2141               | 114              | 1122                  | 32         | 70               |
| 2012  | 1025      | 2145               | 222              | 1195                  | 14         | 97               |
| 2013  | 732       | 1712               | 138              | 640                   | 18         | 107              |
| 2014  | 824       | 1934               | 181              | 965                   | 20         | 212              |



**North East : Number of Incidents/Civilians killed/SFs Killed during 2007 to 2014**



**North East : Number of Extremists arrested/killed/surrendered during 2007 to 2014**

2.3.3 The States of Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Meghalaya continue to account for the bulk of insurgency related incidents of violence in the North Eastern Region. Tripura, Mizoram and Sikkim remained peaceful. In Arunachal Pradesh, barring a few incidents, there is general atmosphere of peace. State-wise details of violence profile during the last eight years (as on 31.12.2014) in North Eastern Region are at **Annexure-III**.

2.3.4 The entire State of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and parts of Sikkim are "Protected Areas" under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 issued under Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Some areas of Sikkim have also been declared "Restricted Areas"

under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963. In terms of Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 and Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, no foreigner shall enter into or remain in any protected area/restricted area except under and in accordance with the permit issued by Central Government or any officer authorized by the Central Government in this behalf. For promoting tourism in North Eastern States, guidelines regarding relaxation of PAP/RAP regime have been issued from time to time by the Ministry. The entire area of the States of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland continues to be excluded from the Protected Area Regime notified under Foreigners (Protected Area) Order, 1958 subject to certain conditions.

## Arunachal Pradesh

2.3.5 In Arunachal Pradesh, barring a few incidents, there is general atmosphere of peace. The State of Arunachal Pradesh does not have any indigenous insurgent group. The State is infested with spill-over militant activities of Naga insurgents from Nagaland-based UG factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) {National Socialist Council of Nagaland/ Isak Muivah (NSCN/IM), National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Khole-Kitovi (NSCN/KK) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Khaplang (NSCN/K)} in Tirap and Changlang districts, as also activities of Assam-based United Liberation Front of Assom (ULFA-I), besides National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB-S). Cadres of NDFB(S) and ULFA (I) also frequented the States (for shelter/transit) sharing borders with Assam and Myanmar. These outfits have been interfering in the political/economic process of the States, primarily for raising money through extortions. The NSCN factions have also been indulging in forced recruitment to their cadres.

2.3.6 Government is implementing an Action Plan for upgradation of police set up as well as for development of infrastructure projects in Tirap and Changlang Districts. Under this Action Plan, the activities viz. creation of new police stations and construction of new buildings for these newly created police stations, recruitment of police personnel and procurement of arms, ammunition and vehicles etc. have been undertaken. The Cabinet Committee on Security has approved ₹138.95 crore for above purpose; out of which an amount of ₹56.00 crore has already been released to the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh upto 31.12.2014.

2.3.7 Tirap and Changlang and Longding districts of Arunachal Pradesh and 20 km belt in the State of Arunachal Pradesh having common border with Assam have been declared as 'Disturbed Areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 valid upto 31.03.2015 and 03.11.2015 respectively.

2.3.8 On 22.07.2014, orders for setting up of Unified Head Quarter for Arunachal Pradesh under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to deal with the militancy, particularly in Tirap, Changlang and Longding districts and also 20 Kms. belt bordering the State of Assam have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

## Assam

2.3.9 Barring a few incidents of violence in Assam, the security situation has improved since early 2010, with minor variation from year to year. However, casualties have gone up due to terrorist attacks by NDFB(S) in December, 2014. The major militant outfits presently active in the State of Assam are United Liberation Front of Assom – (Independent), (ULFA-I), National Democratic Front of Bodoland - (Songbijit), (NDFB-S). ULFA and NDFB have been declared as Unlawful Associations under the provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Besides, Karbi Peoples Liberation Tigers (KPLT) is active in Karbi Anglong District of Assam.

2.3.10 The security situation in Assam has shown improvement in terms of violence by insurgent groups due to signing of Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreement with the ULFA in September, 2011 and also signing of Memorandum of Settlements (MoS) with UPDS and factions of DHD in November, 2011 and October, 2012 respectively. The UPDS and DHD dissolved themselves and participated in the elections of Autonomous District Councils. Government of India's representative/Interlocutor has been holding talks with NDFB/Progressive and ULFA on their demands. The Representative has also been authorized to initiate process of talks with NDFB (Ranjan Daimary) group. On 24.01.2012, nine militant outfits including five Adivasi outfits surrendered their arms before the State authorities in presence of the Chief Minister of Assam and the then Union Home Minister.

2.3.11 However, incidents of violence were committed by the extremist group namely National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB/Songbijit) on 01.05.2014 and 02.05.2014 in three villages of Baksa District and one village of Kokrajhar District of Assam, claiming lives of 46 civilians and injuries to others. 65 additional CAPFs Coys are deployed in the affected area to deal with the situation. Security situation is being monitored regularly.

2.3.12 Further, in order to control the violence/disturbance which took place at Golaghat along Assam-Nagaland border in August, 2014, effective and immediate measures were taken by deployment of additional CAPFs. The Union Home Minister had spoken to both the Chief Ministers of Assam and Nagaland to take all effective measures to



maintain peace and tranquility in the area. In addition, the Minister of State in Home Ministry arranged a meeting between the two respective Chief Ministers along with their Senior Officials to take immediate measures to diffuse the tension and also to ensure that the regular meeting of official of both sides is raised to higher level of the respective commissioners, and also to make these meetings more frequent.

2.3.13 A Tripartite meeting was held with the representative of the National Democratic Front of Boroland (Progressive) on 18.09.2014 to discuss their demands. The meeting was attended by officials of the Government of Assam and the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the meeting demands of NDFB(P) were discussed. After discussion, it was mutually agreed to extend the SoO agreement for the further period of six months upto 30.06.2015.

2.3.14 On 20.10.2014, the following review meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (NE), Ministry of Home Affairs. The meetings were attended by the Senior Officers of the State Governments, Central Government Ministries and Departments and other participants/ representatives from the respective councils:

- (i) Review of the implementation status of Assam Accord;
- (ii) Review of the implementation status of Bodo Accord; and
- (iii) Meeting of the Tripartite Committee to review implementation of Memorandums of Settlement (MoSs) signed with UPDS and DHD.

2.3.15 On 23.12.2014, in a series of violence perpetrated by NDFB/Songbijit group, in Sonitpur and Kokrajhar Districts of Assam claimed lives of about 78 persons including women and children and caused injuries to 52 persons. Additional 50 Coys of CAPFs have been deployed in affected areas. 136 relief camps have been set up and State Government has announced ex-gratia grant of ₹5 lac to the NoK of persons killed above 18 years and ₹3 lac to NoK of persons killed below 18 years. 14 Police cases have been registered and 77 persons arrested. NIA has been investigating four cases of terrorist attacks committed by NDFB(S). Union Home Minister had taken a high level meeting on 24.12.2014 wherein it was decided to carry out sustained CI operation against NDFB(S). So far,

more than 177 cadres/linkmen of NDFB(S) have been arrested and huge quantity of arms & ammunitions have also been recovered. Cooperation has been solicited from Bhutan and Bangladesh on security related issues including dismantling of camps/safe houses of these insurgent groups in their country. Shri Kiren Rijiju, Minister of State had also taken review meeting at Guwahati on 09.01.2015 with Chief Secretary, DGP Assam and other concerned. Situation is under control and no further incident of violence is reported in the area.

2.3.16 The entire State of Assam has been declared as 'Disturbed Area' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 which is valid upto 03.11.2015.

### Manipur

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

2.3.18 Due to intensified security in Manipur, while the number of incidents carried out by the insurgents declined significantly, the militants have been surrendering in small numbers.

2.3.19 The entire State of Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area) has been declared as 'Disturbed Areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 which is valid up 30.11.2015.

### Meghalaya

2.3.20 Militant activities in Meghalaya are centred around the Garo Hills areas for the last two and half decades. The Garo Hills Region of Meghalaya comprises five districts, namely (i) West Garo Hills (ii) East Garo Hills (iii) South Garo Hills (iv) South West Garo Hills and (v) North Garo Hills. The adjoining West Khasi Hills Districts which has substantial Garo population is also affected by the Garo militancy. The

various militant groups which are active in the neighbouring States like United Liberation Front of Assom(ULFA-I), National Front of Bodoland (NDFB-S), National Socialist Council of Nagaland /Isac Muivah(NSCN/IM) etc. have been using the Garo Hills corridor for sneaking in and out of Bangladesh, taking advantage of the adverse geographical conditions and the remoteness of the area. The militant outfits of the neighbouring States have encouraged, trained and nurtured the Garo militant groups like the Achik National Volunteers Council (ANVC) and Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), ULFA(I), NDFB(S), UALA and NSCN/IM also have their 'Command Structure' in Garo Hills.

2.3.21 Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) was in SoO Agreement with the Government since 23.06.2004. A series of Tripartite Talks were held with ANVC assisted by Shri P.C. Haldar, official interlocutor of the Government of India.

2.3.22 Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed on 24.09.2014 between the Government of India, the State Government of Meghalaya, the ANVC (Achik National Volunteer Council) and its breakaway group ANVC/B in New Delhi in presence of the Hon'ble Home Minister and the Chief Minister of Meghalaya. The ANVC has dissolved itself in a disbanded ceremony held at Tura (Meghalaya) on 15.12.2014.

2.3.23 The 20 km belt in the State of Meghalaya having common border with Assam has been declared as 'Disturbed Areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 which is valid upto 03.11.2015.

### **Nagaland**

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

2.3.25 The Eastern Naga People Organization (ENPO), an apex body of six Naga tribes, has raised the demand for creation of a separate State comprising the four eastern districts of Nagaland (Mon, Tuensang, Kiphire and Longleng) and two districts (Tirap and Changlang) of Arunachal Pradesh, with a special status within the Indian Union.

2.3.26 National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN/IM) and NSCN/K, the major outfits of Nagaland, are in ceasefire agreement with the Government of India. NSCN/K split into two outfits namely NSCN/K and NSCN/KK. Shri R.N Ravi has been appointed Government of India's Representative for Naga peace talks. Ceasefire Agreement which has been signed with NSCN/K and NSCN/KK is valid upto 27.04.2015. NSCN/IM has signed Ceasefire Agreement for an indefinite period.

2.3.27 The entire State of Nagaland has been declared as 'Disturbed Areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 which is valid upto 30.06.2015.

### **Mizoram and Sikkim**

2.3.28 Since the signing of Accord with the Mizo National Front (MNF), there is no local militancy in the State of Mizoram. Sikkim is free from terrorist activities and there are no terrorist affected areas in the State.

### **Tripura**

2.3.29 Violence by main UG outfits viz. National Liberation Front of Twipra/Biswamohan (NLFT/B) and All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF) is almost negligible with only the NLFT/B indulging in 8 incidents of violence and kidnapping of 8 persons in the year 2014. The law and order situation remained peaceful and well under control during the period from January, 2014 to December, 2014.

2.3.30 The Government of Tripura has declared the areas under 25 Police Stations in full and part of the areas under 7 Police Stations as 'Disturbed Area' under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA), 1958.

### **Steps taken by Government to deal with the situation**

2.3.31 Keeping in view the multiplicity of diverse ethnic groups, and the resultant complex situation in the region, the Central Government is pursuing a policy for talks/negotiation with such groups which categorically

abjure violence, lay down arms and seek solutions for their problems peacefully within the framework of the Constitution of India. As a result, number of outfits have come forward for talks with Government and have entered into Suspension of Operation (SoO) agreement, and some of them have signed Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) and yet others have even dissolved themselves. Those who are not in talks are being dealt with by the Central Armed Police Forces and the State Police through Counter-Insurgency Operations.

2.3.32 The Central Government is supplementing efforts of the State Governments for curbing the illegal and unlawful activities like abduction, extortions, killings, recruitment and training of cadres and conducting explosions and attacking infrastructural installations etc. perpetrated by militant/insurgent groups of North Eastern States through various measures. These include deployment of Central Armed Police Forces, reimbursement of security related expenditure to the State Governments under SRE Scheme, central assistance to the State Governments for modernization of State Police Forces, sanction of India Reserve Battalions, banning the Unlawful Associations operating in NE Region under UAPA, declaring specific areas/states as 'disturbed areas' for the purpose of AFSPA and issuing notifications for Unified command Structure etc.

2.3.33 The implementation of the agreed Ground Rules of insurgent outfits is periodically reviewed by Joint Monitoring Groups comprising representatives of the Government of India, State Government, Security Forces and the outfit concerned.

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

2.3.35 The entire State of Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area), Nagaland and Assam, Tirap and Changlang and Longding districts of Arunachal Pradesh and 20 km belt in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya having common border with Assam have

been declared as 'Disturbed Areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. The Government of Tripura has declared the areas under 25 Police Stations in full and part of the areas under 7 Police Stations as 'Disturbed Area' under this Act.

2.3.36 Central Government has deployed Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable institutions and installations. 403 Coys of CAPFs including CoBRA teams are deployed in the North Eastern States for Internal Security and Counter Insurgency (Operations) duties.

### 2.3.37 **An overview of Peace process in North Eastern States**

#### 2.3.37.1 **Assam**

(i) UPDS (United People's Democratic Solidarity) signed Memorandum of settlement (MoS) on 25.11.2011 and subsequently dissolved itself.

(ii) DHD (Dima Haram Daogah) which signed the MoS on 08.10.2012 has also subsequently dissolved itself.

(iii) ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) talks are continuing. Last meeting was held on 26.06.2013. SoO is valid from 03.09.2011 and is continuing indefinitely.

(iv) NDFB (P) [National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Progressive)] signed the SoO agreement first on 01.06.2005 and is presently valid upto 30.06.2015.

(v) NDFB (RD) [National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Ranjan Daimairy)] a splinter group of NDFB has signed SoO agreement on 29.11.2013. SoO is valid upto 30.06.2015.

(vi) 9 Adivasi outfits surrendered on 24.01.2012. Their demands are being discussed.

(vii) Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLFF) is presently under SoO agreement with the Government.

#### 2.3.37.2 **Meghalaya**

Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) between the Government of India, the State Government of Meghalaya and the ANVC (Achik National Volunteer Council) was signed on 24.09.2014. The ANVC has dissolved itself in the disbanded ceremony held at Tura (Meghalaya) on 15.12.2014.



### 2.3.37.3 Manipur

(i) With KNO (Kuki National Organisation) & UPF (United Progressive Front) the SoO agreement exists since August, 2008 and is valid upto 21.08.2015.

(ii) 19 UG outfits signed MoU on 13.02.2013. UPPK with 80 cadres surrendered and signed MoU on 24.05.2013. All together 593 UGs have so far surrendered during the period from 01.01.2013 to 31.12.2014.

### 2.3.37.4 Nagaland

(i) There are three factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN). These are NSCN(IM), NSCN(KK) and NSCN(K). Ceasefire signed with NSCN/K & KK is valid upto 27.04.2015. NSCN/IM has signed Ceasefire Agreement for an indefinite period.

(ii) Shri R. N. Ravi, Chairman/JIC has been appointed official Interlocutor & Gol's representative for Naga Peace talks in August, 2014.

### 2.3.37.5 Tripura

On 17.12.2004, an MoU was signed with NLFT (NB) [National Liberation Front of Tripura (Nayan Basi)] and a Socio-Economic package of ₹55 crore (later raised to ₹64.63 crore) has been given for tribal welfare, development and rehabilitation of old groups, and the rehabilitation process has been completed. A leader of the ATTF has been arrested. NLFT (B) and ATTF have been banned under UAPA but their activities are confined to the border areas only.

### Raising of India Reserve Battalions (IR Battalions)

2.3.38 The Government of India is assisting the State Governments in augmenting and upgrading their police forces to deal with insurgency /militancy. Towards this end, 51 India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) have been sanctioned for the NE States, including Sikkim. These include 9 for Assam, 9 for Tripura, 9 for Manipur, 7 for Nagaland, 5 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, 4 for Meghalaya and 3 for Sikkim. Out of 51 sanctioned, 48 India Reserve Battalions have been raised so far in NE States including Sikkim.

### Scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of militants in North East

2.3.39 The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a scheme for Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation of militants in North East w.e.f. 01.01.1998 (revised on 01.04.2005)

to wean away the mis-guided youth and hard-core militants who have strayed into the fold of militancy and later find themselves trapped into that net. The Scheme also seeks to ensure that the militants, who have surrendered, do not find it attractive to join militancy again. Pursuant to this policy of the Government, a number of insurgent / militant outfits have surrendered alongwith their weapons and joined the mainstream of national life. The scheme provides for:

(i) An immediate grant of ₹1.5 lakhs to each surrenderee, which is to be kept in the name of the surrenderee as Fixed Deposit in a bank for a period of 3 years. This money can be utilized as collateral security/Margin Money against loan to be availed by the surrenderee from the bank for self-employment;

(ii) Payment of stipend of ₹3,500 per month to each surrenderee for a period of one year. State Governments may consult Ministry of Home Affairs, in case support to beneficiaries is required beyond one year;

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

2.3.39.1 In order to attract misguided youth who joined the militancy in Manipur, a special surrender scheme has been formulated for the State of Manipur and is being implemented w.e.f. 01.12.2012 providing ₹2.50 lakh immediate grant and stipend of ₹4,000 per month for their rehabilitation.

### MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES (MPF)

2.3.40 'Police' and 'law and order' fall under the category of subjects in the domain of the States as per Entry 2 of List II of the VIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India. Thus, the principal responsibility for managing these subjects lies with the State Governments. However, the States have not been able to modernize and equip their police forces upto the desired level due to financial constraints. It is in this context that the Ministry of Home affairs (MHA) has been supplementing the efforts and resources of the States, from time to time, by implementing the Scheme for Modernisation of State Polices Forces (MPF Scheme) since 1969-70. The MPF Scheme has been extended for a further period of five years with effect from 2012-13 to 2016-17, with funding under Non-Plan and partly under Plan. The items required by the State Police under



the components mobility, weapons, equipment, training equipment, forensic equipment, etc. are funded under Non-Plan. The construction/upgradation of police stations/outposts, police lines, police housing, construction of forensic science laboratories and training infrastructure (buildings) are funded under Plan budget of the Scheme.

2.3.41 The States are grouped into two categories, namely Category 'A' and Category 'B' for the purpose of funding both under Non- Plan and Plan. Category 'A' States, namely J&K and 8 North-East States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura, will be eligible to receive 90% of financial assistance and will need to provide 10% of their own funds. The State-wise statement of funds released to North-Eastern States under Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces since 2004-05 onwards is indicated at **Annexure-V**.

#### **REIMBURSEMENT OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE)**

2.3.42 The Central Government is implementing a Non-Plan scheme for reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) for the States seriously affected by militancy/insurgency. The scheme is being implemented in all States of the region except Mizoram and Sikkim. Under it, the expenditure incurred by them is reimbursed on various items such as: 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, expenditure incurred on maintenance of designated camps set up for groups with whom the Central Government/State Governments have entered into agreement for Suspension of Operations. State wise details of assistance released to NE States under the SRE scheme during the last eleven years are at **Annexure-VI**.

#### **Civic Action Programme in the North Eastern States**

2.3.43 Since some of the North Eastern States are affected by insurgency and militancy, there is a constant need to deploy Army and other Central Paramilitary Forces in the region to combat insurgency. In order to take the local populace in confidence and boost the

image of armed forces among the common people, Army and Central Paramilitary Forces conduct Civic Action Programme. Under this Programme, various welfare/developmental activities are undertaken like holding of medical camps, sanitation drives, sports meets, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school buildings, roads, bridges, etc. and running adult education centers etc. Details of funds released for this programme have been given in **Annexure-VII**.

#### **Repartition of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram**

2.3.44 Due to ethnic violence in the western part of Mizoram in October 1997, a large number of minority Bru (Reang) families migrated to North Tripura in 1997 and 1998. The approximately 30,000 (5,000 families) Bru migrants were given shelter in six refugee camps set-up in Kanchanpur district of North Tripura.

2.3.45 Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending following assistance/grants-in-aid to Government of Tripura since 1997-98 for maintenance of Bru migrants sheltered in the relief camps of Tripura and to Government of Mizoram since 2004-05 for rehabilitation & resettlement of Brus in Mizoram:-

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

2.3.46 The repatriation process was disrupted/stopped in 2011 and 2012 by the Government of Mizoram due to protests by certain Mizo NGOs. The Governments of Mizoram and Tripura were impressed upon for early completion of Bru repatriation. As a result of regular follow-up, 173 families were repatriated in the 6<sup>th</sup> Batch, making a total repatriation of about 1,210 Bru families (approx. 5,000 people) as on 31.12.2014. The issue of early Bru repatriation is being monitored closely at the highest level by senior officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2.3.47 In the context of Order dated 06.05.2014 of High Court of Tripura passed in the matter of PIL No. 10/2014, Ministry of Home Affairs constituted a

Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (LWE) to look into the conditions of Bru refugees in Tripura. The Committee visited Tripura from 25.08.2014 to 27.08.2014 and submitted its report to the High Court of Tripura. The matter is presently before the High Court of Tripura and listed for hearing on 9<sup>th</sup>

February, 2015. Besides, there is a PIL on Bru repatriation pending in the Supreme Court of India.

2.3.48 Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Rehabilitation Schemes (Grant-in-aid) in Mizoram & Tripura for Bru Migrants are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

| No. | Years                        | For Tripura State | For Mizoram State                 |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.  | 2005-06                      | 11.00             | 00.05                             |
| 2.  | 2006-07                      | 10.00             | 03.22                             |
| 3.  | 2007-08                      | 12.00             | 00.16                             |
| 4.  | 2008-09                      | 14.96             | 01.61                             |
| 5.  | 2009-10                      | 31.60             | 05.00                             |
| 6.  | 2010-11                      | 12.50             | 12.40                             |
| 7.  | 2011-12                      | 29.35             | Nil                               |
| 8.  | 2012-13                      | 18.63             | 11.39                             |
| 9.  | 2013-14                      | 6.60              | 5.07                              |
| 10. | 2014-15<br>(upto 31.12.2014) | 20.00             | 0.30<br>(for rental compensation) |

### Helicopter Service in the North East

2.3.49 In order to provide connectivity to remote areas as also for providing air connectivity to these areas with rest of India, helicopter services are in operation in the six States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Mizoram under non-plan scheme with subsidy from Ministry of Home Affairs. The subsidy portion is limited to 75% of

operational cost after adjusting recovery from passengers. For the purpose of restricting subsidy, annual ceiling of flying hours for each helicopter has been fixed.

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

| State             | Type of Helicopter                   | No. of flying hours sanctioned per annum |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Tripura           | Dauphin Double Engine                | 480                                      |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1st MI-172                           | 960                                      |
|                   | 2nd MI-172                           | 1200                                     |
|                   | Bell-412 Double Engine               | 1300                                     |
| Sikkim            | Bell-406 Single Engine/Double Engine | 1200                                     |
|                   | Dauphin Double Engine                | 720                                      |
| Meghalaya         | Dauphin Double Engine                | 720                                      |
| Nagaland          | Dauphin/Bell Double Engine           | 480                                      |
| Mizoram           | Dauphin Double Engine                | 960                                      |

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

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

2.3.53 Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Helicopter Service in NE States are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

| No. | Years                     | Expenditure/ Fund released |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.  | 2005-06                   | 20.00                      |
| 2.  | 2006-07                   | 17.54                      |
| 3.  | 2007-08                   | 23.41                      |
| 4.  | 2008-09                   | 25.00                      |
| 5.  | 2009-10                   | 34.99                      |
| 6.  | 2010-11                   | 44.99                      |
| 7.  | 2011-12                   | 59.18                      |
| 8.  | 2012-13                   | 25.00                      |
| 9.  | 2013-14                   | 38.45                      |
| 10. | 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014) | 50.17                      |

### Advertisement and publicity

2.3.54 Keeping in view the peculiar problems of the North East, viz. militancy, infiltration, and perceived feeling of alienation, Ministry of Home Affairs implements a Plan scheme of Advertisement and Publicity in North Eastern States with a view to highlight the activities being undertaken by the Government for peace in the region and also with a view to convey that "Peace Pays". Keeping in view these objectives a monthly North East Newsletter highlighting the Government Schemes and other developmental activities in the North East is published by the NE Division in English, Assamese, Manipuri and Bengali languages. Under this scheme, various other initiatives are also taken including the visits of youths of NE States to rest of India and vice versa under the aegis of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), journalists' visits to NE States, broadcast of radio jingles etc. The NE Newsletters are available at <http://mha.nic.in>. In the financial year 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014),

an amount of ₹2.00 crore and ₹2.01 crore respectively have been spent under this scheme.

### LEFT WING EXTREMISTS (LWE) INSURGENCY

#### Overview

2.4.1 Left Wing Extremist (LWE) Insurgency has been prevalent in certain parts of India for some decades now. The problem assumed serious proportions, after the formation of CPI(Maoist) party in 2004, consequent to the merger of prominent naxal factions. The worst LWE affected States are Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Bihar. The LWE problem also exists in certain pockets in the States of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The Front Organizations of LWE are active in around 10 States of India. The CPI (Maoist) continues to remain the most dominant and violent LWE group, accounting for more than 80% of the violence and the killings. The State-wise break up of violence profile of LWE insurgency is given in the following table:-

## State-wise data of LWE violence during 2009 to 2014

| State          | 2009        |            | 2010        |             | 2011        |            | 2012        |            | 2013        |            | 2014        |            |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|                | Incidents   | Deaths     | Incidents   | Deaths      | Incidents   | Deaths     | Incidents   | Deaths     | Incidents   | Deaths     | Incidents   | Deaths     |
| Andhra Pradesh | 66          | 18         | 100         | 24          | 54          | 9          | 67          | 13         | 36          | 11         | 18          | 4          |
| Bihar          | 232         | 72         | 307         | 97          | 316         | 63         | 166         | 44         | 177         | 69         | 163         | 32         |
| Chhattisgarh   | 529         | 290        | 625         | 343         | 465         | 204        | 370         | 109        | 355         | 111        | 328         | 111        |
| Jharkhand      | 742         | 208        | 501         | 157         | 517         | 182        | 480         | 163        | 387         | 152        | 384         | 103        |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1           | 0          | 7           | 1           | 8           | 0          | 11          | 0          | 1           | 0          | 3           | 0          |
| Maharashtra    | 154         | 93         | 94          | 45          | 109         | 54         | 134         | 41         | 71          | 19         | 70          | 28         |
| Odisha         | 266         | 67         | 218         | 79          | 192         | 53         | 171         | 45         | 101         | 35         | 103         | 26         |
| Telangana      | NA          | NA         | NA          | NA          | NA          | NA         | NA          | NA         | NA          | 4          | 14          | 5          |
| Uttar Pradesh  | 8           | 2          | 6           | 1           | 1           | 0          | 2           | 0          | 0           | 0          | 0           | 0          |
| West Bengal    | 255         | 158        | 350         | 258         | 92          | 45         | 6           | 0          | 1           | 0          | 0           | 0          |
| Others         | 5           | 0          | 5           | 0           | 6           | 1          | 8           | 0          | 7           | 0          | 7           | 0          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>2258</b> | <b>908</b> | <b>2213</b> | <b>1005</b> | <b>1760</b> | <b>611</b> | <b>1415</b> | <b>415</b> | <b>1136</b> | <b>397</b> | <b>1090</b> | <b>309</b> |

### Ban on CPI (Maoist)

2.4.2 The CPI (Maoist), which is the major Left Wing Extremist organisation responsible for most incidents of violence/casualties, has been included in the schedule of Terrorist Organisations, along with all its formations and front organisations under the existing Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, vide Notification dated 22.06.2009.

### The Government's Strategy to Combat LWE

2.4.3 The Government's strategy is to deal with the Left Wing Extremist (LWE) insurgency in a holistic manner by addressing the areas of security, development, ensuring entitlements of local communities and promoting good governance. Accordingly, the focus of the Government is to address security, development and governance deficits in the LWE affected areas. In this context, 106 Districts in 10 States have been identified for a focused attention.

2.4.4 The policy of the Government is to effectively deal with the Left Wing Insurgency by facilitating capacity building of the State Governments. Accordingly, the Government is implementing schemes related to strengthening of the security set up in the States viz., the Security related Expenditure Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme, the Scheme of Construction of Fortified Police Stations, etc. Simultaneously, a focused attention is also paid to development and governance issues particularly at the

cutting edge level. Funds are being allocated to the States under various Central Schemes like the Backward Regions Grant Fund, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojna, National Rural Health Mission, Ashram Schools, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojna and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan etc. The implementation of these schemes is closely monitored by the State Governments as well as the Central Government. In addition, the Government is implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP), now called Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected Districts, to address the development deficit in public infrastructure and services in 88 selected Districts. The Government is also implementing an ambitious Road Development Plan in 34 worst LWE affected districts of India through the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, especially the provisions pertaining to allotment of title deeds to individuals and communities is also an area of priority.

### Specific measures taken by the Central Government

2.4.5 'Police' and 'Public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments. The Central Government closely



monitors the situation and coordinates and supplements their efforts in several ways to deal with the LWE problem. These include providing Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) Battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imburement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States; providing helicopters for anti-naxal operations; assistance in training of State Police through the Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organizations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination, Community Policing and Civic action and assistance in development work through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries. The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of State Governments to tackle the Maoist menace in a concerted manner.

## **THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S INTERVENTIONS**

### **A) Security Related Measures**

#### **Deployment of the Central Armed Police Forces(CAPFs)**

2.4.6 93 Battalions of the CAPFs are deployed for assisting the State Police in States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This number is likely to increase further. In addition, 04 Battalions of CAPFs have been earmarked for deployment in Chhattisgarh for security arrangements in Rowghat area.

#### **Commando Battalions for Resolute Action(CoBRA) Battalions**

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

### **Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme**

2.4.8 Under the SRE Scheme, the Central Government reimburses to the State Governments of 10 LWE affected States security related expenditure of 106 districts relating to ex-gratia payment to the family of civilian/ security forces killed in LWE violence, insurance of police personnel, training and operational needs of security forces, compensation to Left Wing Extremist cadres who surrender in accordance with the surrender and rehabilitation policy of the concerned State Government, community policing, security related infrastructure for village defence committees and publicity material. During the year 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014), an amount of ₹207.08 crore has been released to the 10 LWE affected States under this Scheme.

### **Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations**

2.4.9 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a scheme to assist the State Governments in construction/strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations @ ₹2.00 crore per police station in Left Wing Extremist affected districts on 80:20 (Centre share: State share) basis. Under the scheme, ₹542.16 crore has been released during the years 2010-11 to 2013-14 and in the current year so far.

### **Scheme for Special Infrastructure**

2.4.10 The Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremism affected States was approved in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan with 100% funding by the Central Government. Under this Scheme, the funds were released to all LWE affected States to cater to the critical infrastructure gaps, which cannot be covered under any other existing schemes. These relate to requirement of mobility for the police/security forces by upgrading existing roads/tracks in inaccessible areas, 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. A total of ₹445.82 crore was released to the 9 LWE affected States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal) under the Scheme up to 31.12.2012 during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. Continuation of the Scheme during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Period was approved by the Government of India with the following changes:

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

Government share): 25 (State Government share) pattern.

2.4.11 The focus of funding is now on the upgradation/critical gap filling of the Special Forces of 4 worst LWE affected States viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha with lesser quantum of funding for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The total approved cost of the Scheme during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Period is ₹373 crore (Central Share ₹280 crore & States share ₹93 crore). Details of funds released upto 31.12.2014 under the Scheme are as given below:-

| S. No | State          | Funds Released (₹In Lakhs) |                |                 |                 |            |                |                              |
|-------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------------------------|
|       |                | 2008-09                    | 2009-10        | 2010-11         | 2011-12         | 2012-13*   | 2013-14        | 2014-15<br>(upto 31.12.2014) |
| 1     | Andhra Pradesh | 589.00                     | 340.00         | 1751.18         | 2377.16         | Nil        | 999.00         | 700.00                       |
| 2     | Bihar          | 1605.00                    | 370.00         | 1739.40         | 3465.71         | Nil        | 1505.70        | 404.29                       |
| 3     | Chhattisgarh   | 2750.00                    | 390.00         | 2033.76         | 3040.53         | Nil        | 1634.09        | 1655.47                      |
| 4     | Jharkhand      | 2380.00                    | 585.00         | 2008.10         | 3561.35         | Nil        | 1652.33        | -                            |
| 5     | Madhya Pradesh | 293.00                     | -              | 232.07          | 747.73          | Nil        | -              | -                            |
| 6     | Maharashtra    | 339.92                     | 290.00         | 879.42          | 434.25          | Nil        | -              | -                            |
| 7     | Odisha         | 1177.00                    | 420.00         | 2035.64         | 4047.27         | Nil        | 1622.25        | 1740.24                      |
| 8     | Telangana      | -                          | -              | -               | -               | Nil        | -              | 300.00                       |
| 9     | Uttar Pradesh  | 866.00                     | 265.00         | 1121.83         | 440.84          | Nil        | -              | -                            |
| 10    | West Bengal    | -                          | 340.00         | 1198.60         | 467.17          | Nil        | -              | -                            |
|       | <b>Total</b>   | <b>9999.92</b>             | <b>3000.00</b> | <b>13000.00</b> | <b>18582.01</b> | <b>Nil</b> | <b>7413.37</b> | <b>4800.00</b>               |

\*No funds were released during 2012-13 as the CCEA approved the continuation of SIS scheme for 12th Plan period on 02.04.2013 i.e. after expiry of financial year 2012-13.

### India Reserve Battalions

2.4.12 The Left Wing Extremism affected States have been sanctioned India Reserve (IR) battalions mainly to strengthen security apparatus at their level and also to enable the States to provide gainful employment to the youth, particularly in the LWE affected areas. 37 India Reserve (IR) battalions were sanctioned to 10 LWE affected States, of which 36 have been raised. Remaining 01 IR Bn in Jharkhand has been converted into Specialized India Reserve

Battalion (SIRB). In addition, the Government has sanctioned raising of 09 new SIRBs in the LWE States of Bihar (01), Chhattisgarh (02), Jharkhand (01), Madhya Pradesh (01), Odisha (03) and West Bengal (01).

### Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools

2.4.13 During the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period, a scheme was approved to set up Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools wherein the police personnel

will be trained for combating the terrorism/ Left Wing Extremism. Under this Scheme, the Ministry provides funds mainly for establishment of CIAT Schools, recurring expenditure thereon and for equipment upgradation. The land for these schools is to be provided by the State Governments concerned. They would also provide administrative support for running the CIAT Schools. At present, 15 CIAT Schools have been set up in the LWE affected States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal. All these 15 CIAT Schools are functional. The State-wise details of the CIAT Schools are given below:

| State        | No. of CIAT Schools |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Bihar        | 03                  |
| Chhattisgarh | 04                  |
| Jharkhand    | 04                  |
| Odisha       | 03                  |
| West Bengal  | 01                  |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>15</b>           |

2.4.14 During the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period, setting up of 03 new CIAT Schools, one each in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, has been approved. In the current year, funds amounting to ₹84.36 lakh have been released to Odisha.

## B) Development Related Measures:

**2.4.14.1 Monitoring and Implementation of Flagship Programmes:** The Planning Commission through a Management Information System (MIS) (<http://pcserver.nic.in/lwe>) has been monitoring implementation of Flagship Programmes in the focused districts affected by LWE and is also reviewing the progress of implementation through Video Conferencing of the following Schemes:-

- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);
- Ashram Schools;
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
- National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);
- Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS);
- Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);
- Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

2.4.14.2 The Planning Commission started implementation of the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal & Backward Districts in the year 2010-11, to provide public infrastructure and services. The Government has approved the continuation of IAP as "Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for LWE affected districts" on 01.08.2013 with coverage of 88 districts with allocation of ₹30 crore per district per year for 2013-14 and 2014-15 and funds for this will not be diverted from the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The local Member(s) of Parliament will be consulted while finalizing the projects/works under the Scheme. So far, under this Scheme, a total of ₹9,059 crore has been released to the districts (₹6,090 crore under IAP and ₹2,969 crore under ACA), against which the reported expenditure is ₹7,461.40 crore as on 07.01.2015. Out of 1,50,584 projects taken up, 1,23,264 have been completed as on 07.01.2015.

2.4.14.3 An Empowered Group of Officers under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary, Planning Commission has been constituted at the level of Central Government to over-ride or modify existing instructions on implementation of various development programmes and flagship schemes. The affected States have been asked to constitute similar Empowered Groups in the States also.

2.4.14.4 The Government approved a Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) on 26.02.2009 for providing adequate connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts. The RRP-I envisages development of 5,477 kms of roads at a cost of ₹7,300 crore. Out of this, as on 31.12.2014, 3,299 kms of roads have been completed and an expenditure of ₹4,374 crore incurred.

2.4.14.5 Under the Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the norms for maximum length of bridges have been relaxed from 50 mts to 75 mts and the population norm of 500 for habitations coverage under

PMGSY has been relaxed to 250 for IAP Districts. Also the minimum tender package amount under PMGSY has been reduced to ₹50 lakhs.

2.4.14.6 Provision of funds on a 100% grant basis (against a 50:50 ratio) has been approved for the LWE affected districts for establishment of hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls and boys as well as Ashram Schools in Tribals sub-plan areas.

2.4.14.7 The Ministry of Environment and Forests has given general approval under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land in LWE affected areas from 1 ha to 5 ha in each case for activities like schools, dispensaries/hospitals, electrical and telecommunication lines, drinking water, water/rain water harvesting structures, minor irrigation canal, non-conventional sources of energy, skill up-gradation/vocational training center, power sub-stations, all categories of roads and quarrying of materials used in constructions of public roads, setting up of Medical Colleges, communication posts; and police establishments like police stations/ outposts/ border outposts/ watch towers in sensitive area and laying of optical fiber cables, telephone lines & drinking water supply lines. The general approval has been extended to projects involving diversion of forest land, not located

within the protected areas for construction of two lane public roads by Government Departments irrespective of forest land, involved in such projects.

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

2.4.14.9 Under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the unit assistance for new construction has been enhanced to ₹75,000 from ₹48,500 in hilly/difficult areas and IAP districts with effect from 01.04.2013.

2.4.14.10 Effective Implementation of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been emphasized time and again with the State Governments concerned. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued comprehensive guidelines to the State/UT Governments on 12.07. 2012 for an expeditious recognition of forest rights under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and have also amended the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 on 06.09.2012 to strengthen the same. The State-wise disposal of claims as on 30.11.2014 is as below:

| State          | Claims           | Title deeds distributed | Claims rejected  | Total No. of Claims Disposed | % of Disposal of claims |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 4,11,012         | 1,69,370                | 1,65,466         | 3,34,836                     | (81.46%)                |
| Bihar          | 2,930            | 28                      | 1,644            | 1,672                        | (57.06%)                |
| Chhattisgarh   | 8,17,809         | 3,36,590                | 4,60,023         | 7,96,613                     | (97.40%)                |
| Jharkhand      | 42,003           | 15,296                  | 16,958           | 32,254                       | (76.78%)                |
| Maharashtra    | 3,49,543         | 1,45,752                | 2,73,345         | 4, 19,097                    | (119.89%)               |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5,92,221         | 1,96,969                | 2,96,261         | 4,93,230                     | (83.28%)                |
| Odisha         | 6,08,476         | 3,42,818                | 1,45,526         | 4,88,344                     | (80.25%)                |
| Uttar Pradesh  | 93,635           | 18,488                  | 74,583           | 93,071                       | (99.39%)                |
| West Bengal    | 1,40,309         | 33,838                  | --               | 33,838                       | (24.11%)                |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>30,57,938</b> | <b>12,59,149</b>        | <b>14,33,806</b> | <b>26,92,955</b>             | <b>88.06%</b>           |

2.4.14.11 The stipulation of 80% utilization of funds for further release of funds under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) has been revised to 60% utilization of funds. Changes have been made to ensure quick release of funds from State to the local bodies under

BRGF. District Planning Committee has been given powers to approve District Plans under BRGF and the High Powered Committee (HPC) will act as oversight Committee and issue broad guidelines.



## Civic Action Programme

2.4.15 Under this Scheme, financial grants are sanctioned to Central Armed Police Force (CAPFs) to undertake Civic Action Programme (CAP) in the LWE affected areas. This is a successful scheme which aims to build bridges between the local population and security forces. Under CAP, efforts are made to project the human face of security forces so that they can win the hearts and minds of the people. During the current financial year, ₹19.30 crore has been allocated under CAP, out of which ₹17.65 crore has been released up to 31.12.2014 to CAPFs so far.

2.4.15.1 The following activities/items are undertaken by Security Forces under Civic Action Programme:-

- (i) Organizing health, medical, dental and veterinary camps, provisioning of medical equipment and stores etc. to existing hospitals/nursing homes and for medical camps organized by CAPFs, distribution of medicines to patients and bearing cost of laboratory tests, distribution of mosquito-nets in malaria endemic areas and mobilization of very sick patients/pregnant women to the nearest health centers/medical facility for treatment.
- (ii) Human Resources Development to include imparting of vocational training, (skill development including pre-recruitment training), organized career counseling, coaching etc. and providing study material for school children.
- (iii) Making available good quality seeds, fertilizer, fruit bearing plants by promoting cooperative farming/plantation and assistance to the villagers in developing cooperative farms for piggery, goat rearing, poultry etc.
- (iv) Sanitation and Hygiene through Extension Services and social education.
- (v) Installation of hand pumps and providing water tanks for easy availability of drinking water.
- (vi) Development of sources of non-conventional energy, including provision of solar lamps etc.
- (vii) Development of handicraft and cottage industries,
- (viii) Assistance during Natural Calamities, providing partial assistance for repair of roof etc. of the very poor, old handicapped persons affected by wind/rain, floods etc.
- (ix) Providing water harvesting structures.
- (x) Development of sports facilities and making available sports items of children and youth and conducting sports tournaments.
- (xi) Providing transistors.
- (xii) Providing clothes/blankets to the very poor, children, old and handicapped people.
- (xiii) Screening of films related to India's freedom movement; great leaders of India; culture of different regions of India; history of India; secularism; social evils-dowry, child marriage etc. basic health care/sanitation; farming- use of seed, fertilizers, pesticides etc;
- (xiv) Providing aluminum utensils, knives etc. to the poor families.

## Media Plan

2.4.16 It is essential for the Government to have an effective Media Plan to convey Government's point of view to the people by addressing it on the security and development fronts. The media has proved to be a potent instrument in creating awareness among the target population about the socio-economic developmental schemes of the Government and their rights & entitlements. The media has helped to highlight LWE activities to make people aware as to how LWE violence is preventing implementation of the schemes, policies and initiatives of the Government. Under the Media Plan activities like broadcasting audio spots over All India Radio, presenting programmes on development issues through the Song & Drama Division, organizing the Tribal Youth Exchange Programmes through the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) etc. have been carried out. A media guideline has been framed with the approval of the Home Minister. During the year 2014-15, ₹5.00 crore has been allocated; out of which an expenditure of ₹4.71 crore has been incurred so far for broadcasting of jingles through AIR, production of short films through Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity (DAVP) and for organizing 7<sup>th</sup> Tribal Youth Exchange Programme at ten places.

## Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy

2.4.17 The Government of India has issued the revised guidelines for 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme of Left Wing Extremists in the affected States'

which is effective from 01.04.2013. The rehabilitation package in the revised policy, inter-alia, includes an immediate grant of ₹2.5 lakhs for higher ranked LWE cadres and ₹1.5 lakhs for middle/lower rank LWE cadres surrenderees to be kept in their name as fixed deposit which may be withdrawn after completion of 3 years subject to good behaviour. They will also be imparted training in a trade/ vocation of their liking and shall be paid a monthly stipend of ₹4,000 for three years. In addition, incentives for surrender of weapons/ammunition are also provided under the Scheme. The Government of India provides 100% reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the LWE affected States on rehabilitation of surrenderees in this policy under the SRE Scheme.

2.4.18 The following meetings/ review etc were held during the year:

- (i) A meeting was taken by the Union Home Minister with the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh on 09.06.2014 to discuss security and development related matters of Chhattisgarh.
- (ii) A meeting of Chief Secretaries/Directors General of Police of all the LWE affected States and the Directors General (DG) of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) was held under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister on 27.06.2014 to review the LWE situation in the country.
- (iii) A meeting was taken by the Union Home Secretary with the representatives of CAPFs and the State Government of Chhattisgarh on 15.07.2014 to discuss the deployment of 10 additional battalions of CAPFs in Chhattisgarh.
- (iv) A meeting was taken by the Union Home Secretary with all the stakeholders on 18.07.2014 on Rowghat Mining Project and construction of Railway line between Dallirajahara to Rowghat.
- (v) A meeting was held by the Union Home Secretary on 28.08.2014 with the representatives of Chhattisgarh, CAPFs and Intelligence Bureau to review the LWE situation in Chhattisgarh.
- (vi) A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Special Secretary (Internal Security) on 26.09.2014 to finalize the deployment of 10 Bns of CAPFs in Chhattisgarh and also to discuss the deployment of 05 Bns of ITBP in place of 05 Bns of CRPF in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra.
- (vii) A meeting was held by the Additional Secretary (LWE) on 22.08.2014 with the Nodal Officers (Naxal Matters) of the 10 LWE affected States to review the operational issues related to LWE.
- (viii) A meeting was taken under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary (LWE) on 16.09.2014 to review LWE issues of Bihar.

### Conclusion

2.4.19 It is the belief of Government of India that through a combination of development and security related interventions, the LWE problem can be successfully tackled. However, it is clear that the Maoists do not want root causes like under development to be addressed in a meaningful manner since they resort to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, health infrastructure, communication facilities etc in a major way. They wish to keep the population in their areas of influence marginalized to perpetuate their outdated ideology. Consequently, the process of development has been set back by decades in many parts of the country under LWE influence. This needs to be recognised by the civil society and the media to build pressure on the Maoists to eschew violence, join the mainstream and recognise the fact that the socio-economic and political dynamics and aspirations of 21<sup>st</sup> Century India are far removed from the Maoist world-view. The Government is optimistic of eradicating the LWE problem through the strategic vision articulated above. It is worth mentioning that due to the measures initiated by the Government, LWE violence has significantly declined in the last three years i.e. 2011, 2012 & 2013. The multi-pronged efforts of the Government are showing positive impact and results.

### Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of victims of Terrorist, Communal and LWE Violence

2.4.20 The Government of India is implementing a scheme called "Central Assistance to the Civilian Victims of Terrorist/Communal/LWE Violence" for the sustenance and maintenance of the families of the civilian victims of terrorist, communal and LWE violence. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹3 lakh is given to the victims/Next of Kin (NoK) of the victim subject to the condition that no employment has been provided to any of the family members of the victims by the State Government. This amount of ₹3 lakh is given in the

shape of fixed deposit for a period of 3 years, the quarterly interest of which is credited to the savings Account of the beneficiary. The assistance given to the beneficiaries of LWE violence under this scheme is in addition to ex-gratia payment of ₹1 lakh paid under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme.

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

2.4.22 During the year 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014), the Ministry of Home Affairs has released ₹63 lakhs. A meeting was held on 16.07.2014 to discuss issues involved in the implementation of the new guidelines of the Central Scheme for assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist/ Communal/LWE violence. The meeting was attended by representatives of 15 States. The States were again reminded on various occasions to send proposals for reimbursement of assistance under the scheme.

### Arms and Ammunition

2.4.23 Ministry of Home Affairs advocates a policy of arms control. Accordingly, to help law abiding persons to possess arms in deserving cases, the Ministry ensures that a streamlined procedure for issue of arms licenses is observed by every licensing authority mentioned in the Arms Rules, 1962.

2.4.24 During the year under report a review of the quota of arms entitled to be possessed by various categories of sportspersons was undertaken and, accordingly, a Gazette Notification, S.O. 1988(E), under the relevant provisions of Arms Act, 1959, has been published on 04.08.2014.

## INSTITUTIONS/MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN INTERNAL SECURITY

2.5.1 **The Multi Agency Center (MAC):** The Multi Agency Center (MAC) was created to develop a

consolidated system to collate, analyze and disseminate intelligence related to terrorism and militancy. The Subsidiary Multi Agency Center (SMAC) was established with the similar purpose in mind at the state level. At present, the Multi Agency Center connectivity has been extended to all user agencies at the Central Government level for real time exchange of intelligence. Further, a total number of 429 SMAC sites have been identified, out of which 374 have become functional. The connectivity is proposed to be extended to the district level also. Accordingly, a total number of 474 sites have been identified for district level connectivity within the overall architecture of MAC system. This seamless exchange of intelligence between the central and the state agencies has significantly improved intelligence sharing and resulted in busting a large number of terrorist modules and apprehension of terrorists.

### NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE GRID (NATGRID)

2.5.2 The NATGRID has been conceived as a framework for collection of data available in various relevant databases of organizations in the country. It is a cutting edge technology tool that will strengthen the country's counter-terror infrastructure. The Government has approved the DPR for the operationalization of NATGRID. A total amount of ₹1,002.97 crore is proposed for the implementation of the key elements of the NATGRID project. The Cabinet Committee on Security, in its meeting held on 13.03.2014, has extended the project period upto 30.06.2016. Further, an amount of ₹346.05 crore has been sanctioned for the construction of NATGRID facilities including Data Center (DC) and Business Continuity Planning (BCP) at Andheria More, New Delhi. Also, a Data Disaster Recovery Center at Bengaluru has also been sanctioned. The construction activities at Bengaluru have commenced. To attract the sharpest Indian minds for this project, the Ministry of Finance has approved creation of 81 new posts on a regular basis and 122 posts on contractual basis.

### NATIONAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (NIA)

2.5.3 The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was constituted under the NIA Act of 2008 as a Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency. The NIA is mandated to investigate and prosecute offences mentioned in its Schedule. The NIA headquarters is at New Delhi and the Branch Offices are located at

Hyderabad, Guwahati, Mumbai, Lucknow and Kochi. The sanctioned strength of NIA is 816 officers. A total number of 38 NIA Special Courts have also been constituted in the States/Union Territories. The NIA has, since its inception, registered 89 cases out of which 63 cases have been charge sheeted. Till now, trial in 12 cases has been concluded and 29 accused have been convicted.

### **COMBATING FINANCING OF TERRORISM (CFT) CELL**

2.5.4 Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell) in the Ministry of Home Affairs deals with the policy matters on Combating Terrorist Financing (CFT) and Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN).

2.5.5 Under Section 51A of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, the Central Government has powers to freeze, seize or attach funds and other financial assets or economic resources held by or on behalf of or at the direction of any person engaged in or suspected to be engaged in terrorism. Since 2009, on the basis of reliable inputs, the competent authority in the Ministry of Home Affairs has frozen a total number of 55 Accounts suspected to be Terrorist Financing accounts.

2.5.6 A FICN Co-ordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of States/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes within the Country.

2.5.7 Further, a Terror Financing and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) is functioning under National Investigation Agency (NIA). In one of the FICN cases investigated by the NIA, the Special Court established under the NIA Act, 2008 has observed that a neighboring sovereign country is involved in the circulation of FICN in India with the sole purpose and intention to damage and threaten the unity, integrity, economic security and sovereignty of this country and also to strike terror in the people.

2.5.8 The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an independent inter-governmental body established in 1989 that develops and promotes policies to protect the global financial system against money laundering, terrorist financing and financing of weapons of mass destruction. The FATF had issued 40 recommendations

called "International Standards on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism & Proliferation" in February 2012. India became a member of FATF in June 2010, which was subject to India complying with a very comprehensive and challenging Action Plan. India fulfilled all the Action Plan items in the given time frame. The FATF holds Plenary and Working Group meetings in February, June and October every year. A representative from the Ministry of Home Affairs participates in the meetings to highlight the issues relating to the Combating Financing of Terrorism.

### **VISIT OF SIKH JATHAS TO PAKISTAN**

2.5.9 As per protocol on visits to religious shrines signed between India and Pakistan on 14.09.1974, the Sikh Jathas visit nine Gurudwaras (Shrines) in Pakistan on the four occasions of Baisakhi, Guru Arjun Devji Martyrdom Day, Barsi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Guru Nanak Devji's Birthday. During the year 2014-15, around 3,773 number of pilgrims visited Pakistan on the above occasions.

### **GORKHALAND TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION (GTA)**

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

2.6.2 In terms of clause 14 of the agreement, the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal will provide all possible assistance to the GTA for the overall development of the region. The Government of India will provide financial assistance of ₹200 crore per annum over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of West Bengal for three years for projects to develop the socio-economic infrastructure in the GTA region. In this connection ₹315 crore has been released so far to the GTA which has spent ₹117.32 crore till date. As soon as the requisite utilization certificate is made available by the GTA, next installment will be released without any delay.



## SECURITY

### Security of Very Important Persons (VIPs)

2.7.1 The threat to VIPs on account of their public status in social and public life continues to exist which generates serious concern for its likely impact on national governance. The threat from terrorist/ militant groups has continued to increase over time making it imperative to provide adequate security to VIPs and other high dignitaries. As the threat to security of VIPs is an ever-increasing phenomenon, the security review is made by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. The security arrangements are assessed by a High Level Committee to effectively neutralize the designs of terrorists and militants, thereby ensuring maintenance of public order and peace in the country.

2.7.2 The State Governments are also constantly sensitized by the Ministry of Home Affairs about security issues concerning VIP security and their movements. In this regard, advisories are sent to them from time to time. Special training courses for Police Commandos are being conducted in training institutions of National Security Guard (NSG), Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) for VIP security duties.

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

### AIRPORT SECURITY/METRO SECURITY

2.7.4 The security of aviation sector has been particularly emphasized in the recent times after the 11.09.2001 attack in USA. Therefore, acquisition of modern security gadgets and enhanced deployment of security personnel of CISF at airports has been given due attention, to prevent any untoward incident.

2.7.5 Besides, contingency measures have also been devised to deal with any emergent situation in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation, IB, CISF and others. In addition to these, advisories are also issued to further strengthen the security at all civil airports in the country as per the prevailing threat perception for them, from time to time.

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

### SECURITY OF VITAL INSTALLATIONS

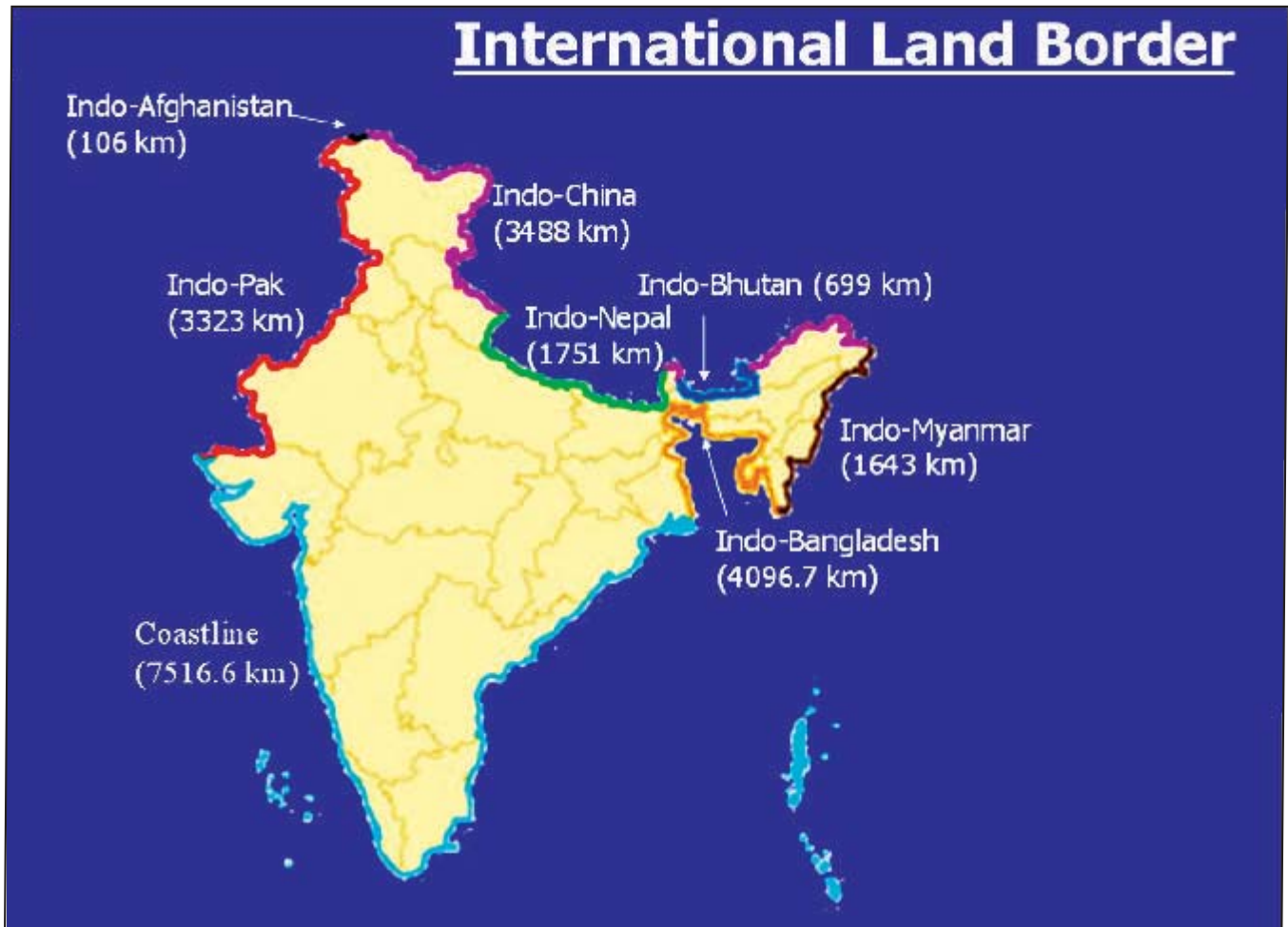
2.7.7 The security of Vital Installations in the country is primarily a concern of the relevant Ministry/Department/State Government. However the Ministry of Home Affairs advises them on the security requirement of various installations from time to time on the basis of periodic review of existing arrangements by the Central Security Agencies. Besides, threat inputs received from Central Security Agencies about the vital Installations are promptly shared with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/ Ministries concerned. Based on requests received from concerned Organizations/Ministries, CAPFs are also deployed for security of certain vital installations.

2.7.8 Based on the threat perception and sensitivity, the Central Intelligence Agencies also categorize such plants/installations into A, B and C category for adequate security measures. Periodical security review of these installations is also carried out to further strengthen and update the security aspects.

### Security of Religious Shrines/Places

2.7.9 The security of religious shrines/places in the country is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs issues necessary advisories for strengthening the security of such religious shrines/places to the concerned State Governments/Union Territories as and when any specific threat inputs are received in respect of them.

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#### BACKGROUND

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

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

3.2 The Department of Border Management was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs in January, 2004 to pay focused attention to the issues relating to the management of the international land & coastal borders, strengthening of border policing & guarding, creation of infrastructure such as roads, fencing & flood lighting of the borders and implementation of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP).

### Objective of Border Management

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

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

3.5 Deployment of forces along the borders is based on the principle of '**One border, one border guarding force**'. Accordingly, domination of each border is entrusted to a particular border guarding force as under:

- Bangladesh and Pakistan borders ⇒ Border Security Force (BSF)
- China border ⇒ Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
- Nepal and Bhutan borders ⇒ Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
- Myanmar border ⇒ Assam Rifles

- Besides:
  - ✓ Indian army is guarding land borders along the LOC on Pakistan border and LAC on China border.
  - ✓ Indian Navy and Coast Guard are vested with the responsibility of coastal borders, where the State (Marine) Police is acting as the second line of defence.

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

## MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL BORDERS INDO-BANGLADESH BORDER (IBB)

### Border-Out Posts

3.6 Border Out Posts (BOPs) are the main workstation of the BSF along the borders. These are self - contained defence out-posts with a specified area of responsibility established along the entire continuum of land borders. Inter-alia, the BOPs are meant to provide appropriate show of force to deter trans-border criminals, infiltrators and the hostile elements from indulging in the activities of intrusion/ encroachment and border violations. Each BOP is provided with the necessary infrastructure for accommodation, logistic support and combat functions. At present, 802 BOPs exist along the IBB.

3.7 In order to reduce the inter-Border Out-Post (BOP) distance to 3.5 km, a proposal for the construction of additional 509 BOPs (total BOPs along IPB and IBB), at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,832.50 crore was approved by the Government on 16.02.2009. Out of

**Status of BOPs along IBB**

| Name of State | Number of BOPs |                  |                   |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
|               | Approved       | Already existing | To be established |
| West Bengal   | 633            | 410              | 223               |
| Meghalaya     | 125            | 108              | 17                |
| Assam         | 91             | 85               | 06                |
| Tripura       | 245            | 181              | 64                |
| Mizoram       | 91             | 18               | 73                |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1185</b>    | <b>802</b>       | <b>383</b>        |

509 BOPs, 383 BOPs are to be constructed along the Indo-Bangladesh border. The project was targeted to be completed by 2013-14. However, the work has been spilled over due to constraints like public protest, delay in the land acquisition and statutory clearances etc.

3.8 Out of the total of 383 Border Out-Posts (BOPs), the construction in respect of 65 BOPs has been completed and the work in other 78 BOPs is in progress. For the remaining BOPs, the land acquisition process is in progress and the work will commence soon after the acquisition of the land.

### Fencing

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

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

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

Government of India had sanctioned the construction of border fencing with floodlights in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border sanctioned for fencing is 3,326.14 km; out of which about 2,828 km of fencing has so far been completed (up to 31.12.2014). There have been some problems in the construction of fencing in certain stretches on this border due to riverine/low lying areas, habitations within 150 yards of the border, pending land acquisition cases and protests by the border population, which has led to a delay in the completion of the project.



**Fencing and Road along IBB**

### State-wise detail of fencing along IBB

(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        | 957.78         | 730.11         | 1464.78              | 1237.11        |
| Assam         | 152.31        | 149.29        | 76.72          | 74.6           | 229.03               | 223.89         |
| Meghalaya     | 198.06        | 198.06        | 255.35         | 149.85         | 453.41               | 347.91         |
| Tripura       | -             | -             | 834.51         | 784.46         | 834.51               | 784.46         |
| Mizoram       | -             | -             | 344.41         | 234.54         | 344.41               | 234.54         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>857.37</b> | <b>854.35</b> | <b>2468.77</b> | <b>1973.57</b> | <b>3326.14</b>       | <b>2828.00</b> |



### Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I

3.12 Substantial parts of the fence constructed under the Phase-I in the States of West Bengal, Assam and Meghalaya have been damaged due to adverse climatic conditions, repeated submergence, etc. Accordingly, the Government of India has sanctioned a project (Phase-III) for erection of 861 km fence in order to replace the entire fence constructed under Phase-I at

an estimated cost of ₹ 884 crore. So far, 790 km of fencing has been replaced and the remaining work of replacement of fence along the length of 71 km is held up due to litigation, public protests, etc.

### Roads

3.13 In addition, 3,774.41 km of border patrol-roads have also been constructed out of the sanctioned length of about 4,347.66 km.

#### State wise details of Roads along IBB

(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        | 1689.00        | 0.00           | 0.00           | 1770.00              | 1689.00        |
| Assam         | 186.33         | 176.50         | 102.42         | 83.56          | 271.39               | 260.06         |
| Meghalaya     | 211.29         | 211.29         | 321.74         | 169.04         | 523.32               | 380.33         |
| Tripura       | 545.37         | 480.51         | 639.64         | 516.77         | 1182.37              | 997.28         |
| Mizoram       | 153.40         | 153.06         | 448.88         | 294.67         | 600.58               | 447.73         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2866.39</b> | <b>2710.36</b> | <b>1512.68</b> | <b>1064.04</b> | <b>4347.66</b>       | <b>3774.41</b> |

### Floodlighting

3.14 During the period from December 2003 to June 2006, works of installation of floodlights on the fence of 277 km has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. In order to carry forward this initiative, the Government has decided to undertake the work of installation of floodlights in the States of West Bengal, Meghalaya, Assam, Mizoram and Tripura along the 2,840.90 km of the Indo-Bangladesh border at an estimated cost of ₹ 1,327 crore. The progress of floodlighting work (as on 31.12.2014) along Indo-Bangladesh border is as follows:

#### State-wise details of floodlighting along IBB

(Length in km)

| Name of State | Sanctioned     | Completed      | Balance       |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| W.Bengal      | 1134.13        | 842.59         | 291.54        |
| Assam         | 208.74         | 155.3          | 53.44         |
| Meghalaya     | 443.00         | 170            | 273.00        |
| Tripura       | 718.47         | 660            | 58.47         |
| Mizoram       | 335.66         | 46.2           | 289.46        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2840.90</b> | <b>1874.09</b> | <b>965.91</b> |

### Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB)

3.15 India shares 3,323 km of its land border with Pakistan. This border runs along the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and J&K. The Indo-Pakistan border has varied terrain and distinct geographical features. This border is characterized by attempts of infiltration by the terrorists and smuggling of the arms, ammunition and contraband; the LoC being the most active and live portion of the border.

### Border Out Posts (BOPs)

3.16 Presently, 609 BOPs already existing along the IPB and additional 126 BOPs (including upgradation of 38 BOPs in Jammu) along the Indo-Pakistan border have been sanctioned to reduce the inter-Border Out Post (BOP) distance to 3.5 km. The construction of these additional BOPs will provide the entire necessary infrastructure for the accommodation, logistic support and the combat functions of the BSF troops deployed on the Indo-Pakistan border. The project was targeted to be completed by 2013-14. However, the work has been spilled over due to constraint like public protests, delay in the land acquisition and statutory clearances etc.

### State-wise details of BOPs along IPB

| Name of State   | Number of BOPs |                  |                   |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
|                 | Approved       | Already existing | To be established |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 90             | 90               | 38*               |
| Punjab          | 179            | 178              | 01                |
| Rajasthan       | 293            | 270              | 23                |
| Gujarat         | 135            | 71               | 64                |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>697</b>     | <b>609</b>       | <b>126</b>        |

\* 38 existing BOPs will be upgraded.

3.17 The construction work of all the 126 BOPs has been awarded to CPWD. Construction activities in 46 BOPs have been completed and work is in progress in 41 BOPs. For the remaining BOPs, the land acquisition process is in progress and work will commence soon after acquisition of the land.

3.18 In addition to the newly sanctioned BOPs as mentioned above, 70 BOPs were sanctioned under the composite scheme for Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border. 54 BOPs have already been constructed and construction work is in progress in another 02 BOPs, whereas work has not started for remaining 14 BOPs due to inundated land area.

### Fencing



**Fencing along Indo-Pakistan Border**

3.19 The status of progress of fencing on this border as on 31.12.2014 is indicated below:

### State-wise detail of fencing along IPB

(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                                 | 186.00                             | —  |
| Gujarat                    | 508                    | 340                                 | 261.78                             | 78.22  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>               | <b>2308</b>            | <b>2043.63</b>                      | <b>1958.50</b>                     | <b>—</b>   |

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

### Floodlighting

3.20 In order to curb the attempt of infiltration and cross-border crimes along the Indo-Pakistan Border, the Government has sanctioned 2,009.52 km of

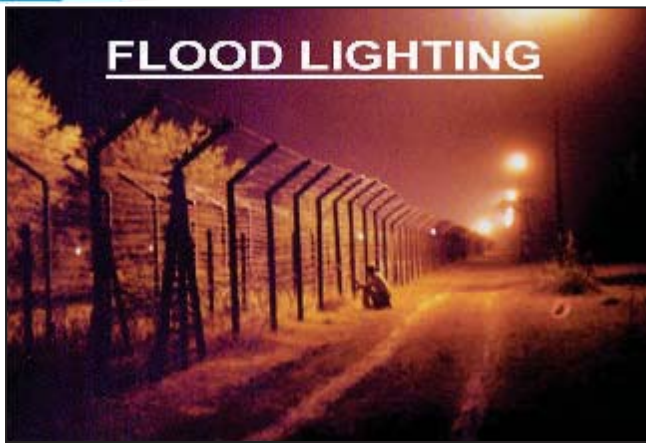
floodlights along the International Border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The status of progress of floodlighting on this border (as on 31.12.2014) is indicated below:

### State-wise detail of Floodlighting along IPB

(Length in km)

| Name of the State          | Total length of border | Total length of border to be floodlighted | Length of the border floodlighted so far | Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlighted |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|
| Punjab                     | 553                    | 460.72                                    | 460.72                                   | ---  |
| Rajasthan                  | 1037                   | 1022.80                                   | 1022.80                                  | ---  |
| Jammu International Border | 210                    | 186                                       | 176.40                                   | --   |
| Gujarat                    | 508                    | 340                                       | 293.00*                                  | 47.00  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>               | <b>2308</b>            | <b>2009.52</b>                            | <b>1952.92</b>                           | <b>47.00</b>   |

\* 118 km is non-functional due to damage caused by floods.



**Floodlighting along the Border**

### **Issues faced in Border works along the IPB in Gujarat State**

3.21 It is evident from the above details that the border fencing and floodlighting works along the entire stretch of Indo-Pakistan border has been completed except for a small part of pending work in Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border.

3.22 There has been time overrun in completing the projects due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including the devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rains and consequential floods in 2003, 2006 & 2011. The small part of work of fencing and floodlighting is held up in Gujarat sector due to water logging in the area. The cost of the project has also increased considerably due to price escalation, increase in the scope of work, up-gradation of specifications of roads, electrical works, etc.

3.23 A pilot project for construction of roads, fence, and installation of floodlights along the length of 1 km of water logged area by using improved technology has been sanctioned by the Ministry in order to complete the



**Pilot project along the Gujarat Border.**

balance portion of the work of fencing, floodlighting and roads in the difficult terrain. The pilot project has been completed on 31.12.2014 and the third-party inspection is going on.

### **Indo-Myanmar Border**

3.24 India shares 1,643 km long border with Myanmar. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram have common border with Myanmar. The Assam Rifles is guarding the Indo-Myanmar border.

### **Border Fencing Between Boundary Pillar No.79 & 81 in Moreh (Manipur)**

3.25 India and Myanmar share unfenced border of 1,643 km adjoining the North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh (520 km), Nagaland (215 km), Manipur (398 km) and Mizoram (510 km) and permit a Free Movement Regime upto 16 km across the border. This makes the International Border extremely porous. The border runs along the hilly and inhospitable terrain which grossly lacks the basic infrastructure and provides adequate cover to the illegal activities of various Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs).

3.26 In order to check the problem of increased militant activities in the Indo-Myanmar border area, the Government of India has initiated a work to fence the area between Boundary Pillar No. 79 to 81 on the Indo-Myanmar Border (approx. 10 km). The Government has allocated a fund of ₹ 30.96 crore for the fencing work. In order to start the fencing work land has been acquired and all the necessary clearances have been obtained from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Government has released fund of ₹ 16.38 crore to Border Road Organization (BRO) which is executing agency and the fencing work on the stretch of 4.02 km has been completed.

3.26.1 The fencing work has been stopped due to local protests. The Government of Manipur has now proposed to conduct re-survey of boundary line between BP No.79-81.

### **Indo-China Border**

3.27 To redress the situation arising out of lack of infrastructure along the Indo-China border and for the effective movement of Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), the border guarding force for this border, the Ministry of Home Affairs has undertaken the construction of 27 roads measuring 804.91 kms at an



estimated cost of ₹ 1,937 crore. These roads are being constructed along the Indo-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

3.28 As on 31.12.2014, 05 roads have been completed and work is in progress on the remaining 22 roads. Total formation-cutting for 593 kms and surfacing-work of 273 km have been completed on these roads.

### **Indo-Nepal Border**

3.29 India and Nepal share an open border of 1,751 kms which include borders with the States of Uttarakhand (275 kms), Uttar Pradesh (551 kms), Bihar (726 kms), West Bengal (100 kms) and Sikkim (99 kms). The main challenges are to check misuse of open border by the terrorists and criminals for illegal and anti-national activities and to improve the security along this border.

3.30 To facilitate bilateral dialogue on matters of mutual concern regarding border management, Governments of India and Nepal have decided to constitute an institutionalised mechanism in the form of Home Secretary-level talks and Joint Working Group at the level of Joint Secretaries. In addition, there is a mechanism of Border District Coordination Committees at the level of district officials of the two countries. These mechanisms serve as platforms for discussing the issues of mutual concern such as containing the cross-border crimes, smuggling, situations arising out of terrorist activities, at the national and regional/local levels.

3.31 In order to meet the operational requirements of the SSB which is the Border Guarding Force, the Government has approved the construction and up-gradation of 1,377 km of strategic roads along the Indo-Nepal border in the States of Uttarakhand (173 km), Uttar Pradesh (640 km) and Bihar (564 km) at an estimated cost of ₹ 3,853 crore.

3.32 The High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) has approved the proposal for the up-gradation/construction of 552.30 km of roads in Bihar which is the final required length. The work on the entire stretch has been awarded and the construction of roads has commenced. Total of 93 kms formation work has been completed upto 31.12.2014.

3.33 Further, the Government has approved a proposal of the Government of Uttarakhand for the

upgradation of Kakrali Gate-Thulighat road over a length of 12 km. 5 km. of earth work has been completed and 9 culverts out of 12 have been constructed. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in respect of balance 123.47 km in the State of Uttarakhand, is under consideration by the Technical Committee (TC) for approval.

3.34 As regards Indo-Nepal border roads in Uttar Pradesh, the Government has approved a proposal of construction of 256.95 km of roads and the construction work has commenced. A total of 46 km of earthwork has been completed upto 31.12.2014.

### **Indo-Bhutan Border**

3.35 To improve the security environment along this border measuring 669 km, the SSB have been deployed as the Border Guard Force.

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

3.37 The Government of India has approved the construction of 313 km of border roads along the Indo-Bhutan border at a cost of ₹ 1,259 crore. The construction work on these roads has yet not started due to pending land acquisition.

### **BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)**

3.38 The Department of Border Management has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as part of a comprehensive approach to the border management. The aim of BADP is to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in the remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders and to saturate the border areas with the essential infrastructure through a convergence of the Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach, and to promote a sense of security and well being among the border population. The programme covers 367 border blocks in 104 border districts of 17 States located along the international land borders. The programme is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The funds are provided to the States as non-lapsable



Special Central Assistance (SCA) for undertaking the projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.



**Construction of Community Toilets at Zingsui  
District: Ukhrul (Manipur) under BADP**

### Guidelines of BADP

3.39 The Schemes under this programme are prepared at the local level and approved by a State Level Screening Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the respective State and executed by the Government agencies, Border Guarding Forces can also suggest schemes under BADP but the expenditure on such schemes should not exceed 10% of the total allocation in a particular year. Capacity-building, skill-development and employment-generation in the border areas are amongst some of the focused areas of the programme. The State Governments have been asked to include such schemes with at least 5% of the amount of their allocation in the Annual Action Plan of the BADP.

3.40 In order to ensure more qualitative implementation of the BADP and to ensure implementation of schemes in those villages which are located closer to the border, the emphasis has been given in the guidelines on specific socio-economic and infrastructure development of villages falling between '0 to 10 km' from the border. The villages have been arranged 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 shops, and community centers are being developed in a planned way. Block plans and village plans 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 BADP. The State Government have been directed that ad-hoc projects should not be taken up at all.

3.41 The guidelines of BADP were amended in February, 2014. In the revised guidelines District Level Committee (DLCs) headed by the District Magistrate and comprising the Superintendent of Police (SP), District Forest Officer (DFO), District Planning Officer (DPO) and Commandant/Deputy Commandant of the Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) as member have been made responsible for preparation of Annual Action Plan of BADP in consultation with the local Member of Parliament/MLA, Member of PRIs, autonomous bodies etc. The DLC shall also be responsible for the monitoring of implementation of BADP work.



**Construction of Bridge over Akhiradanga Khari  
(Phase-II), Tapan Block District: Dakshin Dinajpur  
(West Bengal) under BADP**

### Empowered Committee

3.42 The policy matters relating to the scope of the programme, prescription of geographical limits of areas



**Construction of Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) Pillar Wire Rope Suspension Bridge (WRSB) over Kumey river in between Mangio village to Government inter village school Pachangriang Mangio, Block Parsi Parlo, District: Kurung Kumey (Arunachal Pradesh) under (BADP)**

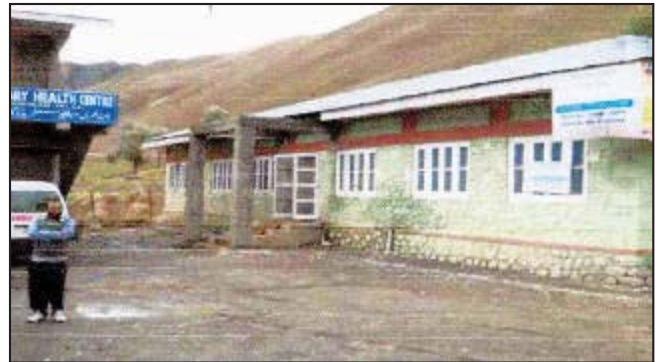


**Development of Primary Health Centre at Patuk,  
Block: Parsi Parlo, District: Kurung Kumey  
(Arunachal Pradesh) under BADP**

in the States within which schemes will be taken up, allocation of funds to the States and modalities for proper execution of the programme is being laid down by an Empowered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the Department of Border Management in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### Fund flow under BADP

3.43 During 2014-15, budget allocation of ₹ 990 crore has been made for BADP which is at par with the previous year's allocation. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2013-14 and allocation during 2014-15 are as under:



**Construction of subsidiary Health Centre at  
Badugam (Turail), Block: Gures District: Bandipora  
(J&K) under BADP**

Position as on 04.12.2014

(₹ in lakh)

| Name of the State | 2013-14    |            | 2014-15    |           |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
|                   | Allocation | Release    | Allocation | Release   |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 9277.00    | @ 6594.05  | 9277.00    | 7648.34   |
| #Assam            | 3480.00    | #          | 3480.00    | 1250.92   |
| Bihar             | 6084.00    | 6084.00    | 6084.00    | 3129.86   |
| Gujarat           | 4505.00    | 4505.00    | 4505.00    | 4505.00   |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 2100.00    | 2100.00    | 2100.00    | 2100.00   |
| Jammu & Kashmir   | 12800.00   | * 15800.00 | 12800.00   | 9111.24   |
| Manipur           | 2200.00    | 2200.00    | 2200.00    | 2200.00   |
| Meghalaya         | 2100.00    | * 2897.00  | 2100.00    | 2100.00   |
| Mizoram           | 4017.00    | * 5446.94  | 4017.00    | 3534.16   |
| Nagaland          | 2000.00    | * 3000.00  | 2000.00    | 2000.00   |
| Punjab            | 3526.00    | @ 3217.76  | 3526.00    | **1025.00 |
| Rajasthan         | 13773.00   | 13773.00   | 13773.00   | 10140.50  |
| Sikkim            | 2000.00    | * 2400.00  | 2000.00    | 844.97    |

| Name of the State | 2013-14         |                 | 2014-15         |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                   | Allocation      | Release         | Allocation      | Release         |
| Tripura           | 4825.00         | 4825.00         | 4825.00         | 3798.22         |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 4982.00         | * 5293.59       | 4982.00         | 4982.00         |
| Uttarakhand       | 3565.00         | * 4651.16       | 3565.00         | 2821.84         |
| West Bengal       | 15835.00        | *16212.50       | 15835.00        | 9419.23         |
| Reserve           | 1931.00         | 0.00            | 1931.00         | 0.00            |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>99000.00</b> | <b>99000.00</b> | <b>99000.00</b> | <b>70611.27</b> |

\*Release of higher amount is due to fact additional amount has been released out of savings and reserve amount.

\*\*An amount of ₹10.25 crore has been released to the State of Punjab as compensation to farmers whose land is across the security fencing in Punjab.

#No amount could be released to the State of Assam during the year 2013-14 out of allocation of the State ₹3,480.00 lakh due to the reason that the State Government did not furnish the UCs of previous years.

@Release of lesser amount is due to non furnishing of utilization certificates of the previous years.

## COASTAL SECURITY

### India's Coastline

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

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

### Maritime and Coastal Security Set-up

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

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

3.47 The Coast Guard has been mandated to secure India's interests in all its maritime zones under the Coast Guard Act, 1978. The Indian Coast Guard has also been additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in the territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by the Coastal Police.

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

### Coastal Security Scheme

3.49 The Coastal Security Scheme has the objective of strengthening infrastructure of Marine Police Force for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast.



3.50 The Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I) based on the Perspective Plans prepared by the coastal States/UTs, was implemented from 2005-06 with an initial outlay of ₹ 551 crores (₹ 400 crore non-recurring and ₹ 151 crore recurring) over a period of 5 years. Subsequently, the Scheme was extended by 1 year upto March, 2011 with an additional non-recurring outlay of ₹ 95 crore, thereby taking the final outlay to ₹ 646 crore. Under the Scheme, 73 coastal police stations were operationalised in the 13 coastal States/UTs., besides setting up of 97 check posts, 58 outposts and 30 barracks. Further, 204 interceptor boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motor cycles were also provided.

3.51 The Coast Guard stations function as hubs and the coastal police stations as spokes. The implementation of the Scheme has been completed. Garden Reach Shipping & Engineering Ltd (GRSE), Kolkata provides AMC/repair services to 88 interceptor boats provided to the States/UTs on the Eastern Coast and Goa Shipyard Ltd.(GSL) provides AMC/repair service to 116 inter-ceptor boats supplied to Western Coastal States/UTs.

3.52 The Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) has been formulated in the context of the fast changing coastal security scenario subsequent to the Mumbai incidents on 26/11 and followed by a vulnerability/gap analysis carried out by coastal State and UTs which projected additional requirements for strengthening the coastal security infrastructure. Currently, Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme is under implementation w.e.f.

01.04.2011 for a period of 5 years with an outlay of ₹ 1,580 crore. Under the 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase, the coastal States/UTs have been sanctioned with 131 Marine Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operation Centres, 150 boats (12 Tons), 10 boats (5 Tons), 20 (19 mtr.) boats, 35 RIBs (Rigid Inflatable Boats), 10 large vessels (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles. A lump sum assistance of ₹ 15 lakh per Coastal Police Station is also given for surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture.

3.53 Under the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I & Phase-II), the manpower is to be provided by the concerned coastal States/UTs. Govt. of India provides assistance for training. The ab-initio training of marine police personnel by the Coast Guard was started in July, 2006. The training is conducted at 10 Coast Guard District Head Quarters for marine police ranks of ASI, Head constable and below. Such trainings consist of 3 weeks orientation modules and 1 week of On- Job Training (OJT) module. As on 31.12.2014, 3,589 police personnel have been trained by the Indian Coast Guard.

#### The State/UT-wise Components sanctioned under Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) and the Status of Implementation

3.54 The State/UT-wise Components sanctioned under Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) and the Status of Implementation is as under:

##### 3.54.1 Coastal Police Stations

| Sl. No. | STATE/ UT      | COASTAL POLICE STATIONS                  |   |                            |                                    |                         |                            |
|---------|----------------|--|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
|         |                | Sanctioned Coastal Police Stations (No.) | Operationalization of Coastal Police Stations (No.) | Land/Site identified (No.) | Land acquired/ in possession (No.) | Land yet to be acquired | Start of Construction work |
| 1       | GUJARAT        | 12                                       | 12  | 12                         | 8                                  | 4                       |                            |
| 2       | MAHARASHTRA    | 7  | 6   | 7                          | 5                                  | 2                       |                            |
| 3       | GOA            | 4  | 3   | 4                          | 2                                  | 2                       |                            |
| 4       | KARNATAKA      | 4  | 4   | 4                          | 3                                  | 1                       | 4                          |
| 5       | KERALA         | 10                                       | 8   | 10                         | 7                                  | 3                       | 7                          |
| 6       | TAMIL NADU     | 30                                       | 0   | 30                         | 28                                 | 2                       | 28                         |
| 7       | ANDHRA PRADESH | 15                                       | 15  | 15                         | 15                                 | 0                       | 2                          |
| 8       | ODISHA         | 13                                       | 10  | 13                         | 12                                 | 1                       | 8                          |
| 9       | WEST BENGAL    | 8  | 8   | 8                          | 8                                  | 0                       | 8                          |
| 10      | DAMAN & DIU    | 2  | 0   | 2                          | 2                                  | 0                       | 2                          |
| 11      | PUDUCHERRY     | 3  | 3   | 3                          | 3                                  | 0                       | 1                          |
| 12      | LAKSHADWEEP    | 3  | 3   | 3                          | 2                                  | 1                       | 1                          |
| 13      | A & N ISLANDS  | 20                                       | 20  | 20                         | 20                                 | 0                       |                            |
|         | <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>131</b>                               | <b>92</b>   | <b>131</b>                 | <b>115</b>                         | <b>16</b>               | <b>61</b>                  |

States/UTs have been advised to operationalize the CPSs in rented buildings, pending construction of CPS. The States/UTs of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, West Bengal, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and A & N Islands have issued notification on the jurisdiction of Coastal Police Stations (CPS). All other States/UTs have been advised to complete the process



### 3.54.2 Jetties

| Sl. No. | STATE/ UT      | JETTIES                      |                                      |                                       |   |                                       |
|---------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
|         |                | Number of sanctioned Jetties | Identification of Land/Site (Number) | Land acquired/ in possession (Number) | Land acquisition process started (Number) | Jetties construction started (Number) |
| 1       | GUJARAT        | 5                            | 5                                    | -                                     | -   | -                                     |
| 2       | MAHARASHTRA    | 3                            | 3                                    | 1                                     | 2   | -                                     |
| 3       | GOA            | 2                            | 2                                    | 2                                     | -   | -                                     |
| 4       | KARNATAKA      | 2                            | 2                                    | 1                                     | 1   | -                                     |
| 5       | KERALA         | 4                            | 4                                    | -                                     | 4   | -                                     |
| 6       | TAMIL NADU     | 12                           | 12                                   | 6                                     | 6   | -                                     |
| 7       | ANDHRA PRADESH | 7                            | 7                                    | -                                     | -   | -                                     |
| 8       | ODISHA         | 5                            | 3                                    | 1                                     | 2   | -                                     |
| 9       | WEST BENGAL    | 4                            | 4                                    | -                                     | 4   | -                                     |
| 10      | DAMAN & DIU    | 2                            | 2                                    | 2                                     | -   | 2                                     |
| 11      | PUDUCHERRY     | 2                            | 2                                    | 2                                     | 0   | -                                     |
| 12      | LAKSHADWEEP    | 2                            | 2                                    | -                                     | 2   | -                                     |
| 13      | A & N ISLANDS  | 10                           | 10                                   | -                                     | -   | -                                     |
|         | <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>60</b>                    | <b>58</b>                            | <b>15</b>                             | <b>21</b>                                 | <b>2</b>                              |

State/UTs have been advised to strategically locate jetties adjacent to existing fishing harbours, wherever feasible.

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

procuring the same. The Andaman & Nicobar Administration has taken up the initiative to set up the Marine Police Operational Centres.

### 3.54.3 Vehicles

#### VEHICLES

| Sl. No. | STATE/ UT      | Four Wheelers |           | Two Wheelers |            |
|---------|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
|         |                | Sanctioned    | Purchased | Sanctioned   | Purchased  |
| 1       | GUJARAT        | 12            | 12        | 24           | 24         |
| 2       | MAHARASHTRA    | 7             | 7         | 14           | -          |
| 3       | GOA            | 4             | -         | 8            | -          |
| 4       | KARNATAKA      | 4             | 4         | 8            | 8          |
| 5       | KERALA         | 10            | -         | 20           | -          |
| 6       | TAMIL NADU     | 30            | 30        | 60           | 60         |
| 7       | ANDHRA PRADESH | 15            | 15        | 30           | 30         |
| 8       | ODISHA         | 13            | -         | 26           | -          |
| 9       | WEST BENGAL    | 8             | -         | 16           | -          |
| 10      | DAMAN & DIU    | 2             | 2         | 4            | 4          |
| 11      | PUDUCHERRY     | 3             | 3         | 6            | 6          |
| 12      | LAKSHADWEEP    | 3             | 3         | 6            | 6          |
| 13      | A & N ISLANDS  | 20            | 20        | 20           | -          |
|         | <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>131</b>    | <b>96</b> | <b>242</b>   | <b>138</b> |

3.54.4 As on 31.12.2014, a total of ₹ 122.58 crore has been released to the coastal States/UTs.

#### **Overall coordination between Central and State Agencies for coastal security**

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

3.56 The coastal security exercises are conducted by the Coast Guard with the coastal States/UTs biannually and SOPs are validated during the conduct of these exercises. Post-exercises, de-brief chaired by the Chief Secretaries/Administrators of coastal States are organized which are attended by all the stakeholders. Lessons learnt are deliberated and communicated to all stake-holders. Since 2009, a total of 105 coastal security exercises have been conducted by the Coast Guard till 31.12.2014.

3.57 Joint Coastal Patrol (JCP) with marine police and Customs have been institutionalized and are being undertaken especially in Gujarat area. Further, based on intelligence inputs, Coastal Security operations are also being conducted and participated by the Coast Guard. Since 2009, a total of 143 coastal security operations have been conducted till 31.12.2014.

3.58 In addition, Indian Coast Guard has been undertaking community interactions programmes for the fishermen to bring in awareness about safety issues at sea. The community interaction programmes are also conducted to sensitize the fishing community on the prevailing security situation and develop them to be the "Eyes and Ears" for intelligence gathering. Since 2009, a total of 3,120 community interaction programmes have been conducted till 31.12.2014.

#### **Mechanisms for addressing coastal security issues**

3.59 With a view to ensure timely implementation of various decisions taken by the Government in respect of coastal security of the country, a committee under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary has been constituted by the Government. It is called the 'National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against threats from the sea' and comprises of Chief of Naval Staff, Foreign Secretary, Defence Secretary, Home Secretary, Secretary (Border

Management), MHA, Secretaries of the Ministries of Shipping, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Departments of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Revenue, Deputy NSA cum Secretary, National Security Council Secretariat, Secretary (R), Cabinet Secretariat, Director, Intelligence Bureau, Director-General, Indian Coast Guard, Ministry of Defence, Chief Secretaries/Administrators of coastal States and Union Territories and Chairman, Central Board of Excise & Customs. The last meeting of the Committee was held on 03.07.2014. The various decisions taken in the meeting are being closely followed up for implementation.

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

#### **Other initiatives taken to improve coastal security**

##### **Joint Coastal security exercises**

3.61 Coastal security exercises like '*Sagar Kavach*' coordinated by Indian Coast Guard along with Coastal States/UTs and Customs are held every 6 months to improve preparedness of the all coastal States/UTs and other concerned agencies. Such exercises have been very useful in creating synergy. Modalities have been worked out to disseminate the shortcomings and lessons learnt in each exercise for the benefit of all stakeholders. During such exercises, meetings are regularly held with fisherman to sensitize them about all aspects of coastal security. Post 26/11, 105 security exercises have been conducted upto 31.12.2014.

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

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

3.64 The recruitment process for 1,000 personnel under Sagar Prahari Bal (SPB) has already been undertaken. The actual positioning of the personnel is aligned with the induction of Fast Interceptor Crafts (FICs). Upto 31.12.2014, 17 officers and 341 sailors have been inducted.

3.65 It is proposed to establish one Marine Police Training Institute (MPTI) on the West Coast, to be located at Pindara Village, Dist.: Devbhoomi Dwarka, in the State of Gujarat.

#### **National Population Register (NPR) / Fishermen ID Cards**

3.66 There are two types of cards, viz. National Population Register (NPR) ID Cards issued by the Registrar General of India (RGI) for Coastal village population and Fishermen Cards issued to the Fishermen by the D/o. Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries, Government of India. The RGI has captured biometric details of 67,50,719 persons of age 18 years and above, and distributed 65,72,523 NPR ID cards as on 31.12.2014. Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries has produced 11,71,616 Fishermen ID Cards and delivered 11,52,146 cards upto 31.12.2014. RGI Cards are for the entire coastal population whereas the cards issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries are for the fishermen only.

#### **Registration of Vessels/Boats**

3.67 It was decided in June, 2009, to have a uniform registration of fishing vessels of less than 20 meter overall lengths. The uniform registration is done under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 by the States/UTs. All the sailing vessels above 20 meters length are mandatorily required to be fitted with AIS equipment. If the same is not fitted, then the registration of such vessels on an annual basis will not be done. A total of 1,91,559 fishing vessels have been registered under the new online registration system upto 31.12.2014.

#### **Tracking System (transponders) for Boats**

3.68 Director General, Shipping has issued two circulars to ensure installation of Automatic Identification System (AIS) Type B transponders in all types of vessels including fishing vessels of above 20 metres in length.

3.69 For the boats less than 20 meters, appropriate technology for installation of tracking system has been identified on the basis of the pilot study in the Ministries

of Defence/Shipping. To role out the pilot project for the entire coast, the matter is under active consideration of the Government.

#### **Constitution of State Maritime Boards (SMBs)**

3.70 As per the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the Ministry of Shipping is responsible for the security of Major Ports, where as the State Governments/State Maritime Boards are responsible for the security of Non-Major Ports. To manage, control and administer the minor ports, it is necessary that the coastal States/UTs to have State Maritime Boards (SMBs).

- (i) The States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have already constituted SMBs. While State of West Bengal and UTs of Puducherry, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have constituted Maritime Advisory Committees.
- (ii) The States of Kerala, Odisha and Karnataka are in process of constitution of SMBs.
- (iii) Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have to expedite the process for establishment of SMBs.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS (ICPs)**

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

3.72 The existing infrastructure available with the Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at these points on our land borders is generally inadequate. Support facilities like warehouses, parking lots, banks, hotels etc are also either inadequate or absent. All regulatory and support functions are generally inadequate and generally not available in one complex. Even when these are located in close proximity, there is no single agency responsible for a coordinated functioning of various government authorities/service providers.

3.73 The need to redress this situation is recognized by all agencies concerned. One of the measures that was agreed upon was to set-up Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at major entry points on our land borders. These



ICPs would house regulatory agencies such as Immigration, Customs, Border Security etc., together with the support facilities like parking, ware-housing, banking, hotels etc. in a single complex equipped with all the modern facilities.

**Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)**

3.74 The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) has been established on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2012 under the LPAI Act, 2010 with the mandate to establish, develop and manage the ICPs. The LPAI functions as an

autonomous agency under the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) with representation from the Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Department of Revenue and other stakeholders. It also associates the concerned State Governments and BGFs in its work.

3.75 The Government has approved setting up ICPs at 13 locations on Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Myanmar borders as a Plan schemes under the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of ₹ 635 crore.



**Integrated Check Post, Attari.**



**Integrated Check Post, Attari.**



**Security Lounge**



**Immigration Section**



**Integrated Check Post, Agartala**



The status of the 13 ICPs is as under:

- a) ICP at Attari has been completed and operationalized w.e.f. 13.04.2012.
- b) ICP at Agartala has also been completed and inaugurated by Home Minister on 17.11.2013 and the Cargo Complex at ICP Agartala has been inaugurated on 06.12.2014.
- c) ICP Raxaul is now nearing completion. It is likely to be commissioned in the next Financial Year 2015-16.
- d) ICP, Jogbani is also under progress and is likely to be commissioned by Financial Year 2015-16.
- e) The ICP, Petrapole is likely to be commissioned by Financial Year 2015-16.
- f) ICP, Moreh are under the process of development and likely to be operational in F.Y. 2015-16.
- g) Land acquisition process is underway in respect of ICP, Dawky, Sunauli, Sutrakhandi and Kawarpuchia while the land has been acquired for ICP, Rupaidiha. As regards ICP, Hilli and Chandrabandha (West Bengal), the land has been identified.

#### **Growth in Trade Volume after the commencement of ICP, Attari**

3.76 The volume of trade at ICP, Attari in the Financial Year 2012 -13 was ₹ 4,800 crore as against ₹ 2,340 crore in Financial Year 2011-12 marking an increase of over 100% after the commencement of ICP whereas in Financial Year 2013-14, the same was reported to be ₹ 5,443.72 crore. The trade potential at ICP, Attari is bound to swell once Pakistan grants MFN status to India.

#### **Facilities provided by the ICPs**

3.77 The ICPs are envisaged to provide all the facilities required for the discharge of sovereign and non-sovereign functions to enable smooth cross-border movement of individuals, vehicles and goods under an integrated complex. These would facilitate the processes of immigration, customs, security, quarantine

etc. To enable this, the infrastructural facilities provided by the ICPs are as under:

- i) Passenger terminal building
- ii) Internet facility
- iii) Cargo inspection sheds
- iv) Quarantine laboratory
- v) Banks
- vi) DFMD/HHMD
- vii) Isolation Bay
- viii) Cafeteria
- ix) Currency exchange
- x) Cargo process building
- xi) Warehouse/Cold storage
- xii) Clearing agents
- xiii) Scanners
- xiv) CCTV/PA System
- xv) Parking
- xvi) Other public utilities

#### **Border Haats**

3.78 During the visit of the Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India in January, 2010, India and Bangladesh decided to establish border haats on pilot basis at selected places. A MoU on Border Haats & Border Trade on India-Bangladesh border was signed on 23.10.2010 between the two countries.

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

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

3.80 Further, the proposal of 8 Border Haats (4 each in Tripura and Meghalaya) has been approved by the Government of Bangladesh. The Ministry of Commerce is undertaking the work of setting up of border haats.

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### Vision of the Government

4.1.1 To strengthen the relations between the Centre and the States and between State and State, the new Government has emphasized the following:

#### Centre-State Relations

4.1.2 India is a diverse and multi-linguistic country and people belonging to different regions have their own aspirations. Taking these aspirations into consideration, the Centre and the States therefore have to evolve a working system, which leads to harmonious relations.

4.1.3 In a federal polity, in view of large areas of common interest and shared action between the constituent units, coordination between their policies and their implementation become extremely important. Article 263 of the Constitution of India envisages establishment of an institutional mechanism to facilitate coordination in framing 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 dated 28.05.1990.

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

4.4 The Hon'ble Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council. Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies,

Administrators of Union Territories not having Legislative Assemblies, Governors of States under President's rule and six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers, nominated by the Chairman of the Council, are members of the Council. Five Ministers of Cabinet rank/Minister of State (independent Charge) nominated by the Chairman of the Council are permanent invitees to the Council. The Inter-State Council was last reconstituted on 23.09.2013.

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

4.6 The Inter-State Council (ISC) has held 10 meetings upto 31.12.2014. The last meeting was held in 2006. A list showing details of the 10 meetings of ISC held so far is attached at **Annexure-VIII**. In its first 8 meetings, the Council focused its attention on the 247 recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations, and had taken a view on all the recommendations. Out of 247 recommendations, 180 have been accepted and implemented, 65 have not been accepted by the Inter-State Council/ Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned and only 02 recommendations are still at different stages of implementation in consultation with stakeholders.

4.7 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. The Standing Committee was last reconstituted on 23.09.2013. Hon'ble Home Minister is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, which has six Union Cabinet Ministers and nine Chief

Ministers as Members. 10 meetings of the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council have taken place upto 31.12.2014.

4.8 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.

4.9 The Council Secretariat has also taken steps in consultation with the Union Ministries/Departments and the State Governments to identify new issues for consideration of the Council. Some of these issues which have been considered for placing them before the Inter-State Council are:

- (i) Reduction in the size of the Council of Ministers in the States consequent upon the acceptance of the recommendations made by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission in their 15<sup>th</sup> Report (Para 2.3.2.12) titled 'State and District Administration'.
- (ii) Appointment of persons of high standing, intellectual ability and reputation in State Public Service Commission as Chairman & Members and prescribing of limit on the strength of the membership of the State Public Service Commission {recommendation made by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission}.

4.10 Inter-State Council Secretariat (ISCS) on behalf of Government of India had entered into a Framework Agreement with Forum of Federations, Ottawa, Canada in 2005 with a membership fee of \$50,000 per annum for a period of three years and subsequently renewed for further period of three years in 2008. The Framework Agreement has since been renewed for a period of 3 years beyond 2011. The objective of this agreement is to create an international partnership that would support the Forum and the partner governments in improving governance and strengthening democracy by promoting dialogue on the practices, principles and possibilities of federalism. Work has been started and consultation with organizations like UNDP, World Bank, Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS)- International to hold one international conference on Cooperative Federalism in the month of April or May, 2015 in collaboration with Forum of Federation (FoF). This will pave the way for Fullbody meeting of the Inter-State Council consisting of all States and UTs under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister to establish the next stage of fruitful exercise of Cooperative Federalism.

## Commission on Centre-State Relations (CCSR)

4.11 The Commission on Centre-State Relations under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India, submitted its Report to the Government on 31.03.2010. The Report of the Commission had been circulated amongst stakeholders including State Governments/UT Administrations and Union Ministries/Departments concerned for their considered views on the recommendations of the Commission. A copy is also available on the Council's website i.e. [www.interstatecouncil.nic.in](http://www.interstatecouncil.nic.in).

4.12 Comments from all Union Ministries/Departments and 30 State Governments/UT Administrations have been received upto 31.12.2014 and are being examined by Inter-State Council Secretariat.

4.13 Looking to the fact that Inter-State Council had not met since 2006, the present Government has revived the process (as mentioned by Hon'ble President in the Parliament) to work out a fresh vision. The vision statement is as below:

- To address the genuine grievances of every State in a comprehensive manner by the Government.
- To place the Centre-State relations on an even keel through the process of consultation and strive for harmonious Centre-State relations. For this purpose make the Inter-State Council an active body.
- The Centre to be an enabler and facilitator in the rapid progress of States by evolving a model of national development, which is driven by the States.
- The Team India not to be limited to the Prime Minister led team sitting in Delhi, but to include Chief Ministers and other functionaries as equal partners.
- To ensure fiscal autonomy of States while urging financial discipline.
- To create 'Regional Councils of States', with common problems and concerns, with a view to seeking solutions that are applicable across a group of States.
- To encourage cooperation among States on security-related issues, Inter-State disputes and

for removing inter-regional economic disparities and promoting tourism.

- To ensure protection and integrated development of island territories.

4.14 In line with the Vision Statement, Inter State Council has prepared the following Action Agenda and identified issues and had submitted proposals for consideration of Government so as to add new targets:

- Reconstitution of the Inter State Council and Standing Committee of the Inter State Council: Proposal has been submitted to the Government for the same and under consideration of PMO. An advance copy of the letter has also been sent to States, seeking formal references/agenda for next meeting of Inter-State Council.
- Convening of the Zonal Councils and Standing Committees of the Zonal Councils: Efforts were made to call the Zonal Council for the Northern Zone in Lucknow and Western Zone in Gandhinagar but the meetings have been postponed. They have to be reconvened. Files have been submitted for consideration of Government.
- A proposal for reactivation of the Zonal Councils and their alignment to the Inter-State Council, is under preparation and will be ready shortly.
- Process for the study of recommendations of various Commissions including M.M Punchhi Commission (2010) has already been initiated and will be completed soon.
- Strengthening of Inter State Council and reactivation of Zonal Council will require some changes in Article 263 of the constitution as well as States Reorganization Act, 1956 and Rules. Steps are being taken in this direction.
- Creation of a policy advisory group in the Secretariat is mooted to advise and facilitate studies for policy action in matters of public interest as well as subjects of the Councils.
- Holding an international conference on best practices on 'cooperative federalism'.
- Bringing out publications on historical milestones achieved in Centre-State and Inter-State relationship and the future course of action and bring out also a 'news letter' on the issues of public concern.

- Collaboration with institutes providing education and conducting research on cooperative federalism and if need be, to establish an institute/ university for this purpose.

## ZONAL COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

### Role and Functions

4.15 The Zonal Councils, five in number, are statutory bodies which have been set up under the States Re-organisation Act, 1956 to provide a common meeting ground to the States and UTs in each zone for resolution of inter-State and Zonal problems, fostering balanced socio-economic regional development and building harmonious Centre-State relations. Each Zonal Council has set up a Standing Committee consisting of Chief Secretaries of the member States of their respective Zonal Councils. These Standing Committees meet from time to time to resolve the issues or to do necessary ground work for further meetings of the Zonal Councils. Senior Officers of the Planning Commission and other Central Ministries are also associated with the meetings depending upon necessity.

### Meetings of Zonal Councils

4.16 The Zonal Councils have, so far, met 110 times since their inception. 50 meetings of Standing Committees have also been held.



### 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Standing Committee of Central Zonal Council at New Delhi

4.17 The meetings of Standing Committees of all Central, Eastern, Southern, Northern and Western Zonal Councils could be convened in a short span of three months. The details of these meetings are as under:



| Sl. No. | Particulars of the meeting   | Date of meeting | Venue of meeting | Remarks      |
|---------|--|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1.      | Standing Committee of Central Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh     | 31.10.2014      | New Delhi        | Meeting held |
| 2.      | Standing Committee of Eastern Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Bihar             | 7.11.2014       | Patna            | Meeting held |
| 3.      | Standing Committee of Southern Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Telangana        | 19.11.2014      | Hyderabad        | Meeting held |
| 4.      | Standing Committee of Northern Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Himachal Pradesh | 27.11.2014      | New Delhi        | Meeting held |
| 5.      | Standing Committee of Western Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Gujarat           | 2.12.2014       | New Delhi        | Meeting held |

4.18 This is an exceptional achievement because 5 meetings of Standing Committees were held during 3 months (October, 2014 to December, 2014) whereas previous five meeting of the Committee were held during previous 4 years (2010 to 2013).



**8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of Southern Zonal Council at Hyderabad**

4.19 The meetings of Standing Committees were attended by Chief Secretaries/Senior Officers of the respective member States and from the concerned Central Ministries.

4.20 Deliberations of the meetings of Zonal Councils/Standing Committees have led to identification of important issues and agenda items, such as, measures to prevent communicable diseases, revision of royalty rates for major minerals, modernisation of police forces, forest conservation, India Statistical Strengthening Project, issues relating to land acquisition for railway projects, internal security, safety on the national highways, use and distribution of coal and other natural resources, allotment of land for CAPFs to establish battalion camping sites, matters related to police administration, issues relating to scheduled castes & scheduled tribes, issues relating to MGNREGA, health education, roads, railways, utilisation of funds, strengthening the institution of Zonal Council etc.

4.21 Based upon the recommendation of all Standing Committee, meeting of Zonal Councils of State Chief Ministers, members and advisers have been planned to be held in January, 2015; i.e. the first meeting in Patna for Eastern Zone on 16.01.2015 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting in Lucknow for the Central Zone on 19.01.2015. Meeting of other zones is planned to be completed by March, 2015.

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## Crime Scenario in the Country

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

### Crime Trend Analysis

5.2 An annual publication of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), "Crime in India 2013" was published and uploaded on the Bureau's website <http://ncrb.nic.in> in June 2014. All editions of the publications are also available on the Bureau's website. As per the published reports, there has been a mixed crime trend during the last five years (2009-2013). All cognizable crimes reported and investigated by the police are broadly categorized as those falling under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) or the Special and Local Laws (SLL).

5.3 A total of 26,47,722 IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2013 against 23,87,188 in 2012, thus recording an increase of 10.9% in 2013. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms increased to 33.0% in 2010 from 31.8% in 2009. However, it increased to 37.2%, 39.5% and 39.9% in 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively, thus showing an increasing trend during the five-year period 2009-2013.

### Crime Rate

5.4 Crime Rate is defined as the number of crimes per 1,00,000 population. It is generally taken as a

realistic indicator of crime since it takes into account the size of population of the place.

5.5 The crime rate showed a continuous decreasing trend during 2009 - 2012 (decreased to 497.9 in 2012 from 570.8 in 2009). But the rate of crimes showed an increasing trend from 497.9 in 2012 to 540.4 in 2013.

### CRIMES AGAINST BODY

5.6 Crimes against body comprising murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, kidnapping and abduction, hurt and causing death due to negligence in the year 2013 stood at 5,83,645 accounting for 22.0% of total IPC crimes during the year. Crimes against body showed an increase of 4.1% during 2013 over 2012.

### CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

5.7 A total of 5,16,648 crimes against property comprising dacoity, preparation and assembly for dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft were recorded during the year 2013 as compared to 4,65,055 crimes during 2012, showing an increase of 11.1%. The share of these crimes out of total IPC crimes at the National level was 19.5% during the year.

### CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

5.8 A total of 81,483 crimes against public order comprising of riots and arson were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 86,469 crimes in 2012, showing a decrease of 5.8%.

### CRIMES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS (SLL)

5.9 A total of 39,92,656 cases under various Special and Local Laws were reported during the year 2013 as against 36,54,371 cases during 2012, showing an increase of 9.3% in 2013.

## CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES

### Incidents of Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2009-2013

| S. No. | Crime Head                           | Year          |               |               |               |               | %Variation in 2013 over 2012 |
|--------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|        |                                      | 2009*         | 2010*         | 2011          | 2012          | 2013          |                              |
| (1)    | (2)                                  | (3)           | (4)           | (5)           | (6)           | (7)           | (8)                          |
| 1      | Murder                               | 629           | 572           | 673           | 651           | 676           | 3.8                          |
| 2      | Rape                                 | 1,350         | 1,350         | 1,557         | 1,576         | 2,073         | 31.5                         |
| 3      | Kidnapping & Abduction               | 511           | 510           | 616           | 490           | 628           | 28.2                         |
| 4      | Dacoity                              | 42            | 41            | 36            | 27            | 45            | 66.7                         |
| 5      | Robbery                              | 67            | 75            | 54            | 40            | 62            | 55.0                         |
| 6      | Arson                                | 195           | 150           | 169           | 214           | 189           | -11.7                        |
| 7      | Hurt                                 | 4,322         | 4,344         | 4,247         | 3,855         | 4,901         | 27.1                         |
| 8      | Protection of Civil Rights Act       | 168           | 143           | 67            | 62            | 62            | 0.0                          |
| 9      | SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act | 11,037        | 10,419        | 11,342        | 12,576        | 13,975        | 11.1                         |
| 10     | Other crimes against SCs             | 15,091        | 15,039        | 14,958        | 14,164        | 16,797        | 18.6                         |
|        | <b>Total crime against SCs</b>       | <b>33,412</b> | <b>32,643</b> | <b>33,719</b> | <b>33,655</b> | <b>39,408</b> | <b>17.1</b>                  |

Note: '\*' Figures revised due to revision of data by Chhattisgarh State.

5.10 Crime Incidence: It may be seen from the above that the year 2013 has witnessed an increase of 17.1% in crime against Scheduled Castes as 33,655 cases reported in 2012 have increased to 39,408 cases in 2013. This increase was observed in all the heads except under Arson. The cases of Murder (676), Rape (2,073), Kidnapping & Abduction (628), Dacoity (45), Robbery (62), Hurt (4,901), SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (13,975) and Other Crimes Against SCs (16,797) in 2013 have increased by 3.8%, 31.5%, 28.2%, 66.7%,

55.0%, 27.1%, 11.1% and 18.6% respectively over the year 2012. But the cases under Protection of Civil Rights Act remained at the same level as in 2012. Uttar Pradesh has reported 18.0% (7,078 cases) of the total 39,408 cases reported in the country followed by Bihar 17.1% (6,721 cases) Rajasthan 16.4% (6,475 cases) and Andhra Pradesh 8.3% (3,270 cases).

5.11 Crime Rate: The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes was observed as 19.6 during 2013 per one lakh Scheduled Castes' population.

## CRIMES AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES

### Incidents of Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2009-2013

| S. No. | Crime Head                           | Year         |              |              |              |              | %Variation in 2013 over 2012 |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
|        |                                      | 2009*        | 2010*        | 2011         | 2012         | 2013         |                              |
| (1)    | (2)                                  | (3)          | (4)          | (5)          | (6)          | (7)          | (8)                          |
| 1      | Murder                               | 122          | 124          | 143          | 156          | 122          | -21.8                        |
| 2      | Rape                                 | 589          | 640          | 772          | 729          | 847          | 16.2                         |
| 3      | Kidnapping & Abduction               | 66           | 69           | 137          | 103          | 130          | 26.2                         |
| 4      | Dacoity                              | 3            | 7            | 7            | 5            | 8            | 60.0                         |
| 5      | Robbery                              | 22           | 5            | 9            | 15           | 7            | -53.3                        |
| 6      | Arson                                | 27           | 33           | 24           | 26           | 33           | 26.9                         |
| 7      | Hurt                                 | 715          | 917          | 803          | 816          | 930          | 14.0                         |
| 8      | Protection of Civil Rights Act       | 2            | 5            | 7            | 2            | 25           | 1,150.0                      |
| 9      | SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act | 822          | 1,037        | 1,154        | 1,311        | 1,390        | 6.0                          |
| 10     | Other crimes against STs             | 2,882        | 2,927        | 2,700        | 2,759        | 3,301        | 19.6                         |
|        | <b>Total crime against STs</b>       | <b>5,250</b> | <b>5,764</b> | <b>5,756</b> | <b>5,922</b> | <b>6,793</b> | <b>14.7</b>                  |

Note: '\*' Figures revised due to revision of data by Chhattisgarh State.

5.12 Crime incidence: It may be seen from the above that a total of 6,793 cases against the Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2013 as compared to 5,922 cases in 2012 showing an increase of 14.7% in 2013 over 2012. This increase was observed in all the heads except those of Murder and Robbery. The cases of Rape (847), Kidnapping & Abduction (130), Dacoity (8), Arson (33), Hurt (930), Protection of Civil Rights Act (25), SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (1,390) and Others crime against STs (3,301) in 2013 have increased by 16.2%, 26.2%, 60.0%, 26.9%, 14.0%, 1,150%, 6.0% and 19.6% respectively over the year 2012. Rajasthan has reported 24.30% (1,651 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh 19.08% (1,296 cases) of the total 6,793 cases reported in the country during the year 2013.

5.13 Crime Rate: The rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes was observed as 6.5 during 2013 per one lakh Scheduled Tribes' population.

#### Measures Taken for Combating Crimes against SCs/STs

5.14 As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against SCs/STs lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against SCs/STs.

5.15 The Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had convened a meeting to discuss on effective implementation of SCs/STs Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 on 17.04.2012 at New Delhi. The meeting was attended by the Chief Ministers of States and Administrators of UTs, Home Ministers and Minister in charge of Social Justice of many States / UTs and other representatives.

5.16 In the meeting the following steps were proposed to be undertaken :

- (i) States/UTs needs to be more proactive in effective implementation through various measures enumerated in the Advisory issued by Ministry of Home Affairs on Crime against SCs/STs.
- (ii) Government machinery to be made more responsive and sensitive towards the crime

against SCs/STs through various training programmes and sensitization

- (iii) Involvement of all NGOs, Social Organisations and other organizations working in the field to alleviate the sufferings of SCs/STs.

5.17 The Ministry of Home Affairs sent a detailed advisory on 01.04.2010 on crimes against SCs/STs to all States/UTs. The advisory on SCs/STs has enumerated various steps, viz; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification for the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures for rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

5.18 The Ministry of Home Affairs also issued an advisory on 25.04.2011 to all States/UTs urging them to take stringent measures against persons of non-SCs/STs background employing manual scavengers. Para 3 of the said advisory clearly states:-

- (i) 'Vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations relating to crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be undertaken.
- (ii) Further, in terms of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, any act done to violate the dignity of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by a non-Scheduled Caste or non-Scheduled Tribe person would amount to an offence under Section 3 (1) (iii) of the Act. It may be noted that engaging or employing a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to clean, handle or carrying human excreta amounts to violating his or her dignity and therefore, may fall within the ambit of Clause (iii) of Sub Section (1) of Section 3 of the Act. Therefore, such cases of manual scavenging may be pursued under appropriate Sections of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.'



5.19 The State Governments have taken, inter-alia, the following steps to combat crimes against the SCs and STs:

- i) Special Cells have been established;
- ii) Atrocity prone/ sensitive areas have been identified;
- iii) Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts have been designated for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences under the Act. 195 Special Courts have been set up in 9 different States.
- iv) Nodal Officers have been nominated for coordinating the functioning of the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police or other authorized officers; and
- v) State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister and District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up.

### CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

5.20 Women are also victims of many of the general crimes such as murder, robbery, cheating, etc. Only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as 'crimes against women'. Crimes against women are broadly classified under two categories:-

- (A) The Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)
  - (i) Rape (Sec.376 IPC)
  - (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363 – 369 and 371 – 373 IPC)
  - (iii) Homicides for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec.302/304-B IPC)
  - (iv) Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives (Sec.498-A IPC)
  - (v) Assault on Woman with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec.354 IPC)
  - (vi) Insult to the modesty of Women (Sec.509 IPC)
  - (vii) Importation of girls from Foreign Country (upto 21 years of age) (Sec.366-B IPC).

- (B) The crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL)

The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are:

- (i) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (ii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iii) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (iv) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.

5.21 Incidence of Crimes against Women during 2009-2013

| S. No. | Crime Head  | Year            |                 |                 |                 |                 | %Variation in 2013 over 2012 |
|--------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
|        |   | 2009            | 2010            | 2011            | 2012            | 2013            |                              |
| (1)    | (2)   | (3)             | (4)             | (5)             | (6)             | (7)             | (8)                          |
| 1      | Rape  | 21,397          | 22,172          | 24,206          | 24,923          | 33,707          | 35.2                         |
| 2      | Kidnapping & Abduction                              | 25,741          | 29,795          | 35,565          | 38,262          | 51,881          | 35.6                         |
| 3      | Dowry Deaths  | 8,383           | 8,391           | 8,618           | 8,233           | 8,083           | -1.8                         |
| 4      | Cruelty by husband or his relatives                 | 89,546          | 94,041          | 99,135          | 1,06,527        | 1,18,866        | 11.6                         |
| 5      | Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty | 38,711          | 40,613          | 42,968          | 45,351          | 70,739          | 56.0                         |
| 6      | Insult to the modesty of women                      | 11,009          | 9,961           | 8,570           | 9,173           | 12,589          | 37.2                         |
| 7      | Importation of girls from foreign country           | 48              | 36              | 80              | 59              | 31              | -47.5                        |
| 8      | Sati Prevention Act                                 | 0               | 0               | 0               | 0               | 0               | -                            |
| 9      | Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956              | 2,474           | 2,499           | 2,436           | 2,563           | 2,579           | 0.6                          |
| 10     | Indecent representation of women (Prohibition) Act  | 845             | 895             | 453             | 141             | 362             | 156.7                        |
| 11     | Dowry Prohibition Act                               | 5,650           | 5,182           | 6,619           | 9,038           | 10,709          | 18.5                         |
|        | <b>Total Crime against women</b>                    | <b>2,03,804</b> | <b>2,13,585</b> | <b>2,28,650</b> | <b>2,44,270</b> | <b>3,09,546</b> | <b>26.7</b>                  |

5.22 Crime Incidence: It may be seen from the above table that the crimes against women during the year 2013 have increased by 26.7% over the year 2012 and by 51.9% over the year 2009. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 95.6% of the total crimes and the rest 4.4% were SLL crimes against women. The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during the last 5 years from 9.2% in the year 2009 to 11.2% during the year 2013.

5.23 Crime Rate: The rate of crime committed against women was 52.2 in 2013 per one lakh female population.

### **Administrative Measures for Combating Crime Against Women**

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

- (i) On 02.04.2013 the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, came into force which has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc. The new laws have provisions for increased sentence for rape convicts, including life-term and death sentence, besides providing for stringent punishment for offences such as acid attacks, stalking and voyeurism.
- (ii) The Ministry of Home Affairs convened a Conference of Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police on crimes against Women and atrocities against SCs/STs in New Delhi on 04.01.2013. The representatives deliberated on the various measures of crime prevention, women safety, changes in law, organization, investigation processes and expeditious trials to improve safety and security of women and children.
- (iii) Another meeting with representatives of all States/UTs was held on 21.02.2014 to discuss various aspects of crimes against women.
- (iv) The Ministry of Home affairs is overseeing the notification and implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) in the States/UTs. 26 States and all 7 UTs have already notified the Victim Compensation

Scheme, while the remaining States are in the process of notifying it.

- (v) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on 22.04.2013 whereby the States/UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%.
- (vi) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another advisory on 10.05.2013 regarding registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR.
- (vii) Most of the States/UTs have set up 'All Women Police Stations' at the district level and 'Mahila/Children help desk' at the police station level.

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

### **NIRBHAYA FUND**

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

5.27 In pursuance of the aforesaid announcement, an integrated Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) platform is envisaged which will support a Geographical Information System (GIS) Based Call Taking which will receive the call and dispatch a Global Positioning System (GPS) fitted Police vehicle to the spot. This will help to improve the efficiency in responding to distress calls made by women and provide speedy assistance. The distress/emergency alarms generated by landlines/mobiles and more specifically those generated by women through mobile phone applications or individual devices pioneered by the Department of Information Technology (DIT) would be tracked. The proposed system is to be implemented in 113 cities identified by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, which includes 53 cities having a population of more than a million and the headquarters of the State/UT as well as headquarters of 41 highly crime prone districts.

5.28 The project involves a one-time implementation cost of ₹204.25 crore, recurring expenditure (operational cost for 5 years) of ₹102.12 crore and

expenses for the Central Monitoring and Evaluation Project Management Unit of approximately ₹15.32 crore (total ₹ 321.69 crore).

## CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

### Incidents of Crime against Children during 2009-2013

| S. No. | Crime Head  | Year          |               |               |               |               | %Variation in 2013 over 2012 |
|--------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|        |   | 2009*         | 2010          | 2011*         | 2012          | 2013          |                              |
| (1)    | (2)   | (3)           | (4)           | (5)           | (6)           | (7)           | (8)                          |
| 1      | Murder  | 1,488         | 1,408         | 1,451         | 1,597         | 1,657         | 3.8                          |
| 2      | Infanticide   | 63            | 100           | 63            | 81            | 82            | 1.2                          |
| 3      | Rape  | 5,368         | 5,484         | 7,112         | 8,541         | 12,363        | 44.7                         |
| 4      | Kidnapping & Abduction  | 8,945         | 10,670        | 15,284        | 18,266        | 28,167        | 54.2                         |
| 5      | Foeticide   | 123           | 111           | 132           | 210           | 221           | 5.2                          |
| 6      | Abetment to Suicide   | 46            | 56            | 61            | 144           | 215           | 49.3                         |
| 7      | Exposure & Abandonment  | 857           | 725           | 700           | 821           | 930           | 13.3                         |
| 8      | Procuration of Minor girls  | 237           | 679           | 862           | 809           | 1224          | 51.3                         |
| 9      | Buying of girls for prostitution  | 32            | 78            | 27            | 15            | 6             | -60.0                        |
| 10     | Selling of girls for prostitution   | 57            | 130           | 113           | 108           | 100           | -7.4                         |
| 11     | Other crimes against children (including Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006) | 6,987         | 7,253         | 7,247         | 7,580         | 13,259        | 74.9                         |
|        | <b>Total crime against children</b>   | <b>24,203</b> | <b>26,694</b> | <b>33,052</b> | <b>38,172</b> | <b>58,224</b> | <b>52.5</b>                  |

Note: \* Figures revised due to revision of data by Chhattisgarh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands .

5.29 Crime incidence: As may be seen from the above table, a total of 58,224 cases of crime against children were reported in the country during 2013 compared to 38,172 cases during 2012, depicting an increase of 52.5%. Among IPC crimes, number of cases under kidnapping and abduction increased from 18,266 in 2012 to 28,167 in 2013 registering an increase of 54.2% over 2012. Among the IPC crimes, number of cases under procuration of minor girls increased to 1,224 in 2013 from 809 in 2012 registering an increase of 51.3% over 2012. Uttar Pradesh, with the highest number of 9,857 cases, reported 16.93% incidence of crime against children in the country during the year 2013.

5.30 Crime Rate: The rate of crime against children was observed as 13.2 during 2013 per one lakh children population (Below 18 years).

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

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

- (i) Advisory on mandatory filing of FIR in case of missing children and immediate follow-up action thereon was issued to all States/UTs on 25.06.2013 in accordance with the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgment on Bachpan Bachao Andolan vs Uoi.
- (ii) Advisory on major provisions of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 requesting the States/UTs to implement them in toto was issued on 28.05.2013.

- (iii) An Advisory dated 04.01.2012 on Preventing & Combating Cyber Crime against Children was issued, wherein States/UTs were advised to specifically combat the crimes in the form of cyber stalking, cyber bullying, child pornography and exposure to sexually explicit material etc.
- (iv) An Advisory on crime against children dated 14.07.2010 to all State Governments and UT Administrations was issued wherein States/UTs have been advised to take all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. It has also been advised that the crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girls. States/UTs have been advised to take following specific measures:
- Increase the number of beat constables;
  - Increase the number of police help booths/ kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
  - Increase police patrolling, especially during nights;
  - Posting police officers especially women, fully equipped with policing infrastructure in crime-prone areas in adequate number.

## MISSING CHILDREN

5.32 The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another detailed advisory on 31.01.2012 about missing children and the measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children. The States/ UTs have been advised to prevent children from becoming victims of any heinous or organized crimes such as rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc. The States/ UTs were also advised on various measures needed to prevent trafficking and to trace the missing children.

These include: computerization of records, DNA profiling, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc. to facilitate the tracing of missing children.

### Track Child

5.33 The Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs has also launched a nationwide portal namely 'Track Child' in the country, which is aimed at maintaining the data of all children availing rehabilitation services under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The software contains details of missing children reported in the Police Stations. The portal facilitates matching of the children availing services under the Scheme with the reported missing children. This can be visited at website ([www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in](http://www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in)).

## TRAFFICKING OF HUMAN BEINGS

Incidents of Human Trafficking during 2009-2013

| Sl. No. | Crime Head                                      | Year         |              |              |              |              | % variation in 2013 over 2012 |
|---------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
|         |   | 2009         | 2010         | 2011*        | 2012         | 2013         |                               |
| 1.      | Procuration of Minor Girls (Sec.366-A IPC)      | 237          | 679          | 862          | 809          | 1,224        | 51.3                          |
| 2.      | Importation of Girls (Sec.366-B IPC)            | 48           | 36           | 80           | 59           | 31           | -47.5                         |
| 3.      | Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec.372 IPC) | 57           | 130          | 113          | 108          | 100          | -7.4                          |
| 4.      | Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec.373 IPC)  | 32           | 78           | 27           | 15           | 6            | -60.0                         |
| 5.      | Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956       | 2,474        | 2,499        | 2,436        | 2,563        | 2,579        | 0.6                           |
|         | <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>2,848</b> | <b>3,422</b> | <b>3,518</b> | <b>3,554</b> | <b>3,940</b> | <b>10.9</b>                   |

**Note:** \*figures revised due to revision of data by Jammu & Kashmir State.



5.34 As may be seen from the table below, the total number of cases registered under these heads of

human trafficking have shown an increasing trend during the last 5 years.

#### IPC Crimes, SLL Crimes and Crimes under Human Trafficking during 2009-2013

| Sl.No. | Year | Total IPC Crimes | Total SLL Crimes | Cases under Human Trafficking | Rate of Crime Human Trafficking |
|--------|------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.     | 2009 | 21,21,345        | 45,53,872        | 2,848                         | 0.2                             |
| 2.     | 2010 | 22,24,831        | 45,25,917        | 3,422                         | 0.3                             |
| 3.     | 2011 | 23,25,575        | 39,27,154        | 3,518                         | 0.3                             |
| 4.     | 2012 | 23,87,188        | 36,54,371        | 3,554                         | 0.3                             |
| 5.     | 2013 | 26,47,722        | 39,92,656        | 3,940                         | 0.3                             |

5.35 Trend Analysis: Incidents of human trafficking registered under various heads have shown an increasing trend from 2009 to 2013. A total of 3,940 cases under different heads of human trafficking were reported during the year 2013 as compared to 3,554 during the year 2012, indicating an increase of 10.9% in 2013 as compared to 2012. Cases of buying of girls for prostitution showed a decline of 60.0% in 2013 as compared to 2012. Incidence under Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act showed a marginal increase of 0.6% during the same period. West Bengal reported 669 out of 3,940 cases of human trafficking during 2013. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Bihar reported 549, 531, 412, 345 and 267 respectively of such cases during the year 2013.

5.36 Crime Rate: The rate of crimes under human trafficking was 0.2 in 2009 and 0.3 each in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. Thus, a mixed trend in rate of crime is observed during 2009-2013.

#### Anti Trafficking Cell

5.37 A Nodal Cell has been set-up for dealing with matters relating to trafficking in human beings. The Cell is, inter-alia, responsible for collecting and analyzing the data related to trafficking from the State Governments/ Union Territories' Administrations, identifying problem areas and analyzing causes for their being source/ transit/destination areas, monitoring the action taken by the State Governments/UTs Administrations for combating the crime and organizing coordination meetings with the Nodal Police Officers of States/UTs. Since 2007, 19 coordination meetings have been held with the Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking Units

of all States/UTs. These review meetings have been very instrumental in according to priority to the crime of human trafficking at the ground level and for effective Inter-State coordination. This year, 02 coordination meetings were held on 20.06.2014 and 18.12.2014 with the Nodal Police Officers of States/UTs.

#### Comprehensive Scheme on strengthening the law enforcement response to trafficking through "Training of Trainers"(TOT) programmes and by establishing Anti-Human Trafficking Units(AHTUs)

5.38 The Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned a Comprehensive Scheme "Strengthening law enforcement response in India against Trafficking in Persons through Training and Capacity Building, wherein it is proposed to establish 330 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) throughout the country and impart training to 10,000 police officers through Training of Trainers (TOTs) component. The Ministry of Home Affairs has already released two installments in 2010-11 and 2011-12 for establishment of 225 AHTUs to the State Governments. All the AHTUs have been made operational.

5.39 In 2014, ₹ 3.41 crore has been released to State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Nagaland, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Utrakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Mizoram for establishment of 45 more AHTUs.

5.40 In 2014, the Ministry of Home Affairs has sanctioned ₹ 38.50 lakh for 110 AHTUs established during 2011-12 @ ₹ 35,000 each AHTU district for support of victims of human trafficking.

### **Training and Capacity Building Programmes**

5.41 To enhance the capacity building of law enforcement agencies and generate awareness among them, various Training of Trainers (TOTs) workshops on "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" are continuously held throughout the country for Police Officers and Prosecutors at Regional/State and District level.

### **Judicial Colloquiums**

5.42 Judicial Colloquium are being held throughout the country to sensitise Magistrates and Judges as to how women and children experience the process of law relating to trafficking, to enable Magistrates and Judges to take proactive decisions and exercise discretion as provided under the law that will be most beneficial and just to the victims and most stringent to the traffickers and to focus on the procedures for speedier disposal of trafficking cases and taking stringent punitive action against traffickers. So far, nine Judicial Colloquiums have been held. On 23.08.2014, Judicial Colloquium was held in Uttar Pradesh Judicial Academy, Lucknow.

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

5.43 The Government of India issued various comprehensive advisories enumerating various steps for improving effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking and increasing the responsiveness of the law enforcement machineries from time to time to all States/UTs. On 05.05.2014, an advisory on MHA's Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking ([www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in](http://www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in)) was issued to all States/UTs.

5.44 These advisories had a lasting impact on the law enforcement agencies across the country and have conveyed the seriousness and gravity of the crime. These advisories are now being treated as guiding principles to carry out investigation. NGOs and civil society have used these advisories as advocacy documents. These advisories are available on MHA's Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking ([www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in](http://www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in)).

### **Bilateral mechanism with Bangladesh**

5.45 To deal with cross border trafficking between India and Bangladesh, to address the various issues relating to prevention of Trafficking, victim identification and repatriation and to make the process speedy and victim-friendly, there is a bilateral mechanism between India and Bangladesh and a Task Force between India and Bangladesh was constituted. Four meetings of the Task Force between India and Bangladesh have already been held. Fourth meeting was held in Mumbai (India) from 06.04.2014 to 07.04.2014.

### **SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution**

5.46 India has ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. A Regional Task Force (RTF) was constituted to implement the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for prostitution. So far, five meetings of Regional Task Force of SAARC member States have already been held.

5.47 An Expert Group Meeting to discuss the draft changes to the SAARC Convention on preventing and combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution was held in Kathmandu (Nepal) from 16.10.2014 to 17.10.2014.

5.48 A Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking ([stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in](http://stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in)) has been launched in February, 2014. It is a vital IT tool for sharing of information across all stakeholders, States/UTs and civil society organizations for effective implementation of Anti-Human trafficking measures more so relating to its criminal aspect and promoting best practice in this area. This web portal will also enhance cooperation between law enforcement agencies, and concerned government departments as well. The portal acts as one stop information repository on issues relating to trafficking. It will also provide an important link to National Portal on Missing Children, 'TrackChild' which is operational in many States.

5.49 The Ministry of Home Affairs has recently setup a "Facebook page on Anti Human Trafficking" another IT tool for interactive session and for live actionable tips for the Nodal Officers (Anti Human Trafficking Units) of all States/UTs, other stakeholder and Civil Society.

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## HUMAN RIGHTS

6.1 The Constitution of India has provisions and guarantees for safeguarding almost the entire gamut of civil and political rights. Directive Principles of State Policy further require the State 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.

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

### NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC)

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

6.4 During the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, 86,155 cases were registered for consideration and the Commission disposed of 68,486 cases including cases brought forward from the previous years. The Commission also transferred 4,693 cases to the State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) for disposal as per the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 {as amended by the Protection of

Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006}. During the said period, the Commission recommended payment of interim relief amounting to ₹ 6,67,25,000 in 262 cases.

### Investigation of Cases

6.5 During the period 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, the Investigation Division of NHRC was directed to conduct spot investigations in 31 cases of alleged violations of Civil, Political, Social and Cultural rights. Enquiries have been completed in 18 cases and 13 cases are in progress.

6.6 During the period 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, the Investigation Division of NHRC has dealt with a total of 5,439 cases of Custodial deaths, including 3,707 cases of deaths in judicial custody, 326 cases of deaths in Police custody and 1,406 fact finding cases. The Division has also dealt with 129 cases of police encounter deaths.

### Statutory Full Commission

6.7 As per Section 3(3) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and the National Commission for Women are deemed to be Members of the Commission for the purpose of discharge of functions specified in clauses (b) to (j) of Section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and the programmes and projects taken up in the discharge of these functions. These functions are assigned to the Statutory Full Commission which includes Chairpersons of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and the National Commission for Women. The Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is a special invitee in the Statutory Full Commission.

6.8 The Statutory Full Commission meetings are convened regularly to discuss the issues of common interest.

### State Human Rights Commissions

6.9 Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 provides for the constitution of State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) in the States as well. The existence and functioning of a Human Rights Commission in the State goes a long way in the 'better' protection of human rights. It is now an accepted proposition that the good governance and human rights go hand in hand. The Commission takes the initiative to hold regular interactions with the State Human Rights Commissions to explore and further strengthen the areas of cooperation and partnership

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

are set up in every State so that human rights promotion and protection is more easily accessible to every citizen.

6.11 The Commission has taken up with the Government, the issues for evolving a basic structure, minimum manpower and financial requirement of SHRCs to enable them to discharge their functions assigned under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and to streamline complaint disposal by the SHRCs. In response, the Government of India has requested to send details of complaints registered, disposed of and pending during 2010-12, division-wise existing manpower, financial allocation, details of shortage being experienced and justification for providing additional amount etc. by each SHRC. Accordingly, these details are being collected from each SHRC.

### International Cooperation

6.12 NHRC is a member of International Coordinating Committee (ICC) of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and a Founder Member of the Asia Pacific Forum (APF) of National Human Rights Institutions. During the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, the Commission participated in various meetings/workshops/seminars, the details of which are given below:

| S. No | Date (s)                 | Place of Meeting/ Seminar/ Workshop | Name of the Meeting/Seminar/ Workshop  | Remarks  |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1     | 07.04.2014 to 10.04.2014 | Male, Maldives                      | Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF) Sub-regional workshop on Building and Effective Media and Communication Programme | Joint Director (Research), Information & Public Relations Officer and Assistant Information Officer attended.                                      |
| 2     | 13.05.2014 to 15.05.2014 | Sydney, Australia                   | APF Regional Workshop on the Rights of Older Persons   | Joint Secretary (Training & Research) attended.  |
| 3     | 19.05.2014 to 23.05.2014 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia              | APF Regional Workshop on Undertaking Effective Investigations  | An Inspector from Investigation Division of NHRC attended.   |
| 4     | 09.06.2014 to 13.06.2014 | New Delhi, India                    | APF Master Trainers and Human Rights Educators Workshop  | The NHRC, India hosted the APF Workshop and attended by the 13 NHRIs including Joint Secretary (Training & Research) who is an APF Master Trainer. |
| 5     | 23.06.2014 to 24.06.2014 | London, UK                          | "International Conference of Jurists & Writers-2014"   | Chairperson attended.  |



| S. No | Date (s)                 | Place of Meeting/ Seminar/ Workshop | Name of the Meeting/Seminar/ Workshop   | Remarks  |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 6     | 23.06.2014 to 24.06.2014 | Sydney, Australia                   | APF Senior Executive Officers (SEOs) Meeting  | Director General (Investigation) attended.   |
| 7     | 25.06.2014 to 27.06.2014 | Sydney, Australia                   | High level meeting with Prof. Gillian Triggs, President, Australia Human Rights Commission, Sydney and the Asia Pacific Forum of NHRIs (APF) Forum Council Working Group Strategic Plan 2015-2020 meeting | Chairperson attended.  |
| 8     | 30.06.2014 to 02.07.2014 | Geneva, Switzerland                 | 58th Session of United Nations Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)   | Chairperson and Joint Secretary (Training & Research) attended. The NHRC, India also made an oral statement on 30.06.2014 before the CEDAW Committee. Prior to this it made a written submission to the CEDAW Committee on the implementation of CEDAW in India.   |
| 9     | 11.08.2014 to 15.08.2014 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia              | Pilot Training on Mediation and Negotiation Skill organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London   | Chairperson, (as a Resource Person) and the Joint Registrar (Law) attended.  |
| 10    | 03.09.2014 to 05.09.2014 | New Delhi, India                    | 19th Annual General Meeting of Asia Pacific Forum of NHRIs (APF)  | The NHRC, India hosted the meeting which was attended by Chairperson/Members/Senior level officers from 21 National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) from the Asia Pacific Region. A key aspect of this year's meeting was the development of the APF Strategic Plan 2015-2020. Representatives from the Asian NGOs Network on National Human Rights Institutions (ANNI) also contributed to these discussions, as part of a dialogue with APF members on the first day. The 19th Annual Meeting examined international activities relevant to APF members, including engagement with the |

| S. No | Date (s)                 | Place of Meeting/ Seminar/ Workshop             | Name of the Meeting/Seminar/ Workshop  | Remarks   |
|-------|--------------------------|---|--|---|
|       |                          |   |  | United Nations Open Ended Working Group on Ageing. An application for associate membership of the APF by the National Human Rights Ombudsman of Kazakhstan was considered and approved by the Forum Council. The APF members took part in a discussion on their work to implement the APF Action Plan on Women and Girl's Human Rights, with representatives from the National Human Rights Institutions of India, Jordan and Mongolia describing recent activities they have undertaken. |
| 11    | 22.09.2014 to 26.09.2014 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia                          | Blended Learning Course on Human Rights Library and Information Management for NHRIs in Asia 2014 organized by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI) | Librarian attended  |
| 12    | 25.09.2014               | Remote participation using web-based technology | Meeting between National Human Rights Institutions and Independent monitoring bodies of the United Nations Committee on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), Geneva             | Secretary General, Joint Secretary (Training & Research) and Joint Director (Research) participated.  |
| 13    | 30.09.2014 to 02.10.2014 | Bangkok, Thailand                               | Workshop on the Social Integration and the Rights of Older Persons in the Asia Pacific Region organized by Asia Pacific Forum (APF)  | Secretary General attended.   |
| 14    | 17.11.2014 to 18.11.2014 | Dhaka, Bangladesh                               | International Conference on 'Regional Human Rights Mechanism in South Asia'  | Chairperson attended.   |
| 15    | 19.11.2014 to 28.11.2014 | Bangkok, Thailand                               | Regional Blended Learning Course on Human Rights and the Roles and Functions of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in the Asia Pacific Region                                    | An Inspector from Investigation Division and Research Assistant from PRP&P Division of NHRC attended.   |

| S. No | Date (s)                 | Place of Meeting/ Seminar/ Workshop | Name of the Meeting/Seminar/ Workshop  | Remarks   |
|-------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
|       |                          |                                     | jointly organized by Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI) and Asia Pacific Forum (APF)                                |   |
| 16    | 25.11.2014 to 27.11.2014 | Bangkok, Thailand                   | Commonwealth Secretariat-UN Women Regional Consultation on Jurisprudence of Equality in regard to Violence against Women and Girls for the Asia Region | Joint Secretary (Training & Research) attended. |
| 17    | 08.12.2014 to 09.12.2014 | Washington, DC, USA                 | Training on "Using Geospatial Technologies to Support Human Rights Documentation and Litigation"   | Joint Director (Research) attended.             |



**APF Master Trainers and Human Rights Educators Workshop  
09.06.2014 to 13.06.2014, New Delhi**





**58<sup>th</sup> Session of United Nations Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)- 30.06.2014 to 02.07.2014- Geneva, Switzerland**



**Pilot Training on Mediation and Negotiation Skill organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London -11.08.2014 to 15.08.2014- Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**





**19<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting of Asia Pacific Forum of NHRIs (APF)-  
03.09.2014 to 05.09.2014- New Delhi, India**



**Blended Learning Course on Human Rights Library and Information Management  
for NHRIs in Asia 2014 organized by the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of  
Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI)- 22.09.2014 to 26.09.2014- Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**





**Workshop on the Social Integration and the Rights of Older Persons in the Asia Pacific Region organized by Asia Pacific Forum (APF)- 30.09.2014 to 02.10.2014- Bangkok, Thailand**



**Regional Blended Learning Course on Human Rights and the Roles and Functions of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in the Asia Pacific Region jointly organized by Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI) and Asia Pacific Forum (APF) -19.11.2014 to 28.11.2014 - Bangkok, Thailand**

**Interaction with foreign delegates in the Commission**

31.12.2014, the Commission held interactions with various foreign delegations as per details given below:

6.13 During the period from 01.04.2014 to

| S. No. | Date of Meeting | Country to which delegates belonged | Name & Designation of leader of foreign delegation  | Purpose of visit/subjects discussed  |
|--------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1      | 29.04.2014      | Geneva, Switzerland                 | Ms. Jyoti Sanghera, Chief of the Human Rights & Economic and Social Issues Section, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and Mr. Charles Radcliffe, Chief of the Global Issues Section, New York and High Commissioner's Senior Adviser on Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity | To discuss human rights challenges facing lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people in India and to learn more about the work of the Commission in the area of LGBT rights.<br><br>The meeting was attended by Chairperson.   |
| 2      | 16.07.2014      | Washington, USA                     | A five member delegation headed by Jessica Rodgers, Foreign Affairs Officer, Office of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)  | To know more about NHRC & its functioning regarding upholding Human Rights in the Country.<br><br>The delegation had a courtesy meeting with the Secretary General and Joint Secretary (Training Research).  |
| 3      | 28.08.2014      | India, Afghanistan, Nepal, Thailand | A seven member delegation headed by Mr. Miloon Kothari, Convenor, Regional Initiative for a South Asia Human Rights Mechanism (RI-SAHRM) Task Force and former United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Housing  | The delegation discussed the following issues:<br><br>(a) Delhi Declaration on South Asia Human Rights Mechanism, an outcome of the Indian National Consultation of August 26-27, 2014 and its recommendations; and<br><br>(b) The critical need for South Asian Human Rights mechanism in the current context of pressing human rights issues and soliciting cooperation of South Asian Countries to work towards the mechanism.<br><br>The meeting was attended by Chairperson, Secretary General & Joint Secretary (Training & Research). |

| S. No. | Date of Meeting | Country to which delegates belonged | Name & Designation of leader of foreign delegation   | Purpose of visit/subjects discussed   |
|--------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 4      | 03.09.2014      | Doha, Qatar                         | Dr. Ali bin Samikh Al Marri, Chairman, National Human Rights Committee, Qatar  | Rights of migrant workers and mutual co-operation for the promotion and protection of human rights.<br><br>The meeting was attended by Chairperson, Secretary General & Joint Secretary (Training & Research).  |
| 5      | 05.09.2014      | United States of America            | Ms. Allison Corkery, Director, Rights Claiming and Accountability, Centre for Economic and Social Rights (CESR), USA | Development of an APF Training Manual on Monitoring Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.<br><br>Shri Jaideep Singh Kochher, Joint Secretary (Training & Research), NHRC India was nominated by the Chairperson, NHRC for the Reference Group and to contribute case studies to enrich the manual. Accordingly, the case studies based on the working of NHRC for inclusion in the manual has been sent to the APF. |
| 6      | 15.10.2014      | European Union                      | A three member delegation headed by Mr. Robert Badinter, Former French Minister of Justice                           | To exchange views on the Human Rights Situation<br><br>The meeting was attended by Chairperson, Members, Secretary General & Joint Secretary (Training & Research).   |

### CORE GROUP OF NGOS

6.14 In line with Section 12(i) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the Commission has been encouraging the efforts of non-governmental organizations and institutions working in the field of human rights. In this regard, the Commission has set up a Core Group with selected NGO representatives as members to serve as a monitoring mechanism. The Core Group of NGOs in the Commission has been reconstituted on 16.09.2011 with 11 members. The Commission meets with the Members of the Group of NGOs on a regular basis and discusses various issues including the situation of children living with their mothers in prison, legal aid/support to weaker sections

and women, challenges faced by Human Rights Defenders and setting up of Human Rights Courts in India.

### Camp Sitzings/Open Hearing of the Commission

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

6.16 The meeting provides a good opportunity to the Commission as well as the State Government to understand the points of view of each other. It also provides the Commission an occasion to take stock of the action taken by the State on important human rights



issues. During the Camp Sitzings, the Commission discusses the pending important cases and human rights issues relating to the State with the Chief Secretary, DGP, DMs, SSPs, SPs and concerned officers. The Commission also hears the important pending cases in the Full Commission, Divisional Bench-I and II and Single Bench. The pending important human rights issues of bonded labour, child labour, mental health, juvenile justice, old age pension, human rights awareness programme etc. are discussed in the meeting with the State authorities. During the year, the Commission held Camp Sitzings at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh from 10.09.2014 to 12.09.2014, Bhubaneswar, Odisha from 10.11.2014 to 12.11.2014 and Chandigarh from 26.11.2014 to 28.11.2014.

6.17 The Commission also organized open hearings on atrocities on Scheduled Castes in various States of the country. During the open hearing the Commission hears the complaints and gives directions to the authorities for redressal of the grievances. During the year, the Commission held two open hearings at Bhopal on 10.09.2014 and Chandigarh on 26.11.2014.

### **Mental Health**

6.18 The National Human Rights Commission has been concerned about the protection of the human rights of mentally-ill persons because of their inherent vulnerability. Due to this vulnerability, they, many a times, face ill treatment by people coming in their contact in their homes or at public places. The Commission is also particularly concerned about the inadequacy of mental health care infrastructure in the country to take care of the mentally-ill patients. Many of the hospitals lack basic infrastructural facilities.

6.19 As a part of the larger mandate of promotion and protection of human rights of each and every citizen of the country, the Commission has been making efforts towards securing to this vulnerable section of the population a life of dignity. It is the endeavour of the Commission that they are provided proper care and protection in the institutions where they are lodged for treatment. The Commission has also filed a petition before the Supreme Court of India to highlight all these issues and sought its intervention in the form of appropriate directions to concerned authorities for improving the situation regarding mental health infrastructure.

6.20 On the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, an affidavit was filed by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. This affidavit contained information regarding the schemes/programmes being implemented in the area of Mental Health Care including the District Mental Health Care Programme (DMHP) and Manpower Development Programmes under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP). It also contained information regarding the funds disbursed to the States and the action/lack of action undertaken by the States in this regard.

6.21 The States have also been directed to file affidavits in response to the affidavit filed by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Court, the States have filed the affidavit giving their account of the implementation of the above said programmes as well as the steps taken to improve the facilities for treatment of the mentally ill persons.

6.22 The Commission recently requested its Special Rapporteurs to visit the concerned Departments as well as Mental Health Institutions in the States to verify the facts as stated in the affidavit of the State Government in response to the affidavit filed by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and submit a detailed report by 15 January 2015 so that the same may be placed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

6.23 In order to obtain the actual status of mental health care at the State level in a comprehensive manner, the Commission has also prepared a questionnaire which was recently placed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

6.24 In light of the importance of issue and the interventions made by the Commission in the area and with a view to discuss ways to take further steps to improve the human rights situation concerning mentally-ill persons, the Commission organized a one-day National Conference on Mental Health and Human Rights on 30.05.2014 in New Delhi.

6.25 On the basis of the deliberations in the conference, several useful recommendations emerged which were later forwarded to the Union/State Governments and other stake holders for necessary action.

6.26 Section 12(c) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (PHRA) empowers the Commission to visit, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any jail or other institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for purposes of treatment, reformation or protection, for the study of the living conditions of the inmates thereof and make recommendations thereon to the Government. Accordingly, the Hon'ble Members, Special Rapporteurs, NHRC, and other senior Officers of the Commission visited the following institutions:

- (i) Government Hospital for Mental Health Care, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh on 01.05.2014 by Shri S.C. Sinha, Hon'ble Member, NHRC.
- (ii) Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health (LGBRIMH), Tezpur, Assam on 13.06.2014 by Shri Anil Pradhan, Special Rapporteur, NHRC.
- (iii) Mental Care, Erragadda, Hyderabad, Telengana on 30.07.2014 and 31.07.2014 by Shri S.C. Sinha, Hon'ble Member, NHRC.
- (iv) Central Jail Buxar, Sub-Jail Buxar, District Jail Arrah & Sasaram and District Jail for Women as Open Jail, Buxar on 20.06.2014 to 04.07.2014 by Smt. S. Jalaja.
- (v) Bhojpur, Buxar, Rohtas and Kaimur District (Bihar) on 30.06.2014 to 04.07.2014 by Smt. S. Jalaja.
- (vi) Central Jail Chandigarh, Central Jail Patiala Open Jail, Punjab on 16.09.2014 by Smt. S. Jalaja.
- (vii) Central Jail Jalandhar (Kapurthala District), Punjab on 18.09.2014 by Smt. S. Jalaja.
- (viii) Wayanad District, Kerala on 07.10.2014 to 10.10.2014 by Smt. S. Jalaja.
- (ix) Visited police stations in Otakamund District and Mahabalipuram District in Tamil Nadu from 28.05.2014 to 31.05.2014 and from 13.06.2014 to 15.06.2014 by Dr. K.R. Shyamsundar.
- (x) Woman Police Station, Madurai, Tamil Nadu on 08.12.2014 by Dr. K.R. Shyamsundar.
- (xi) Bilaspur District, Chhattisgarh to oversee the implementation of Bonded Labour System

(Abolition) Act, 1979 from 11.06.2014 to 12.06.2014 by Shri P.P. Mathur.

- (xii) Central Jail, Guwahati, Sarusjai, Assam on 10.06.2014 by Shri Anil Pradhan.
- (xiii) Central Jail Silchar, Assam on 27.08.2014 by Shri Anil Pradhan
- (xiv) Hailakadi District Jail, Assam on 28.08.2014 by Shri Anil Pradhan
- (xv) Namchi District Jail, Sikkim on 23.09.2014 by Shri Anil Pradhan
- (xvi) Rongyek Central Jail, Gangtok, Sikkim on 24.09.2014 by Shri Anil Pradhan
- (xvii) Supela Police Station, Durg District and Somani Police Station, Rajnandgaon District of Chhattisgarh from 20.06.2014 to 28.06.2014 by Prof. S. Narayan.

6.26.1 The recommendations/suggestions made by Special Rapporteurs were forwarded to the Union/State Governments for necessary action.

6.27 In order to assess the situation of mentally-ill persons languishing in Shri Balaji temple in Mehendipur, Rajasthan, a team was constituted in the Commission to visit the temple from 25.08.2014 to 26.08.2014. The team visited the Shri Balaji temple on the said dates and the recommendations of the team were later sent to the State Government for necessary action.

### Disability

6.28 As the Government of India is in the process of replacing the existing Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 and has drafted a new Disabilities Bill, 2014. The Bill was introduced in the Parliament and was referred to the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment. The Commission received submissions from the civil society that the Bill in its present form is not serving the purpose and is not in conformity with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In this context, a meeting was convened by the Commission to ascertain the appropriate views from various experts on the subject on 05.05.2014.

6.29 The comments prepared were placed before the Full Commission and after its due approval the same were forwarded to the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on "The Rights of Persons

with Disabilities Bill, 2014". On the invitation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, an oral presentation on the suggestions of the Commission were made before it by the Secretary General on 03.12.2014.

### **Silicosis**

6.30 The Commission has been deeply concerned about the health hazards posed by silicosis, a fibrotic lung disorder caused by inhalation, retention and pulmonary reaction to crystalline silica. The workers of stone quarries and crushers, sand blasting, foundries, ceramic industries, gem cutting and polishing, slate/pencil, construction, glass manufacture and all mining industries are particularly prone to it.

6.31 With a view to further review the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commission in the National Conference on Silicosis held on 01.03.2011 as well as to discuss the issues with all stakeholders to evolve future course of action, the Commission organized another one-day National Conference on Silicosis on 25.07.2014 at New Delhi.

6.32 The participants of the Conference included concerned officials/representatives of Central Government and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, National Commission's, State Human Rights Commissions, health experts and health scientists, legal experts, representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society and technical organizations who deals with the problem of silicosis.

6.33 On the basis of the deliberations in the conference, several useful recommendations emerged which were later forwarded to the Union/ State Governments and other stake holders for information and necessary action. Till date, the Commission has received the Action Taken Report from the State of Jammu & Kashmir whereas the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have acknowledged the receipt of the recommendations for taking necessary action at their end. The Commission convened a meeting of experts to discuss the Memorandum of Action Taken Report on the Special Report of the NHRC on Silicosis that was laid in the Parliament on 23.12.2014.

### **Rights of Elderly Persons**

6.34 There has been a steady rise in the population of elderly persons in India. Majority of elders are now

exposed to emotional neglect and of lack of physical and financial support. The Commission is concerned about these issues. They require multiple and integrated responses from a very wide range of sources at the national level. In order to promote active and productive ageing, there is a great need for wider participation & active involvement of stakeholders for wider awareness generation of the issues related to Human Rights of Elderly Persons.

6.35 Keeping this in view, the National Human Rights Commission organized a one-day National Consultative Meet on "Safeguarding Rights of the Elderly in India in context of "The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007" at Chandigarh on 29.08.2014. The Meet was also co-sponsored by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India and organized in collaboration with the Regional Resource & Training Centre, Anugraha, Delhi.

6.36 National Human Rights Commission in collaboration with Help Age India decided to organize Health Awareness Workshops and Health Camps for the Elderly Persons at five different locations across the country. Three health events have been organized at Betul (Madhya Pradesh), from 23.09.2014 to 24.09.2014, Raipur (Chattisgarh) from 19.10.2014 to 20.10.2014 and Siliguri (West Bengal) from 06.11.2014 to 07.11.2014. The remaining two are to be organized at Jamshedpur (Jharkhand) and Cuttuck (Odisha). Justice Shri K.G. Balakrishnan, Chairperson, NHRC attended the programme at Siliguri.

### **Leprosy**

6.37 The Commission has been supporting Sasakawa India Leprosy Foundation (SILF) in organizing the Young Partners Programme (YPP) 2014 to sensitize school children on the issue of leprosy and create awareness about leprosy so as to eradicate the stigma and discrimination being faced by persons affected by leprosy.

6.38 As part of the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of this programme, a workshop on Leprosy was conducted at National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi on 26.09.2014 to sensitize the School Principals and Teachers of 20 Government schools from three districts of Delhi.

6.39 The National Human Rights Institutions around the world held a meeting from 27.01.2014 and 28.01.2014 in Jakarta, Indonesia, and launched the

Global Appeal for 2014 to end Stigma and Discrimination against People affected by Leprosy. This Global Appeal Ceremony was attended by Justice Shri K.G. Balakrishnan, Hon'ble Chairperson, NHRC, India.

### Research Proposals

6.40 The Commission approved the following research project proposals during 2014-15:

- (i) "Interrogating Violence Against Women From The Other Side: An Exploratory Study Into The World of Perpetrators" submitted by Dr. Renu Addlakha, Professor and Deputy Director, Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi-110 001. This research study will help in focusing on important issues relating to protection of women from violence.
- (ii) Pilot Study on under-trial prisoners in the State of Uttar Pradesh submitted by "Centre for Equity Studies" and a National Study on how the released prisoners fare when they try to reintegrate into Society after release, the modalities of which are being worked out.

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

6.41 During the period under Report, the NHRC team visited Sikkim district from 24.06.2014 to 26.06.2014 as a part of the human rights awareness and facilitating assessment and enforcement of human rights programme out of the identified 28 districts in the country.

6.42 The main objective was to monitor the implementation of flagship programmes of the Government of India and other welfare schemes of State Government like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme etc. at district level. The aim of these programmes is to spread awareness among the people on focussed human rights issues like food security, education, custodial justice, health, hygiene and sanitation etc. by undertaking field visits to the schools, primary health centres, community health centres, hospitals, police stations, prisons, panchayats, ration shops functioning under public distribution system, various departments working for

the empowerment of children, women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other vulnerable section of the society. The Commission has so far conducted such awareness programmes in 17 (seventeen) districts including revisits to Wayanad and Chamba districts.

### Bonded and Child Labour

#### (i) Regional Workshops

6.43 In pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court dated 11.11.1997 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 3922 of 1985, the Commission continues to monitor the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. During the period under Report, the Commission had given financial assistance to an NGO for organizing workshops at Odisha. The workshop held on 20.09.2014 was attended by NHRC's Special Rapporteur for the region. The objective of the workshop was to create awareness regarding various provisions relating to Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act (BLSA), 1976 and other related laws.

#### (ii) Half yearly Information from States/UTs

6.44 During the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, the Commission continued to receive six monthly information in a prescribed format on identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. During the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, nine (09) States/UTs viz. Gujarat, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Sikkim have submitted the requisite information to the Commission. Six monthly reports from the rest of the States are awaited.

#### (iii) Meeting with Members of Core Group on Bonded Labour

6.45 A meeting of the Core Group on Bonded Labour was held on 25.03.2014 under the Chairmanship of Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member, NHRC to discuss possible amendments to the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Rules, 1976. The proposed amendments to the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Rules, 1976 were examined by the Commission and the recommendations were sent to Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India for necessary action.

### Training Programme

6.46 NHRC has mandate to protect and promote human rights. Section 12(h) of the Act also envisages



that NHRC shall spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means. The NHRC has been involved in spreading human rights awareness among functionaries of Government, especially police besides students, NGOs and members of general public.

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

6.48 From 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, 21 NHRC sponsored training programmes on Human Rights and related issues have been conducted by 15 institutions. Apart from this, the Summer Internship Programme 2014 was held from 02.06.2014 to 01.07.2014. A total 50 interns comprising of 37 girls and 13 boys completed their internship. Out of 50 interns, 20 were Law students and the rest 30 were post-graduate students of various disciplines of social sciences. 04 students shared the Best Internship Award. Besides, 114 students have attended short term internship programme (15 days) held during April to November, 2014 in NHRC. Delegations of 167 students from 07 University/colleges, trainees/officers from other institutions also visited NHRC and they were briefed on the working of the Commission and on Human Rights issues during their visit in NHRC.

### Publications of NHRC

6.49 The Publications Section of the Commission plays a pivotal role to create awareness amongst the people regarding their human rights. It has a number of publications related to human rights. One of the functions of the Commission as stated in Section 12(h) of the Protection of the Human Rights Act, 1993 is to spread the human rights literacy among various sections/society and promote awareness of the available safeguards. In order to fulfil these

requirements the Commission has, since its establishment, published the literature for a cross-section of the people including students, researchers, scholars, human rights activists and the public at large. The Commission has printed the following publications from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014:

- (i) Printing of NHRC book, titled:- Annual Report for the year 2013-2014 in English and Hindi.
- (ii) Reprinting of booklet, titled: NHRC Brochure" in English.
- (iii) Reprinting of booklet, titled: Guidelines for Police Personnel on Various Human Rights Issues: in Odia.
- (iv) Reprinting of booklet titled: UN Declaration of Human Rights Defenders" in Odia.
- (v) Reprinting of booklet titled: Universal Declaration of Human Rights" in Odia.
- (vi) Printing of NHRC book, titled: - "English Journal of the NHRC, Vol.13, 2014" - in English
- (vii) Printing of NHRC book, titled:- "Hindi Journal (Manavadhikar– Nai Dishayein, Vol.11, 2014" - in English
- (viii) Printing of NHRC book, titled: - "Handbook on Spot Enquiries" - in English
- (ix) Printing of NHRC book, titled: - "Suicide in Prison – Prevention Strategy and Implication From Human Rights and Level Points of View" - in English
- (x) Printing of NHRC book, titled: - "Retiral Benefits As A Human Rights – NHRC Initiatives" - in English
- (xi) Printing of NHRC Wall Calendar for the year-2015 on various human rights themes

### Official Language Wing

#### (i) National Seminars

6.50 In its efforts towards creating awareness of human rights and generating debate on the importance of promotion and protection of human rights, the Commission has been organizing National Seminars in Hindi on Human Rights related themes in different parts of India. Accordingly two National Seminars were held in Vishva Bharati, Shantiniketan (West Bengal) and Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir) in August and October, 2014 respectively. The subject of the seminar at Vishva Bharati was "Indian Literature, Science and Human Rights: A dialogue", and it was held from 05.08.2014 to

06.08.2014. Justice Shri K.G. Balakrishnan, Chairperson, NHRC was the Chief Guest. Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member, NHRC also participated in the Seminar. Renowned writer and thinker Prof. Nand Kishore Acharya was the Keynote Speaker of the Seminar. Similarly the Seminar at Jammu was held on 29.10.2014 to 30.10.2014 on the subject "Satyagraha, Self Discipline and Gandhi: A Discussion". Chairperson, NHRC was the Chief Guest and Renowned Gandhian and Vice-Chancellor of Gujarat Vidhyapeeth Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar was the Keynote Speaker in the Seminar. These Seminars were attended by distinguished personalities including representatives from respective universities, academia and SHRCs. A third Hindi Seminar on "Judiciary, Democracy and Tradition: an evolution is scheduled to be held at Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha on 05.02.2015 to 06.02.2015.

**(ii) "Mahatma Gandhi Biennial Award Scheme on Human Rights in Hindi"**

6.51 The main objective of the Scheme is to encourage original writing in Hindi on various subjects of Human Rights. For the Award Scheme 2012-13, advertisement has been published through DAVP and details of the scheme have been uploaded on Commission's website also. The rules for the award are in the process of amendment.

**(iii) Translation of awarded books/manuscripts**

6.52 The Commission plans to publish the awarded books/manuscripts under this scheme and get them translated in Bengali, Marathi, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu in the first phase to enable the intellectuals of the respective areas to take advantage of it. National Book Trust has accepted the proposal of NHRC to cooperate in this work.

**(iv) Hindi Fortnight at NHRC**

6.53 The NHRC's Annual Hindi Fortnight, to promote the use of official language in its day-to-day working, was held from 14.09.2014 to 28.09.2014. The officers and staff of the Commission actively participated in the events, organized on the occasion. Quiz programme, translation competition and Hindi Essay competition etc., were held during the fortnight.

**(v) Essay writing competition for SCs, STs & OBCs Communities**

6.54 In its efforts towards spreading awareness of Human Rights among the masses, the Commission organized an Essay competition on the subject "Freedom of Expression, Women Empowerment and Human Rights" for the SCs, STs and OBCs Communities. The details of the scheme were uploaded on Commission website also. The three winners of this competition were awarded on the Foundation Day function of the Commission. The winners were Shri Subhra Pratim Halder, Ms. Divya Bharati and Shri Amit Kumar Mohan.



**Winners of Essay Competition**





Winners of Essay Competition



Winners of Essay Competition awarded on 12.10.2014 – Foundation Day Function -2014

## Dissemination of Information

6.55 The National Human Rights Commission through its Information and Public Relations (I&PR) Division has paid consistent emphasis on its engagement with media as it believes that the Commission and the media organizations are partners in the protection and promotion of human rights. In this endeavour, the Information and Public Relations Division disseminates information about the NHRC activities through various means. These include press releases, media briefings, press conferences, interviews of Chairperson and Members. Apart from this the Division also publishes a monthly newsletter in English and Hindi, which is circulated among all the important functionaries of the Government, academic institutions, NGOs, individuals etc. for spreading awareness about the importance of human rights and NHRC interventions and recommendations.

6.56 During the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, 167 press releases/statements were issued by the I&PR Division about the various interventions and activities of the Commission. Special efforts were made to organize press conferences and day-to-day media briefings as an essential component of all the camp sittings and open hearings of the NHRC in different parts of the country during the period.

## Rights of Women

6.57 The Commission has been equally concerned about women's rights including discrimination against women in law and practice. A National Conference on Human Rights of Women was organized by the National Human Rights Commission from 18.02.2014 to 19.02.2014 in New Delhi. The Conference deliberated on four substantive issues namely (i) Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Including Provisioning of Incentives and Disincentives for Adopting Small Family Norms, (ii) Violence against Women and Girls, (iii) Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality and (iv) Trafficking in Women and Girls. On the basis of the deliberations in the conference, several useful recommendations/ suggestions emerged which were forwarded to the Union/State Governments and other stakeholders for information and necessary action.

## Visits to Homes, Schools and Projects for Children

6.58 Section 12(c) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 empowers the Commission to visit,

notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any jail or other institution under the control of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for purposes of treatment, reformation or protection for the study of the living conditions of the inmates thereof and make recommendations thereon to the Government. Accordingly, Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Hon'ble Member, NHRC and three Special Rapporteurs of the Commission visited the following Homes, Schools and Projects during the period under review:

- 1) Observation Home-cum-Special Home for Boys & Girls in Mizoram.
- 2) Observation Home, Madurai.
- 3) Hosanna Children's Home in Theni District.
- 4) ICDS Centre, Thaathappankulam (South).
- 5) Humanity Trust Children's Home, Saralai Street in Pallakatur District.
- 6) Children Home, Differently Abled Homes, Anganwadi and Schools in Sivaganga District in Tamil Nadu.
- 7) Tribal Areas of Betul District in Madhya Pradesh.
- 8) Observation Home for Boys & Girls, Upper Sichey, Gangtok, Sikkim.

6.59 The visit reports submitted by them were examined by the Commission and recommendations for bringing about improvement in proper functioning of these Homes, Schools and Projects were sent to respective State Governments for necessary action.

## Submission of National Human Rights Commission on CEDAW

6.60 The Commission participated in the 58<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which was held in Geneva from 30.06.2014 to 18.07.2014. In the said Session the combined 4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup> Country Reports submitted by the Government of India with regard to implementation of CEDAW in India was considered. The NHRC, India also made an oral statement on 30.06.2014 before the CEDAW Committee. Prior to this it made a written submission to the CEDAW Committee on the implementation of CEDAW in India.



### Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Bill, 2014

6.61 As the Government of India is in the process of replacing the existing Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (as amended in 2006 and 2011), it has drafted a new Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014. The Bill was introduced in the Parliament and has been referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development. The Commission received submissions from the civil society stating that the Bill in its present form is not going to serve any purpose and furthermore it is not in conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. In this context, a National Workshop to discuss the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 was organized by the Commission in New Delhi on 27.08.2014. The suggestions, which emanated out of the above Workshop were later concretized by the Commission and forwarded to the aforementioned concerned Committee.

### Human Rights Courts

6.62 The National Human Rights Commission has constituted a Committee headed by Justice Shri K.G.

Balakrishnan, Chairperson and comprising Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member, Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member, Justice Shri Vijender Jain, Chairperson, Haryana Human Rights Commission as Members on the issue of Jurisdiction and Mandate of Human Rights Courts. The Committee has so far held 5 meetings and in the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 26.08.2014, which was also attended by Shri Rajesh Kishore, Secretary General, NHRC and Shri A.K. Garg, Registrar (Law), NHRC, Shri T.K. Vishwanathan, former Secretary General, Lok Sabha, Shri P.K. Malhotra, Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs and Dr. Sanjay Singh, Secretary, Legislative Department, Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India, as special invitees, it was decided that instead of a separate legislation, amendment of Section 30 of the PHR Act, 1993 would be the appropriate course of action and under the amendment, offences would be identified, which could be tried by the Human Rights Courts along with the specification of the procedure for the same. Moreover, there could be a provision added that Union/State governments would have the powers to add offences by notification of the respective Commissions. It was also decided that the draft amendments would be placed before the Committee and the amendment would be referred



Meeting on Human Rights Courts on 5.1.2015

through Ministry of Home Affairs to Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India. Accordingly the draft amendments were considered by the Committee in its 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting held in the Commission on 05.01.2015.

### National Seminar on Prison Reforms

6.63 The Commission has been concerned about the living conditions of prisoners and detention facilities, especially with regard to the problem like overcrowding, under staffing, lack of adequate medical care, lack of basic infrastructure etc.

6.64 A National Seminar on 'Prison Reforms' was organised by the NHRC on 13.11.2014 at New Delhi as a sequel to the National Seminar on 'Prison Reforms' organized by the Commission on 15.04.2011. The participants included States/UTs Home Secretaries/ Administrators, DGPs/IGPs, State Human Rights Commissions, NGOs who deal with the problems of prisoners. The main objectives of this Seminar were to conduct a review and assessment of the action taken by the different Governments on the recommendations of the previous Seminar of 2011 and to study and discuss certain identified issues like need for amendment of

Prisons Act, 1894 and Prison Manual/Prison Rules in the light of related Supreme Court judgments and International Conventions/ Covenants, Manpower shortage in prison administration and working conditions of prison officers, modernisation of prisons, problems relating to under trial prisoners, issues relating to health, sanitation and hygiene in prisons, issues relating to infrastructure, welfare measures for prisoners and their families and issues affecting women prisoners and their children kept in prisons.

6.65 The Chief Guest of the concluding session of the two day seminar was Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister. The Home Minister while appreciating NHRC for reviewing the action taken by the States/UTs on the recommendations of Prison Reforms Seminar 2011 said that the centre would from the next financial year would focus on phase-II of modernization of prisons.

6.66 On the basis of the deliberations in the Seminar, several useful recommendations emerged which would be examined by the Ministry of Home Affairs, State Home Secretaries, DGPs/IGPs for taking necessary action thereon.



National Seminar on 'Prison Reforms' on 13-14 November, 2014

## COMMUNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

6.67 During the year 2014, tentatively 644 communal incidents were reported in the country in which 95 people lost their lives and 1,921 persons were injured. One major communal incident took place during the period in Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh) (July, 2014).

6.68 During the corresponding period in year 2013, 823 communal incidents took place in the country in which 133 persons lost their lives and 2,269 persons were injured. Two major incidents had occurred during the year i.e. in Dhule (Maharashtra) and Muzaffarnagar (Uttar Pradesh).

### National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH)

6.69 The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) is an autonomous organization under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The main objective of the Foundation is to promote Communal Harmony and National Integration amongst people of the country. To achieve its goal, the Foundation undertakes various activities.

6.70 During the current year, particular emphasis has been placed on reaching out to the schools, youth in Universities, women etc. to make them pro-active agents for promoting Communal Harmony and National Integration. In this connection, NFCH has established collaboration with Academic Staff Colleges of various premier Universities, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, All India Women's Conference etc. for promoting the theme of 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam' (The whole world is one family) and 'Sarvadharmā Sambhav' amongst the citizens of the country.

6.71 The Foundation publishes a Newsletter titled 'Sadbhavana Sandesh' which carries news of its activities and programmes to promote the ethos of peaceful co-existence, mutual respect for all religions etc. This newsletter is disseminated among decision and policy makers, civil society leaders, Government offices, libraries etc. to spread the message far and wide. The Foundation also maintains a web-site and a Facebook Page.

6.72 Some important activities of the Foundation are given below:

(i) Project 'Assist': It is the flagship scheme of the

Foundation under which financial assistance is provided to the child victims of communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence all over the country for their care and education so that they are effectively rehabilitated to enable them to merge in the mainstream of the society. The scale of monthly financial assistance per child is ₹1,000 upto class XII, ₹1,250 for Graduation and Post Graduation and ₹1,500 for Medical/ Engineering/MBA. The assistance is provided from birth upto the age of 25 years. During the current financial year, an amount of ₹ 3.06 crore has been released to 2,061 children upto 31.12.2014. An additional amount of ₹ 2,25,00,000 is expected to be released to about 1,800 children during the remaining period from 01.01.2015 to 31.03.2015.

(ii) Communal Harmony Campaign Week and Flag Day: NFCH organizes Communal Harmony Campaign Week from 19<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> November every year to coincide with the "Qaumi Ekta Week". The last working day of the week is observed as Communal Harmony Flag Day of the Foundation. On this occasion, various publicity materials viz. Posters, Brochures, Wrappers and Flag Stickers are sent to Schools, Colleges and other educational institutions (Government as well as private), Central/State Government offices, Public Sector Enterprises, Indian Embassies/ Missions abroad etc. An appeal is made to all these organizations to create awareness amongst the people, especially amongst youth about the importance of communal harmony and national integration and to organize essay/painting competitions, debates etc on the theme of communal harmony and national integration. The aforesaid publicity materials have been sent to 1,12,000 units all over the country. The occasion is also utilized for fund raising on voluntary basis to support activities of the Foundation.

(iii) National Communal Harmony Awards: The Foundation has instituted two National Communal Harmony Awards, one in 'Individual' category and other in 'Organization' category to



be selected annually by a jury under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Vice President of India for outstanding contribution for promoting communal harmony and/ or national integration. The awards carry a certificate and cash amount of ₹5.00 lakh for individual(s) and a certificate and cash amount of ₹10.00 lakh for organization(s). These Awards are conferred to the winners in a ceremony held at New Delhi.

- (iv) Extension Activities: The Foundation under its Extension Activities viz. Reach, Interfaith-Interaction, Partnership and Cause Partnership takes up, various activities, either independently or through State Governments/ Administrations, non-government organizations, educational and other institutions etc, with a view to promote communal harmony and national integration. The Foundation has organized a large number of programmes in 2014-15 viz. Cultural and musical programmes, seminars, symposia, story/essay competitions, painting competitions, youth exchange programmes etc. involving students, teachers, academics, civil society representatives, religious leaders of different faiths, governmental organizations, NGOs, Universities individually and through Academic Staff Colleges, other educational institutions, administrative training institutions, etc. aimed at spreading communal harmony and national integration amongst different segments of society. Some activities undertaken by the Foundation in 2014-15 were as under:

1. "Sur sangam, a music concert for peace & harmony" on 26.07.2014 at Azad Bhawan Auditorium, ICCR, New Delhi.
2. As a pro-active initiative, the NFCH organized a series of essay/story writing and painting competitions in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas all over the country from 19.08.2014 to 23.08.2014.
3. The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) in partnership of the National Commission for Women (NCW)

organised a one-day National Seminar on "promoting Peace and Harmony :Social Exclusion of Women of Minority Communities-Challenges & Remedies" on 01.09.2014.

4. National Foundation for Communal Harmony in collaboration with Guru Shovana Naryan and Monks of the Sherbling Seat organized "Shunyata" on 30.09.2014 at Kamani Auditorium, New Delhi to promote inter-faith understanding and social integration.
5. The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) in collaboration with Imagindia Institute and the Bahai Office of Public Affairs jointly organized the National Leadership Roundtable Discussion on 'Clean India-Prosperous India' on 10.10.2014, at Bahai House, New Delhi.
6. NFCH in collaboration with the All India Women Conference (AIWC), New Delhi organized series of Seminars on the "Role of Women in promoting Peace and Communal Harmony" on 18.10.2014 at Amritsar (Punjab) and 10.11.2014 at Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh).

#### **National Integration Council (NIC)**

6.73 The NIC has so far held 16 meetings. The last meeting was held on 23.09.2013 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The NIC comprises of Union Ministers, all Chief Ministers, Leaders of Opposition (Lok/Rajya Sabha), Leaders of National Political Parties, Leaders of Regional Political Parties, National Commissions, Media Persons, Representatives of Business, Eminent Public Figures and Women's Representatives.

#### **Rashtriya Ekta Diwas/Rashtriya Sankalp Divas and Qaumi Ekta Week**

6.74 Instructions were issued to all Ministries/State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for observance of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas/\_Rashtriya Sankalp Diwas on 31.10.2014 and Qaumi Ekta Week during 19.11.2014 to 25.11.2014.



## Activites of Religious Fundamentalist Organizations

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

6.76 The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) has been declared as unlawful association under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967) vide notification No. S.O. 299(E) dated 01.02.2014 which came into effect from that date. The Central Government vide notification No. S.O. 578 (E) dated 27.03.2014 constituted the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal, consisting of Hon'ble Justice Suresh Kait, Judge of the High Court of Delhi for the purpose of adjudicating whether or not there was sufficient cause for declaring the said association as unlawful. The "Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal" has passed an order dated 30.07.2014 confirming the Government decision of banning the SIMI for a period of five years w.e.f. 01.02.2014.

## Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Issue

6.77 The Lucknow Bench of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad pronounced the Final Judgment, Order and Decree on 30.09.2010 in O.O.S No. 4/1989 (Regular Suit No. 12 of 1961) and O.O.S No. 5/1989 (Regular Suit No. 236 of 1989) concerning title of disputed property/premises commonly known as Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid at Ayodhya. As per the majority Judgment of the High Court, all the three sets of parties i.e. Muslims, Hindus and Nirmohi Akhara have been declared joint title holders of the property/

premises in dispute. Accordingly, all the three parties have been declared to have one third share each of the disputed property/premises for using and managing the same for worshipping.

6.78 Shri Mohammad Siddiq @ Hafiz Mohammad Siddiq etc. and some other parties have filed Civil Appeals No. 10866-67 of 2010 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the said Final Judgment, Order and Decree dated 30.09.2010 in O.O.S No. 4/1989 (Regular Suit No. 12 of 1961) and O.O.S No. 5/1989 (Regular Suit No. 236 of 1989) passed by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow. The Hon'ble Supreme Court heard the said Civil Appeals on 09.05.2011 and has directed that during the pendency of the Appeals, the operation of the Judgment and Decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow shall remain stayed and the parties shall maintain status quo in regard to the suit land, as directed by the earlier Order dated 24.10.1994 passed by the Supreme Court of India in Dr. M. Ismail Faruqui & Others Vs Union of India & Others. In any of the title suits, the Union of India was not a party. Similarly, the Union of India is also not a party in any of the Civil Appeals filed in the Supreme Court against the Final Judgment, Order and Decree dated 30.09.2010 passed by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow. However, being a statutory receiver of disputed land at Ayodhya under the provisions contained in the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, 1993, the Central Government, in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme Court orders, has been maintaining status quo on the disputed site in coordination with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Authorized Person/Commissioner, Faizabad Division, Faizabad.

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## Union Territories

### INTRODUCTION

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

7.2 The total area covered by the seven UTs is 10,960 sq. km. and their population, as per the provisional figures of 2011 census, is 2,00,82,522. The UT-wise population and area is at **Annexure-IX**. The budget provisions and their utilization in the year 2014-15 are at **Annexure-X**.

### CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

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

### ADMINISTRATIVE INTERFACE

7.4 All the five UTs without legislature— Andaman and

Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep- have the forum of Home Minister's Advisory Committee (HMAC), on which, besides the Administrator and the Member of Parliament from the respective UT, members from the local elected bodies e.g. District Panchayats and Municipal Council/Committees are nominated as members. Meetings of the HMAC are chaired by the Union Home Minister, or, in his absence, by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Committee discusses the general issues relating to social and economic development of the UTs.

### GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF DELHI

7.5 Delhi, being the capital of the Union of India, has its own distinctive features and problems. The NCT of Delhi is a Union Territory with a Legislative Assembly and a Consolidated Fund of its own. The Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister aids and advises the Lt. Governor in the exercise of his functions. The Legislative Assembly has powers to make laws for the whole or any part of the National Capital Territory with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or in the Concurrent List in so far as such matter is applicable to Union Territories except matters with respect of Entries 1 (Public Order), 2 (Police) and 18 (Land) of the State List and Entries 64, 65 and 66 of that List in so far as they relate to the said Entries 1, 2 and 18 subject to such conditions as laid down in article 239 AA(3) of the Constitution.

7.6 The NCT of Delhi is spread over an area of 1,483 sq. km and, as per 2011 Census, its population has reached 1,67,53,235 mainly triggered by large-scale migration from various parts of the country. Delhi has also seen urbanization at a very rapid pace over the years. These two phenomena have put unprecedented pressure on its infrastructure, civic amenities and law and order situation.

## Economy

7.7 Delhi has a strong and vibrant economy. The per Capita Income for the year 2013-14 is estimated at ₹2.20 Lakh. The Per Capita Income of Delhi is the highest amongst all the States/UTs in the country. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Delhi at constant prices has registered a growth of 9.35% during 2013-14. Delhi's contribution to be National GDP is about 3.86%. The rate of inflation based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) for industrial workers was the lowest at 8.2% in Delhi during 2013-14. The increase in retail prices of essential commodities in Delhi was the lowest as compared to other Metro Cities and National Level.

## Good Governance

7.8 The development process is becoming an increasingly participatory activity; the citizen is at the centre in terms of receiving of the benefit of growth as also the key player in shaping the growth process.

7.9 Good Governance cannot be ensured if the Government is not able to gauge the needs of the public. The Government has directed that the senior level officers undertake field visits to assess the needs of the public and to monitor the works and the functioning of the administration at the ground level.

7.10 The Government of Delhi has installed Biometric Attendance System in all offices. In addition to this, CCTV systems have been installed in all public dealing offices to make the system transparent and smooth delivery of public service.

7.11 On 02.10.2014 Swachh Bharat Mission was launched by the Delhi Government; which has now gathered momentum. Officers of the Government of Delhi are doing regular inspection of Government offices, schools, hospitals etc. In addition to this, IAS officers and DANICS officers of this Government have adopted one Government office, one Government School and one Hospital & Dispensary for overall monitoring and cleanliness under the Swachh Bharat Mission. The civic agencies, MCDs and NDMC have also taken measures to ensure cleanliness of the city. All Departments of Government of Delhi have drawn both short term and long term action plans. The Urban Development Department is the nodal Department and is actively monitoring all activities related to the Swachh Bharat Mission.

7.12 On 13.08.2014, 245 citizen services have been added to the schedule of services under the Delhi (Right of Citizen to Time Bound Delivery of Services) Act, 2011. Consequently, at present 361 citizen services are under the ambit of the said Act. These are monitored through eSLA (electronic Service Level Agreement) monitoring system.

7.13 Through the Delhi (Right of Citizen to Time Bound Delivery of Services) Act, 2011 it has been ensured that services directed towards the welfare of women, SC/ST and disabled persons are delivered in a time bound manner. The Department for Women and Child Development sanctions financial assistance to poor widows for marriage of their daughters within 60 days of receipt of application. Another time bound service provided by Department for Women and Child Development is regarding sanction of financial assistance for orphan girls for performing their marriage within 60 days of receipt of application. The service regarding sanction of pension to widow/women in distress are being provided by Department for Women and Child Development within 45 days of receipt of application.

7.14 Under the Delhi (Right of Citizen to Time Bound Delivery of Services) Act, 2011, Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities sanctions & releases funds to respective departments' for free supply of stationery after receipt of approval from Finance Department within 15 days on a fast track basis. Sanction of educational loan are being provided by the Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/Minorities within 30 days of receipt of application. Further, this Department completes the action for reimbursement of tuition fee & other compulsory fees for SC/ST/OBC/Minority students studying in recognized public schools within 75 days of receipt of application.

7.15 Through the eSLA it is ensured that Social Welfare Department issues sanction of unemployment allowance to disabled persons within 45 days of their receipt of their application.

7.16 The State e-Mission team, Delhi is preparing an RFP for selection of System Indicator to implement Interactive Voice Response based monitoring system for Integrated Child Department Scheme (ICDS) in Delhi.

7.17 The Food and Supplies Department has taken action to ensure transparency in implementation of the National Food Security Act 2013 by placing all information pertaining to beneficiaries in public domain. This website provides online services like issue of new ration cards, amendments in the existing ration cards and information to the people on the status of their application.

7.18 The use of social media has been started to regularly interact with citizens and receive their complaints and grievances through text messages, photographs, videos and audios. Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/cfood.delhi> has been launched on 02.10.2014. It has reached over one lakh people as on 31.12.2014.

7.19 A dedicated phone No. 8800950480 has been obtained to utilize the services of "Whats App" for receiving complaints of people. The service had been launched on 01.11.2014. Regular interaction with the citizens are being organized using Facebook and Whats App. Ration Helpline No. 1967 had been launched and a Call Centre (managed by a professional agency) has also been set up to register complaints and answer queries received on this Helpline. The Helpline has become very popular and since 01.04. 2014 it has received 2,12,660 queries and 1,891 complaints till 31.12.2014

7.20 The Department of Trade and Taxes has rolled out the Auto Registration Scheme w.e.f. 12.05.2014, wherein, the applicant wishing to register his business shall provide his trade and PAN details. After the verification of the PAN, he can file the registration application and upload the scanned documents and pay the fee online. The registration number i.e. TIN is auto generated and intimated to the dealer online. The applicant need not visit the Department or submit any hard copy for the same. Inspection is carried out after registration.

7.21 The Payment process has been rationalized. Twenty three banks have been authorized to collect payments. Besides, two banks are also authorized to collect payment through physical mode also in addition to e-payment. All payments are initiated through departmental web-site.

7.22 Dealers have been given the option to submit their returns through digital signatures. Hard copy of the acknowledgment is not required to be filed for such

returns. Other dealers have to file a one page acknowledgment.

7.23 Dealers can download the central statutory forms in lieu of the inter-state purchases, from the comforts of their office/business place at any time. Notices/orders are also posted on the web page of the dealers. So, dealers get automatically updated regarding their status.

7.24 The new application software, based on analysis of returns, has now enabled computerized selections of dealers to be surveyed or audited. This would not only help improve more effective selections but also minimize any subjectivity in such selections. The Department of Trade & Taxes is fully computerized and at present providing most of its services to the dealers online.

7.25 To give prompt and responsive administration to the rural as well as urban population within their area itself, NCT of Delhi is divided into 11 districts with 33 sub-divisions and each district administration extends a number of citizen centric services like registration of property documents, issuance of various certificates etc.

7.26 Number of offices under the Revenue Department has been upgraded with amenities and facilities for the public. Twenty five services of Revenue Department is monitored through eSLA system, thereby ensuring that the certificates/documents are delivered to the public in time bound manner.

7.27 As a result of active follow up and close monitoring, almost entire population of Delhi has been covered under Aadhar. The Aadhar data base is being extensively used for various direct benefit transfer schemes.

## Education

7.28 Education is the most important sector influencing the development of the society. Government of Delhi has focused on quality education for all sections of the society. During the current academic session 6 new schools have been opened, 30 schools have been upgraded and 9 schools bifurcated thereby increasing the intake of students at different levels. Science stream was introduced in 03 schools to promote science education among the students in addition to existing schools.



7.29 The pass percentage in Government Schools increased from 88.65% during 2013-14 to 88.67% in 2014-15 at 10+2 level. The pass percentage of Government Schools at 10th level in 2014-15 is 98.81%. Altogether, 111 Government Schools achieved 100% result during the year. About 551 Government Schools achieved 90% and above result during 2014-15 as compared to 522 schools in the year 2013-14. Rastriya Pratibha Vikas Vidyalayas achieved 99.71% result during the year.

7.30 About 17 lakh students in Government and Government Aided Schools have been provided free text books and uniform subsidy. Cash subsidy for writing material to students of Government and Government Aided Schools has benefited 8 lakh students of elementary classes.

7.31 About 25,000 students were admitted to Private Schools under EWS category. Lal Bahadur Shastri Merit Scholarship has been provided to 13,336 students. Scholarships were also given to 2,32,700 educationally backward minority students.

7.32 About 8 lakh girl students in Government and Government Aided Schools from Class 6<sup>th</sup> to Class 12<sup>th</sup> continued to benefit under the free supply of sanitary napkins under Kishori Scheme for promotion of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls.

7.33 In respect of SC/ST students the examination fees charged by CBSE are paid by the Directorate of Education every year. Distribution of cash benefit under student related schemes are being transferred to the bank account of the students.

7.34 To encourage sports activities, the Government felicitated and gave cash award to the medal winners of Commonwealth Games 2014 and Asian Games 2014.

7.35 The amount of cash incentive to the medal winners of different National, International and State Tournaments has been doubled. The Directorate of Education has also started seminar/ refresher courses for all physical education teachers, Lecturers (Physical Education) and Yoga teachers to make them, more proficient in their ability to train students.

7.36 The Directorate of Education has issued sanctions of ₹ 30 crore for maintenance and repair of school buildings. Sanctions amounting to ₹ 344 crore have been issued to Public Works Department

exclusively for construction of 20 pucca school buildings.

7.37 To ensure transparency, smooth delivery and efficient execution of the schemes, the Directorate of Education has taken up with the leading bankers to organize camps in the school premises and open zero balance accounts of the students so that benefit can be transferred smoothly to their respective bank accounts. At present about 10 lakh students have bank accounts.

7.38 Vocational Education at the secondary level has been introduced in 22 schools across Delhi to promote vocational education. The Directorate of Education has sanctioned construction of 19 new schools buildings during the last 3-4 months in order to mitigate the shortage of schools.

7.39 To strengthen manpower, the Directorate of Education has tied up with training organizations of international repute to train the Principals and teachers. The Directorate is collaborating with the Microsoft to start a pilot project called 'Office 365E' in about 50 schools to provide a variety of e-services.

7.40 At present five State Universities {namely Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, National Law University, Delhi Technological University and Indira Gandhi Technical University for Women} are imparting higher education. In addition to this, Department of Training and Technical Education, Government of Delhi has been providing direction, policies, programmes and setting standards for quality technical education and skill development. Every year around 26,000 students are inducted into various levels of technical education through competitive examination.

7.41 As a part of a major initiative, the process of admission to the diploma courses in Polytechnics has been made online successfully. This included making online applications for Common Entrance Test, web-based counseling, and financial gateway for payment of application fee and admission fee. Similarly, the process of registration for 66 different trades/ courses was made online for the first time in the Academic Session 2014-15. For admission to the prestigious Delhi Technological University (DTU), Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology (NSIT), Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) and Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University for Women (IGDTUW), common web-based counseling has been conducted, once again for the first time in the Academic Session 2014-15. This has resulted in

transparency and objectivity in the entire process of admission.

7.42 This year, the Government has completed construction of a new building for girl students, particularly belonging to the minority community, at ITI, Nand Nagri at a cost of ₹2.7 crore. The facility will be utilized for providing training to girls from the minority community in various skills, such as, Hair and Skill Care, Embroidery, Fashion Technology, Draftsmanship (Civil) etc.

7.43 The Government has also made significant progress to set up the National Institute of Technology at Narela. The land for this purpose has been got allotted at a cost of ₹158 crore. The work for the construction of the boundary wall has been awarded to the NBCC Limited.

7.44 Creation of three Centres of Excellence, viz. Centre for ASIC Design, Centre for Image Processing and Centre for Research on Memristors, has been agreed in principle by the Board of Governors of the NSIT in consonance with the new policy of the Government of India to take lead in important areas of Electronic Hardware Development.

7.45 The upgradation of skills of students and trainees has been given top priority. The Government of Delhi in association with the Government of India has launched a programme for upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in which interest free loan is given to an Institute Management Committee (IMC), a registered Society being created for the upgradation of the ITI. Nine ITIs have been upgraded under this scheme. The Government of NCT of Delhi has also launched Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP), a Work Bank assisted project, with the objective to develop multi-skilled workforce, matching global standards. Under this scheme four ITIs have been upgraded. In addition to this, a Memorandum of Agreement has been signed with reputed industrial house for developing state of the art laboratories/workshops in various ITIs to provide on the job training in Advanced Technologies. The first batch of 50 trainees has been absorbed by the industrial house.

### Health Services

7.46 Delhi is emerging as a health care hub in the region with a modern urban health care system. Delhi

Government has created a robust health care infrastructure with a chain of 36 hospitals including 6 super specialty hospitals, 10 hospitals have their own blood bank and blood storage facilities. At present, there are over 10,000 hospital beds. In addition to this, the Government has 202 Dispensaries, 58 Seed Primary Urban Health Centres (PUHC), 35 Ayurvedic, 17 Unani and 100 Homeopathic Dispensaries. Primary health care, maternal and child health services are being strengthened, so as to reduce the disease burden, maternal mortality and infant mortality.

7.47 In the field of critical care, the Government has planned to add 50 dialysis beds during 2014-15 under the public private partnership. This will be in addition to the existing 40 dialysis beds established under public private partnership. To increase the reach of ambulances to trauma victims, procurement is in progress for 110 new state of the art ambulances. This is in addition to the existing fleet of 51 patient transport ambulances.

7.48 About 11 lakh patients belonging to EWS (Economically Weaker Section) category were provided free OPD facilities in 43 identified private hospitals that were provided land at concessional rate. Similarly 35,000 patients belonging to the EWS category, were provided IPD facilities also by such hospitals.

7.49 Issue of Municipal Birth/Death Certificate in Lok Nayak Hospital has been started during this financial year.

7.50 Standard Treatment Guidelines (STG) have been issued to all doctors for rational prescription of medicines and for protocol based treatment of patients in mobile health facilities. Use of generic medicines is being promoted for cost effective treatment of the poor at large, who are totally dependent on Government Hospitals.

7.51 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for training of health professionals in Supply Chain Management is being implemented for building capacity for medical procurement and distribution of medicine and medical supplies.

7.52 Biometric system of attendance has been introduced in all hospitals for ensuring punctuality and attendance of staff and patient care, for both indoor Patient and Outdoor Patient Care.

7.53 Health & Family Welfare Department recorded achievements in the following health programme:-

- i) 2,72,18,109 Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets were distributed among students
- ii) Under the School Health Scheme hemoglobin of 97,513 students were checked. Further, blood sugar of 3,82,093 students were also checked.
- iii) 1540 beneficiaries were provided financial assistance under the plan scheme "Financial Assistance to HIV/AIDS affected persons".
- iv) Delhi Government hospitals and MCD hospitals implemented Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) Scheme of the Ministry of Health, Government of India. Under this Scheme, 1,44,773 free diagnostics, 1,76,148 free drugs, 4,061 free blood transfusion and 34,794 free transportation were provided to pregnant women.

7.54 Following new programme/schemes/projects are proposed to be implemented by the Health & Family Welfare Department during this financial year:

- a) Commissioning of 100 bed Mother & Child Health (MCH) block in Maharishi Valmiki Hospital.
- b) 8 dispensaries under construction are likely to be operational.
- c) The Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital will be upgraded from 100 beds to 200 beds. A state of the art CCTV Surveillance system will also be installed in this Hospital.
- d) A Medical College with initial intake of 100 students is proposed to be constructed in the Campus of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hospital, Rohini. Further, a Metro Blood Bank is also proposed in this Campus.
- e) 10 new Mobile Dispensaries in Vans are proposed for slum areas.

### Social Security

7.55 The Government is committed to the welfare of all sections of the society, particularly the economically weaker section. The process of identification of eligible households for giving benefit of the National Food Security Act 2013 has been completed by Food and Supplies Department and food security has been provided to more than 15 lakhs eligible households in

Delhi by giving subsidized ration @ ₹2 per kg for wheat and ₹3 per kg for rice.

7.56 In the current financial year South Delhi Municipal Corporation will procure and distribute 2,750 sewing machines to poor women. The amount of Financial Assistance to widows for their daughter's marriage has been enhanced from ₹ 25,000 to 30,000. Also the process of procurement and disbursement of 1,160 Dhobi Press for Dhobi Samaj has been finalized.

7.57 The Department for the Welfare of SC/ST/OBC/ Minorities is implementing various plan schemes in order to accelerate the pace of educational, social and economic development of these communities. An outlay of ₹34,000 lakh has been approved during 2014-15 to implement various plan schemes of the Department. An expenditure of ₹ 24,259.58 lakh has been incurred upto 31.12.2014 which is about 61.29% of the approved outlay. Construction of Women Wing building at ITI, Nand Nagari has started and a new hostel building for SC/ST girl students has been completed at Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya at Ishwer Nagar. In a separate move, the Government of Delhi has taken the initiative of imposing a ban on the dangerous task of manual cleaning of sewers in Delhi

### Infrastructure

7.58 Delhi has made significant progress in development of infrastructure. The Irrigation and Flood Control (I&FC) Department is executing a number of Plan Schemes for improvement of major drains in NCT of Delhi. The major ongoing schemes of the Department are as under:

- i) A Master Plan for improvement of drainage of NCT of Delhi, complementing the Master Plan of Delhi – 2021 is being prepared.
- ii) Modern machinery [viz Amphibious excavator, draglines, bulldozers, cranes] are being procured through DGS&D for boosting/speeding up the desilting of major drains.
- iii) The Work of remodelling of Mundka Peripheral drain has been completed.
- iv) Construction of Seven bridges and 21 culverts on I&FC drains are under progress. One bridge has been completed in this financial year.
- v) As part of anti-erosion work, I&FC Department has completed the river-training work to mitigate the flood fury.

vi) In order to rejuvenate the dead ponds in rural villages to re-charge the ground water, including storage of water during rainy season, I&FC Department has developed 237 water bodies, as per 9 point guidelines circulated by the Chief Secretary, Delhi, and presently work on 10 water bodies are in progress; and project estimates of 30 water bodies have been submitted for administrative approval & expenditure sanction.

7.59 To improve the road network in the city, requisite approvals have been given for the construction of Phase-II of Elevated Corridor over Barapullah Nallah from Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium to INA Market, which is proposed to be completed in this financial year.

### Transport

7.60 Out of total Plan outlay of ₹17,200 crore of Delhi Government, an outlay of ₹1,702 crore is allocated to transport Department in Annual Plan 2014-15 which is around 10% of the total Plan Outlay for the year.

7.61 The expansion of Delhi Metro under phase-III programme is progressing as per schedule. By the end of the Annual Plan 2014-15, the extension of the line from Jahangirpuri to Badli will be the first completed corridor under phase - III. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation is also making efforts to complete the extension of Badarpur Metro Line upto YMCA Chowk, Faridabad by the end of this year.

7.62 The old fleet of about 1,300 standard buses will be replaced by 1,380 new Semi Low Floor Buses. Delhi Transport Corporation is making necessary arrangements for purchase of these new buses.

7.63 On 25.11.2014 the DTC started a bus service from Delhi to Kathmandu, Nepal, which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India.

### Environment

7.64 Delhi has made considerable progress in improving air quality. A high powered committee on air and water pollution has been set up on 13.05.2014 under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi to look into:

- i) Vehicular pollution level in the city of Delhi;
- ii) Pollution level in the Yamuna due to release of industrial and sewer wastes.

7.65 The Committee has recommended short term and long term measures for reducing air and water pollution.

7.66 To deal with the issues related to water management, an Advisory Group of water experts has been constituted to guide the professional group of Delhi Government on issues related to water management. Further, voluntary disclosure on borewell and tubewell has been started for citizens of Delhi that will continue till 31.12.2014, for creating a data base of the borewells/tubewells in the city.

7.67 Safe disposal of hazardous waste has been a cause of serious concern for the Government of Delhi. Efforts are afoot to develop a protocol for Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) of Hazardous wastes. Site identification for setting up of TSDF for disposal of hazardous waste of Delhi is under process. Government of Delhi is trying to tie up with the neighboring states of Rajasthan, Haryana & UP for sharing TSDF with them.

### Delhi Police

7.68 The Delhi Police, which was in existence since the Mughal period, was reconstituted under the Police Act, 1861 by the British. On 16.02.1948, the Delhi Police was placed under the charge of an Inspector General of Police exclusively responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the city.

7.69 In 1978, the Delhi Police Act was passed and the Commissioner System was introduced with effect from 01.07.1978. Since then, the Commissioner of Police, Delhi is heading the Delhi Police. At present, Delhi Police have a total number of 06 Ranges, 11 Police Districts, 54 Sub-Divisions with 181 Police Stations (161 Territorial, 2 IGIA, 5 Crime & Railways, 8 Metro and 5 Specialized Units declared as Police Stations - (i) Economic Offences Wing (ii) Crime Branch (iii) Special Cell (iv) Special Police Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) and (v) Vigilance. The sanctioned strength of the force has gone up to 84,536 (including I.R. Battalions).

### Priorities of Delhi Police

7.70 The top priorities of Delhi Police are maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, instilling a sense of security amongst common people including women, children and senior citizens, improving traffic management and controlling corruption.



## Law and Order situation in Delhi during the year 2014

7.71 A total number of 1,20,248 IPC cases as detailed below were registered during 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014. The total IPC crime cases per lakh of population during the period remained at 881.04.

### CRIME IN DELHI

| S. No.    | Type of Crime                   | No. of cases during 01.04.2013 to 31.12.2013 | No. of cases during 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014 | % Variation    |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| (1)       | (2)                             | (3)  | (4)  | (5)            |
| 1.        | Dacoity                         | 29   | 57   | 96.55%         |
| 2.        | Murder                          | 416  | 447  | 7.45%          |
| 3.        | Attempt to Murder               | 457  | 622  | 36.11%         |
| 4.        | Robbery                         | 1024   | 5425   | 429.79%        |
| 5.        | Riot                            | 86   | 127  | 47.67%         |
| 6.        | Kid. For Ransom                 | 26   | 32   | 23.08%         |
| 7.        | Rape                            | 1230   | 1693   | 37.64%         |
| <b>8.</b> | <b>Total Heinous Crimes</b>     | <b>3268</b>                                  | <b>8403</b>                                  | <b>157.13%</b> |
| 9.        | Extortion                       | 146  | 176  | 20.55%         |
| 10.       | Snatching                       | 3122   | 5306   | 69.96%         |
| 11.       | Hurt                            | 1380   | 1564   | 13.33%         |
| 12.       | Burglary                        | 2352   | 7978   | 239.20%        |
| 13.       | Motor Vehicle Theft             | 11784  | 18505  | 57.03%         |
| 14.       | House Theft                     | 2782   | 10339  | 271.64%        |
| 15.       | Other Theft                     | 9867   | 32257  | 226.92%        |
| 16.       | Molestation of Women            | 2649   | 3293   | 24.31%         |
| 17.       | Fatal Accident                  | 1374   | 1265   | -7.93%         |
| 18.       | Simple Accident                 | 4446   | 5113   | 15.00%         |
| 19.       | Kidnapping                      | 4665   | 4915   | 5.36%          |
| 20.       | Other IPC                       | 16155  | 21134  | 30.82%         |
|           | <b>Total Non-Heinous Crimes</b> | <b>60722</b>                                 | <b>111845</b>                                | <b>84.19%</b>  |
|           | <b>Total IPC</b>                | <b>63990</b>                                 | <b>120248</b>                                | <b>87.92%</b>  |

## Crimogenic Factors

7.72 Delhi, being the capital of the country, has been developing at a rapid pace. This rapid urbanization has also led to certain factors which have a bearing on the crime rate in the city. The large expansion of new colonies like Dwarka, Rohini etc. and thousands of unplanned colonies are important crimogenic factors, particularly in respect of street crimes like robbery and snatching. Other factors responsible for crime include socio-economic imbalances, proximity in location of colonies of the affluent and the under-privileged, urban anonymity encouraging deviant behaviour, loosening of social structures and family control, adverse sex ratio (866 female/1000 male), easy accessibility/means of escape available to criminal elements from across the borders and extended hinterland in the NCR region. In the current year, Delhi Police continued with the path breaking initiative of pro-active registration of crime. Delhi Police machinery has been suitably sensitized, enthused and monitored to ensure truthful registration of complaints. The registered IPC crime rose to 80,184 in 2013 as against 54,287 cases registered during the year 2012. The crime registration from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014 in absolute terms has increased by over 87%.

### Details of steps taken to Augment Safety of Vulnerable Groups

#### 7.73 Women

7.73.1 Creation of 24X7 Woman Help Desks with separate dedicated telephone line with incoming call facility in each desk to attend to woman complainants.

7.73.2 No jurisdictional dispute is allowed to delay police response on a complaint.

7.73.3 Woman complainants are handled with respect and sympathy.

7.73.4 Zero-tolerance policy and prompt action against eve-teasers.

7.73.5 Local police and PCR vans are deployed outside girls' schools and colleges at opening and closing times.

7.73.6 One Special Commissioner of Police is working as Nodal Officer for Delhi to interact on the last Friday of every month with NGOs working for women.

7.73.7 Thana level women safety committee having representatives of NGOs, RWA, MWA, principals of

prestigious colleges/schools, one ex-service man, Home guard in-charge, Civil defence in-charge, SHO and ACP/Sub Division is functioning to oversee the issue of women safety.

7.73.8 Police Helpline No. '100' is functioning with increased number of lines from 60 to 100. Women help line No. '1091' is also functioning with increased number of lines from 4 to 10.

7.73.9 SPUWAC has a regularly updated website www.spuwac.com containing guidelines and measures for safety of women and children in Delhi.

7.73.10 Vulnerable routes taken by women returning from entertainment hubs and malls are being patrolled with increased redeployment of pickets, PCR vans and motorcycle patrols etc.

7.73.11 Transport department has issued directions to all public transport vehicles to display name of the driver and staff alongwith photographs and PSV No. inside the bus.

7.73.12 Data on repeat violation of the offences under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is being shared regularly with the Transport Department of GNCTD for appropriate action under "Repeat Offence Policy".

7.73.13 GNCTD ensures installation of GPS in DTC/Cluster buses and also ensures that the crew displays photo identity cards.

7.73.14 Mobile numbers of Gazetted Officers have been made available to public for direct contact.

7.73.15 Action against consuming alcohol in public place has been intensified.

7.73.16 Discotheques and night clubs have been strictly directed to close by 01:00 AM.

7.73.17 During Special checking at Metro Stations and Railway Stations for safety & security of women commuters, 10,350 persons have been challaned till 31.12.2014 for travelling in women compartments.

7.73.18 Meetings are held at all levels with NGOs. Their suggestions to improve the police response to the problems of women form an important part of Delhi Police programmes. District Police have been sensitized to be more responsive towards woman complainants.

7.73.19 Self-Defence Training: - In the year, 2014 (upto 31.12.2014) 17,699 girls/women were imparted self defence training.

7.73.20 Security audit of all paying guest accommodations and hostels for women and girls has been completed. A total of 405 paying guest accommodations/ hostels have been covered.

7.73.21 Placement agencies have been identified to ensure that they are not used as fronts for illicit activities like human trafficking.

7.73.22 Parivartan: This campaign for the safety of women and children was initiated in August 2005 in North-West District of Delhi Police. In this unique experiment, particularly focused in certain slum areas, woman police officials are deputed to perform beat duties.

7.73.23 Civic agencies are regularly being informed about poorly lit stretches of roads. Civic agencies have also been requested to install CCTV, webcams at parking lots, shopping malls etc.

7.73.24 Traffic Police: Traffic police has launched special drives against Public Transport vehicles with films & tinted glasses, against unauthorized buses picking up passengers from crowded bus stands and against TSR/Taxi drivers for refusal or misbehaviour.

7.73.25 Instructions are issued to BPOs and reviewed from time to time to ensure that woman employees are not made to travel alone with the cab driver and a duly verified security guard or a male colleague (regular employee of the company) is invariably present in each cab carrying women staff during the night hours i.e. from 8 PM to 7 AM.

7.73.26 Gender Sensitization Courses are being organized on regular basis. During this year (upto 31.12.2014), 8,035 police personnel have been trained in 275 training programmes.

7.73.27 Expeditious completion of investigation of rape cases is of paramount importance to Delhi Police. Investigation in every rape case is closely monitored by the concerned Addl. CP/DCP and the endeavour is to file charge sheet within twenty days of arresting the accused.

7.73.28 On the request of Delhi Police, Hon'ble Delhi High Court has issued directions to the District Courts in Delhi that all gang rape cases be fast tracked.

#### 7.74 Children

7.74.1 On receipt of complaint of missing child, FIR is registered immediately under the head of Kidnapping.

In 2014 (01.04.14 to 31.12.14), 6,437 kidnapping cases were registered as against 5,793 cases of corresponding period of 2013.

7.74.2 The information about missing children is uploaded on ZIPNET immediately.

7.74.3 PEHCHAAN: Investigation of cases of kidnapping related to missing children was being hampered due to absence of photographs of the children. In order to tackle the problem, the scheme PEHCHAAN was launched. A photograph is taken of the family with all children and a copy of the photograph is given to the family for record so that in case a child is reported missing, his photograph is available. This scheme is being used in areas where maximum children are reported missing. Over one lakh children have been photographed under this scheme.

7.74.4 District Missing Persons Unit (DMPU) and Missing Persons Squad for the whole of Delhi working under Crime Branch continuously monitor the cases of missing children.

7.74.5 There is one Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in each district and one in Crime Branch. If a child of age group 3 to 8 years is not recovered within 4 months, the case is transferred to AHTU of District for specialized investigation. Wherever, it is felt that there might be an involvement of an organised gang, the case is taken up by Crime Branch for investigation. Cases with international linkages are transferred to AHTU in CBI.

7.74.6 Rescue operations for children, who are forced into labour are also undertaken with the help of NGOs.

## 7.75 Senior Citizens

7.75.1 Ambit of Senior Citizens enlarged: Registration of Senior Citizens continued during this year also. Apart from the Senior Citizens living alone, there are several others who are left alone at home as their children go out for work for long hours. Such Senior Citizens are also being registered now with Delhi Police.

7.75.2 Security audit of 20,666 Senior Citizens was conducted by local police to enhance their security during the year 2012, 2013 & 2014 (upto 31.12.2014). A new initiative during the year 2012 was the issue of Identity Card to the Senior Citizens registered with Delhi Police. 18,981 Senior Citizens Identity cards have been issued upto 31.12.2014.

7.75.3 Senior Citizens are also contacted telephonically and through personal visits both by Police Station staff and by officials of Senior Citizens Security Cell. A total number of 4,02,958 visits and 2,95,994 telephonic contacts have been made during the year 2014 (upto 31.12.2014).

7.76 North Eastern People: Delhi Police has taken the following initiatives for the security of NE people:

7.76.1 Delhi Police has issued a Separate Standing Order Procedure 383/2014 to deal with NE Security related issues.

7.76.2 Special Helpline No. 1093 has been introduced on 14.02.2014.

7.76.3 Special Cell for the North East has started functioning at Nanakpura, Delhi and 15 police personnel from the NE States have been posted in the Cell. A DCP rank officer from the North Eastern Region has been designated as the Incharge of the Special Police Unit for the North Eastern Region, Nanakpura, Delhi.

7.76.4 Students and volunteers have been appointed as Delhi Police representatives for people from the North Eastern States and they have been given training on how to assist the victims from the North Eastern States during the crisis.

7.76.5 An IG Rank officer of Delhi Police has been appointed as the Nodal Officer for the North East related issues.

7.76.6 As and when any case is reported, Delhi Police promptly registers FIR and takes action.

## COMMUNITY POLICING SCHEMES

7.77 Yuva : The Special Community Policing Scheme 'YUVA' aims to wean away young adults and underprivileged children who, for want of proper education and sports facilities, tend to turn to crime. Delhi Police, through Delhi Police Yuva Foundation is organizing sports activities, painting workshops, vocational training etc. to channelize the energy of young adults and underprivileged children. 3,128 youths participated in sports activities and 3,515 youths attended vocational training programmes in the year 2014 (upto 31.12.2014).

7.78 Jan Sampark : It is a pro-active measure for public cooperation, wherein senior officers of Delhi

Police go to their respective areas on a pre-scheduled time and date and hear public grievances at neutral venues. During the year 2014 (upto 31.12.2014), 374 programmes have been held wherein 6,472 complaints were received and 1,027 grievances redressed.

7.79 Aapka Update : It is an initiative taken by Delhi Police to inform the complainants about progress of their complaints/cases. During the year 2014 (upto 31.12.2014), 2,09,243 complainants were informed and feedback/response was received from 1,84,074 complainants in which 87% people have appreciated the action taken by Delhi Police.

### Delhi Police Budget

7.80 Budget allocation and expenditure of Delhi Police for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 under the Non-Plan Head is as under:

(₹ in crore)

| 2013-14                 |                    | 2014-15           |                             |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Final Budget Allocation | Actual Expenditure | Budget Allocation | Expenditure upto 31.12.2014 |
| 4205.15                 | 4189.43            | 4588.29           | 3516.00                     |

7.81 Budget allocation and expenditure of Delhi Police for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 under the Plan Head is as under:

|  | 2013-14                 |            | 2014-15                 |                      |
|--|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
|  | Final Budget Allocation | Actual Exp | Final Budget Allocation | Exp. Upto 31.12.2014 |
|  | 268.09                  | 268.09     | 445.18                  | 178.58               |
| Scheme for safety of Women Financed from Nirbhaya Fund | 3.00                    | 0.98       | 3.00                    | 0.07                 |

### Traffic Control & Modernization (From 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014)

7.82 Delhi has been experiencing rapid demographic changes during the past few decades. The growth is reflected in terms of population size, economic activities and physical extent. The human population,

which was 43 lakhs in 1971 increased to 167 lakhs (approximately) in 2011. Correspondingly, motor vehicle population which was 2.17 lakhs in 1971 has increased to approximately 85 lakhs motor vehicles registered in Delhi. In order to meet the challenge one more Traffic District, viz. outer District and 10 more traffic circles have been created which became functional from 01.09.2014.

### Priorities of Delhi Traffic Police

7.83 In the present traffic scenario of the city, the utmost priorities of Delhi Traffic Police have been

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

7.84 State-of-the-art technology is being introduced by Delhi Traffic Police with a view to bring in efficiency and transparency in the functioning of the Traffic Police so that the virtual benefits reach the common man. In line with these priorities, the Delhi Traffic Police has focused on the four vital areas viz. Regulation, Enforcement, Education and Engineering.

### Modernization Measures

7.85 As a part of modernization, the following measures have been undertaken by Delhi Traffic Police for efficient traffic control in Delhi:

- LEDs at Signalized Junctions: 1,304 junctions (880 signals & 424 blinkers) have been provided with LEDs out of 1,306 (880 signals & 426 blinkers) junctions in the NCT of Delhi.
- Pelican/Pedestrian Traffic Signals: There are 60 Pedestrian Signals, 30 Pelican Signal and 140 Signals having Pedestrian facility installed in the NCT of Delhi.
- Invertors at Traffic Signal: In order to provide uninterrupted power supply to traffic signals at 100 important locations in NCT of Delhi, invertors have been installed.
- Accident Crash Lab set up to reconstruct the road accidents and study the causative factors leading to these accidents so that suitable



- remedial measures could be taken for prevention and recurrence of accidents at the same spot.
- v) Mobile Traffic Law Enforcement/ Education Unit-Interceptors: The Surveillance units consist of camera, speed measuring devices with viewing, recording and printing facility, during the day as well as night, are very effective in preventing & enforcing the traffic laws for (i) speed limits (ii) lane discipline (iii) violation of central yellow line (iv) defective number plates (v) Zigzag/dangerous driving etc. Now eleven such interceptors, one for each district, are functioning.
  - vi) Traffic Help Line works round the clock and public/ complainants can record their complaints/ suggestions on Telephone No. 25844444 & 1095 on traffic matters.
  - vii) In its endeavour to keep the public up to date with the latest information on traffic related matters, the Delhi Traffic has a dedicated website URL at [www.delhitrafficpolice.nic.in](http://www.delhitrafficpolice.nic.in).
  - viii) The Delhi Traffic Police has provided the facility of e-mailing complaints/ suggestions or sharing views on improving traffic management and safety on Delhi Roads.
  - ix) The Delhi Traffic Police has also launched the Short Message Service on 56767 to lodge complaints against Auto Rickshaw Drivers.
  - x) Public Interface Unit has been established in the Traffic Unit in order to reach the general public. The Delhi Traffic Police has also joined the social networking sites i.e. Facebook and Twitter.
  - xi) Delhi Traffic Police has introduced a facility to general public by designing an application which can be easily downloaded on android mobile phone.
  - xii) Delhi Traffic Police has been connected to the public through Whatsapp on mobile No. 8750871493 since 16.10.2014 to receive complaints from the public related to traffic problems.
  - xiii) The Delhi Traffic Police introduced modern road management equipments, viz, Crash Barriers, Channelizers, Bollards, Portable Loudhailers etc. with a view to bring in efficiency in regulation by Traffic Police so that the benefits reach the common man.

- xiv) E-challan was introduced as a part of the modernization initiative to equip the prosecuting officers with hand held electronic devices for challaning the traffic offenders.
- xv) Himmat App: This App has been launched on 01.01.2015 for the security of women. Through this App women in distress can access the Police Control room by pressing an alert SOS button on their mobile phone. SMS alerts relating to the distress will be sent simultaneously to PCR, SHO of local Police Station and Police Patrol Vans in the areas to reach the scene of crime without loss of time. SMS alert will also be sent to the predefined relatives/friends of women.

#### **NEW INITIATIVESTAKEN BY DELHI POLICE**

##### **Mobile & Web Based Application Named 'Lost Report'**

7.86 In the interest of general public, Delhi Police has launched a mobile & Web based application named 'Lost Report', in order to lodge complaints of lost articles from mobile or computer without going to the police station. "Lost Report" App. of Delhi Police has provided a permanent solution to the citizens facing difficulties in lodging lost report of their articles like Identity Card, Ration Card, Driving License etc. More than 6 Lakh people have benefitted from this App. in just 9 months. It is a matter of immense pleasure that Delhi Police is the only force across the world to lodge report of loss of such articles; electronically and send digitally signed copy of the report instantly to the complainant within a matter of few seconds.

##### **Police Clearance Certificate (PCC)**

7.87 In the series of digitization, Delhi Police has taken another significant step by launching a web-based App. for 'Police Clearance Certificate' (PCC) on 08.08.2014. This move has solved a major difficulty that was being faced by public who were in the need of a PCC. In this context, it would be quite important to say that many times the Embassies of other Countries or employment agencies demand a Police Clearance Certificate. In such cases, online application for PCC by an App. and getting a digitally signed "PCC" at the applicant's e-mail ID is a significant step for the public. More than 13 thousand citizens have taken the benefit of 'Police Clearance Certificate' in a short period of 3 months through this 'PCC' (App).

## TRAFFIC MOBILE APPLICATION

7.88 Delhi's traffic affects the life of approximately 1.75 crore people everyday in some way or the other. It is a major challenge to regulate traffic smoothly on approximately 33,000 km long roads of Delhi as these roads daily have more than 85 lakh vehicles of 30 types that run at different speeds. In order to increase public participation in the management of traffic, the Delhi Traffic Police has launched a mobile application and upgraded its website on 08.05.2014. Through this App. the road users can obtain online traffic related information like route diversion or Traffic jam. This App. also provides information on Auto Taxi, Radio Taxi fare, destination map and facilities of lodging complaints of faulty traffic signals. Police help line numbers are also made available in this system. So far, around 30 thousand people have taken service of this mobile App.

## Steps Taken To Curb Corruption- Help Line No. 1064

7.89 Corruption is a major problem in policing of Metro Cities. Delhi Police is committed to provide corruption free service to the citizens of Delhi. To achieve this goal, Delhi Police has made the general public aware to take the benefit of digitalization. Delhi Police provides free service to general public to let them inform about their problem, if any, to a toll free four digit number i.e. 1064. Besides this, facility is also provided to public to send Audio or Video Clips to a very popular number 99-1064-1064. Through this, Delhi Police has taken action against several corrupt police personnel.

## Puducherry

7.90 Puducherry is a Union Territory with Legislature. It comprises of four regions namely Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) increased from ₹16,769 crore in 2012-13 to ₹21,061 crore in 2013-14 showing a growth rate of more than 25%. Similarly, the per capita income increased from ₹1,29,460 in 2012-13 to ₹1,58,630 in 2013-14 showing a growth rate of 22.5%. The Human Development Indicators like birth rate, infant mortality rate, literacy rate, sex ratio and gender care in literacy are higher in Puducherry as compared to the all India figures. The status of major development projects under taken in different sectors by the Government of Puducherry is as follows:

## Public Works

7.91 Construction of a bridge on the downstream side across river Thirumalairajanar in Karaikal Town of NH45A Puducherry-Nagapattanam section at a cost of ₹12.80 crore. The Bridge will be completed by March, 2015.



**Thirumalairajanar Bridge, Karaikal**

7.92 A two lane high level bridge across river Thenpennaiyar at Manamedu in Bahour Commune, Puducherry at a cost of ₹ 19.70 crore by availing loan assistance from HUDCO had been completed.



**Manamedu Bridge, Puducherry**

7.93 The construction of Shopping Complex and Restaurant at Thirunallar Temple Town Development Project was taken up for ₹ 306.04 crore. The work commenced on 04.03.2014 and is under progress.

7.94 A Road over Bridge (RoB) across LC 43A on 100 feet road in Puducherry has been taken up at a cost of ₹ 35.72 crore and will be completed in 30 months.

7.95 Construction of high level bridge with anaicut at Kaikalapet Suthukeny will be taken up at a cost of ₹ 34.95 crore. The bridge will connect eight villages and will be completed by December 2015.

7.96 In Puducherry Union Territory, all rural areas have been provided with water supply at the rate 40 to 70 litres per capita per day and the total number of habitations covered is 259.

7.97 All the villages in the Union Territory of Puducherry have been connected with Black top surface roads and the total length of rural road covered is 290.93 kms.

### Town and Country Planning

7.98 During the transition period of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme, 4 projects were got approved from the Ministry of Urban Development viz., Purchase of Buses and Ancillary Infrastructure for Urban transport under JNNURM scheme (₹ 26.00 crore), Water Supply project for the urban areas of Puducherry (₹ 307.46 crore), Water supply project for urban area of Karaikal (₹ 161.439 crore) and construction of Grade Separators / Bridges in the Urban area of Puducherry (₹145 crore) at a total estimated cost of ₹ 639.9 crore. These will now be taken up under the new scheme of the Ministry of Urban Development in 2014-15 on wards. 10 Air Conditioned buses have been procured and operationalized under Phase-II of Bus Funding project.



**Air-conditioned Buses purchased under JNNURM**

7.99 Under Comprehensive Underground Sewerage Scheme for Puducherry, about 130 km of sewer lines have been laid with appurtenances. The Sewerage Treatment Plants at Lawspet and Dubrayapet will be completed by March, 2015 and Kanaganeri will be completed by June, 2015.



**Sewer line works**

### Power

7.100 The establishment of 110/11 KV Venkata Nagar sub-station in the Puducherry town area was completed and commissioned on 30.06.2014. Puducherry has become the first UT to implement an innovative scheme "Demand Side Management" (DSM) based Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP)" with the support of M/s EESL. Under this scheme, three LEDs in exchange of three incandescent lamps at a cost of ₹10 per LED were distributed in the Puducherry region. No further cost will be recovered from consumer as the payment will be by selling the energy saved by the Puducherry Electricity Department.

7.101 As a pilot project on Smart Grid Programme at an approved cost of ₹ 46.11 crore, 87,075 electromechanical meters will be replaced by the Smart meters. 1600 consumers covered under six Distribution Transformers have been provided with Smart Meters for sample study. Under the above Programme Distribution Transformer Monitoring Solution, Fault Passage Indicators and Net metering has also been covered.

7.102 As a pilot project, 270 Street lights from Kanagachettykulam to Pillaichavady village have been provided with new LED Street lights. It is proposed to extend the above project to the entire UT of Puducherry.



**A view of LED Street Lights**

### Education

7.103 In order to ensure uniform pattern of education, Government of Puducherry decided to introduce CBSE curriculum from the current academic year from 1<sup>st</sup> standard in all Government schools upto 5<sup>th</sup> standard in English medium schools.

7.104 The Government of Puducherry also introduced the breakfast scheme for the students studying from pre-primary to 12<sup>th</sup> standard in the



Government / Government aided private schools in order to eradicate class room hunger in the morning thereby enhancing enrolment, attendance and attentiveness in the classes.

### Agriculture

7.105 The area under Paddy has almost remained constant during the past three years but the increased productivity of rice could be achieved over the years from 2090 Kg/Ha in 2011-12 to 3574 Kg/ha in 2013-14 due to the technological intervention such as adoption of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method and by introduction of mechanization through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).



**Transplanter in operation**



**Power Weeder in operation**

7.106 Similarly in Sugarcane, the yield rate which was 78.49 MT in 2011-12 had increased to 92.86 MT in 2013-14 due to adoption of micro-irrigation and fertigation techniques under Hi-tech Precision Agriculture supported under RKVY. The deployment of machineries such as sugarcane harvester through RKVY has relieved the farmers of pecuniary losses due to delay.

7.107 The Precision Farming Project implemented in the Puducherry Region with financial support under

RKVY in an area of 316.18 Ha has created a desirable change in the attitude of the farmers for judicious use of ground water and further raised the economic status of the farmers which is evident from the growing response among the farmers to take up precision farming.

### Andaman & Nicobar Islands

7.108 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, located in the east of the Indian mainland geographically in splendid isolation in the Bay of Bengal, consists of nearly 556 Islands, rocks and Islets out of which only 37 Islands are inhabited. These Islands are covered with dense damp and evergreen forest and endless varieties of exotic flora and fauna as well as corals. There are 6 Scheduled Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands viz. Great Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompens and Nicobarese.

7.109 The tribes other than Nicobarese are classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Free ration and supplementary food are provided to PVTGs every month as per prescribed scale of distribution. The Annual Tribal Sub-Plan for the year 2014-2015 has an outlay of ₹184.54 crores, specifically earmarked for the welfare and development of the tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Twenty one Great Andamanese students are being provided quality education in various institutes in Port Blair. Additional scholarship to the tune of ₹ 1,000 per month is being provided to the ST students who are undergoing undergraduate/post graduate courses in the Institutions of Islands and mainland. The Andaman and Nicobar Tribal Research and Training Institute (ANTRI), which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India on 12.01.2014, in collaboration with Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti (AAJVS) and Directorate of Tribal Welfare has started provisioning books of bilingual and bicultural curriculum namely "*Ang Katha*" for the Jarawas. The intention is to ensure and instill community identity vis-à-vis the "outside world". "Hot-Spots" have been identified at eight different localities in Jarawa Reserve out of which six have been made functional. These "Hot-spots" function as community centre where sharing of knowledge and understanding the culture is carried out in both ways in a friendly and constructive environment. With the intention of substantiating the "Eyes on" and "Hands off" policy, and warding off miscreants and anti-social elements, a protocol has been put in place for circum-navigating North Sentinel Islands, home to one of the least known PVTGs, the Sentinelese tribe. The details of tribal population are as follows:



| S. No. | Name of tribe | Number        |
|--------|---------------|---------------|
| 1.     | Andamanese    | 58 till date  |
| 2.     | Onges         | 117 till date |
| 3.     | Jarawas       | 436 till date |
| 4.     | Sentinelese   | 50 estimated  |
| 5.     | Nicobarese    | 27686 (2011)  |
| 6.     | Shompens      | 219 (2011)    |

7.110 In August 2006, Andaman District was bifurcated into South Andaman District and North & Middle Andaman District. There are six Sub-Divisions, nine Tehsils and nine Development Blocks. Three-tier Panchayati Raj system exists in the Union Territory comprising sixty nine Gram Panchayat Samitis and two Zilla Parishads. There is a Municipal Council for the Port Blair town with eighteen elected members and three nominated members. A&N Islands have one Parliamentary Constituency seat.

### Shipping

7.111 The Islands are situated between latitude 4° to 6° N and longitude 92° to 94° E. This territory consists

of two groups of islands viz. Andaman and Nicobar, separated by 10° channels. The physical distance from mainland and also the separation between the islands has created a sense of isolation amongst the people. The islands are situated 1,255 km from Kolkata and 1,190 km from Chennai. Shipping is the life line for the islanders. Therefore, connectivity is a major issue both with mainland and also between the islands. With a view to augment the shipping services in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the UT Administration is vigorously pursuing the ship acquisition plan through which a total of 25 ships will be acquired during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, consisting of 2 x 1200 pax, 2 x 500 pax, 3 x 300 pax and 14 small vessels to be operated in the mainland Island, Foreshore and Harbour Sector respectively. The construction of jetties at Chowra, Katchal, Teresa and Afra Bay, construction of High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Jetties at Hanspuri and Jagannathdera in Middle Andaman, re-construction of damaged jetty and improvement to the existing approach of Malacca jetty at Car Nicobar and extension of RCC berthing Jetty at Havelock is in progress.



Re-Construction of (Marine Hard) Jetty at Chowra.



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

## Transport

7.112 The State Transport Services (STS) operates in twelve islands from fourteen STS units. Eight newly procured long chassis buses were added in the fleet during the month of July 2014. One more bus service only for ladies has been started at Port Blair in the month of June 2014. With this addition, now two buses are in operation exclusively for ladies. Smart card based registration certificate of vehicles was introduced in this UT during the month of September, 2014.

## Electricity

7.113 The UT Administration is providing round the clock power supply in all major islands to about 1.17 lakh consumers with 104.65 MW of installed capacity. Sufficient installed capacity is available to meet the full demand of all islands/locations in A&N Islands.

## Health

7.114 Health Department has a well developed infrastructure in the form of 119 Sub-Centres, 22 Primary Health Centres, 04 community Health Centres, 05 Urban Health Centres, 02 District Hospitals, 01 Referral Hospital, 07 Homeo Dispensaries, 01 Aurvedic Dispensary and 01 AYUSH Hospital in the UT. Under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) 27 BPL patients have been referred to mainland hospitals for super speciality treatment. A dialysis unit at Dr. R.P Hospital Mayabunder, North & Middle Andaman and a MRI machine at G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair have been commissioned.



**Inauguration of MRI unit at G.B Pant Hospital**

## Education

7.115 A new primary school has been opened at little Nicobar under Nicobar District. There are 459

schools functioning in the UT of A&N Islands out of which 330 schools are run by the Education Department of UT Administration. 02 schools are aided by UT Administration, 04 schools are under Central Government, 14 schools are under Local Bodies and rest 109 are private un-aided schools. The scheme of cooked mid-day meal is also functioning successfully in the schools with a total of 37,553 students being provided with such meals through Self-Help Groups.

## Agriculture

7.116 The Agriculture Department has an outlay of ₹ 1,620.00 lakhs for implementing eight developmental schemes under three Sub-Sectors – Crop Husbandry, Soil Conservation and Minor Irrigation. During the period 16.5 MT improved seed of paddy/maize/pulses/vegetables and 2,60,000 seedlings were distributed to the farmers. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched in this Union Territory with a view to achieve 4% growth in the agriculture sector by ensuring a holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors. In this UT, crops are grown under rain fed conditions. To overcome the problem of erratic monsoon; Minor Irrigation Scheme is being implemented in these Islands at an outlay of ₹ 80.00 lakhs.

## Tourism

7.117 The U.T. Administration has been discharging an important role for sustainable Tourism Development without disturbing the fragile ecology and life style of the Aboriginal Tribes. Under the tourism sector, the project Sound and Light Show at Ross Island which is one of the historical places in Andaman &



**Cultural programme during Monsoon Tourism Festival**



Nicobar Islands has almost completed. Water sports activities like scuba diving sea walk are regulated as per the notified guidelines. The Tourism Department has organized tourism promotion events such as 10 day's "Island Tourism Festival" at Port Blair and other parts of Islands, 3 day's "Monsoon Tourism Festival", "World Tourism Day" and 6 day's "Food Festival" during the year.



**Celebration of World Tourism Day and Food Festival**

### Coastal Security

7.118 The Police Marine force, previously known as Coast Guard unit of A&N Police, has been playing a significant role in keeping check on foreign poachers, who clandestinely enter the creeks and shallow waters, where vessels of Navy and Coast Guard cannot enter. They camp in uninhabited Islands to plunder the rich sea products in the Island waters. Under Coastal Security Scheme Phase –II (2011-2016) ₹ 27.02 crore has been sanctioned for upgradation of 20 Coastal Police Stations (CPS), Construction of establishment of 10 Marine Police Operations Centres (MPOCs), procurement of vehicles and assistance of 15 lakhs per CPS towards purchase of equipments, computer system etc. The construction of Marine Operation Centre (MOC) Kadamtala building has been completed and the process is on for establishment of remaining MOCs. 20 four wheelers have been procured and 20 two wheelers are being procured.

### Forest

7.119 The total geographical area of this UT is 8,249 sq. km with 86.93% recorded as forest. Various forestry programs have been implemented for two Government Saw Mills namely Government Saw Mill, Chatham and Betapur which are run and maintained by Forest Department to cater to the needs of Islands for

sawn timber. Under the scheme, development of non-timber forest produce, a total of 311 hectare area has been targeted for raising of Cane & Bamboo plantation during the year 2014-15.

### Fisheries

7.120 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have a coast line of 1,912 kms and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the islands is 6 lakh sq. kms amounting to about 28% of the EEZ of the country. The EEZ of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is known to provide vast scope for exploitation of the fishery resources in the islands. The total Marine Fisher population as per 2010 census conducted by Fishery Survey of India is 22,188 out of which 14,839 fishermen are now active. The Fisheries Department is implementing a number of schemes/programmes for the overall development of fisheries sector in the Islands. Considering the importance of coastal security, all fishermen of this UT have been issued Biometric ID Cards under the Government of India Central Sector Scheme for "Issuance of Biometric Identity Cards" to marine fishermen. The major schemes for fishery development and their outcomes are as under:

- (i) Development of fish landing facilities with provision for berthing, shed for repair of net, repair of engine/boats and provision for fish drying platform etc. Target of 38,000 MT fish production will be achieved by the end of 2014-15.
- (ii) Development of Capture & Culture Fisheries and Resource Management:- In this scheme, subsidy is provided for the purchase of motorized/ mechanized fishing boats, fish transport vehicles etc. 46 beneficiaries have been selected for subsidy for the year 2014-15.
- (iii) Extension in Fisheries and Welfare of Fishermen Families:- In this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the affected fishermen to re-establish their fishing activities which got affected by any natural calamity etc. Financial assistance was provided to 521 affected fishermen due to Lehar cyclone.

### Industries

7.121 During the year 2014-15 (till 31.12.2014), 84 enterprises have been registered under Micro Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 by District Industries Centre, Port Blair generating an

employment of 635 persons. 165 persons were provided Capacity Building Training in the traders: Carpentry, General Engineering, Cane & Bamboo Handicrafts, Tailoring and Garment making through the Departmental Training Centre. Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, 43 units have been assisted with the involvement of margin money component of ₹ 25.97 lakhs. The Extension Centre of Sagarika Emporium at Cellular Jail was inaugurated on 27.09.2014.



**Extension Centre of Sagarika Emporium at Cellular Jail**

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**

7.122 Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 569 job cards were issued to the households 3,05,193 Person-days were generated.



**View of the Eco-friendly Cycle Stand constructed with locally available materials under MGNREGA in convergence with PYKKA at Perka Village, Car Nicobar, Nicobar District.**



**Inside View**

### **LAKSHAWDEEP**

7.123 Lakshadweep an archipelago consisting of coral islands and reefs, is the smallest Union Territory of India. This tiniest Union Territory of India is known for its only coral islands chain. These beautiful and unpolluted Islands having land of 32 Sq.kms are surrounded by around 4,200 Sq. km territorial sea area. There are 36 Islands (3 reefs and 6 submerged sandy banks) in all of which 10 are inhabited and scattered in the Arabian Sea about 220 to 440 kms. of the west coast of Kerala. The entire indigenous population has been classified as Scheduled Tribe. The main occupation of the people is fishing, coconut cultivation and coir-twisting. The islands are restricted area and permit from the UT Administration is required to visit the islands. Kavaratti is the Administrative headquarter of the Union Territory. A brief of achievements, activities and important policies of the Administration during the financial year 2014-2015 are given hereunder.

7.124 The Administration has been making efforts to augment new ships, aircrafts and barges to provide better transport services. Out of 2 cargo ships of 400 passenger cum 250 MT capacity under construction at M/s Colombo Dockyard PLC, Sri Lanka at a cost of USD 58.52 million, the construction of the first vessel M.V.Corals was completed and it arrived Kochi on 06.11.2014. The delivery of the second vessel is expected by February, 2015. Air India is presently operating its flights between Kochi, Agatti 6 days a week except Sunday.

7.125 Shipbuilding Contract for 1<sup>st</sup> 800 MT Multipurpose Cargo Vessel was signed with Modest Infrastructure Limited, Gujarat at a cost of ₹28.35 crores. Keel has been laid for the 1<sup>st</sup> vessel on 30.05.2014. The Contract for second 800MT Multipurpose Cargo Vessel was signed on 12.03.2014 with contractual delivery by 11.05.2015. Acquisition of another 1,000 MT Oil Barge, is under process.



7.126 A dedicated berth of 300 Meter length of 50,000 Sq. mtrs of waterbed area at an estimated cost of ₹ 37.50 crores has been completed.

7.127 The Rajiv Gandhi Speciality Hospital Agatti established under PPP model during 2011, has been equipped with modern amenities like CT Scan, Ventilator, C-Arm, Orthopaedic Table, Modular Theatre, etc. and is providing better diagnostic and therapeutic facilities to the patients.

7.128 24 × 7 hour equitable quality health care services and casualty services are ensured throughout the year. 100% immunization of children (0-5 years) against seven vaccine preventable diseases has been achieved. Achievements under various other schemes are as follows:

- (i) 100% Registration of Birth and Death.
- (ii) 100% Anti-Natal Care (ANC) Registration with the support of Auxiliary Nursing Midwives (ANMs) and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs).
- (iii) Hepatitis B vaccination has been given to the entire student population of the Lakshadweep.
- (iv) Financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 121.00 Lakh has been cleared to District Panchayat for reimbursement to the patients evacuated to Mainland for specialised treatment. 383 patients have benefitted under this scheme.
- (v) AYUSH services made available in all inhabited islands by supplying medicines and man power as part of Mainstreaming of AYUSH under NRHM.
- (vi) Established a Dialysis Unit at Indira Gandhi Hospital, Kavaratti.
- (vii) Incentives provided to 931 Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) & Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) beneficiaries. Distributed 1,118 Assistive Devices to 478 Differently Abled Persons.
- (viii) Issued Certificates to 622 Differently Abled Persons.
- (ix) 3 Day Care Centres are functioning in islands.
- (x) Established Blood Bank at Indira Gandhi Hospital Kavaratti.
- (xi) Introduced new ASHA incentives of ₹ 1000 per month.

7.129 The Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration has a Scheme for providing 25% Capital Investment Subsidy for Registered Small Scale Industrial Units to uplift the Schedule Tribe Entrepreneurs in which an amount of ₹ 20.00 lakh is available for the year 2014-15. In Lakshadweep, there are 91 (Ninety One) Small Scale Units registered under the MSME Act, 2006 up to December, 2014.

7.130 Due to hardship in introduction of mother vessel of 100 Tonnes capacity, it is proposed to construct 10 Nos. of smaller vessels of 20 Mtrs. Length with a capacity of 15–20 Tonnes which will be stationed at different islands for transportation of fish to mainland. The cost of one such vessel is ₹ 1.05 crore. As a pilot project one such vessel is under construction at Kochi.

7.131 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) have proved to be a very effective tool in aggregating the fish schools and augmenting fish landings. Fish Aggregating Devices around Agatti, Bangaram, Thinnakara and Perumalpar (Atoll) were great success. Hence it has been decided to install more low cost FADs in the nearby areas. The sites for installation of FADs are to be identified/ finalized in consultation with local fishermen. FADs will be procured and installed with the assistance of Lakshadweep Harbour Works (LHW)/National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT).

7.132 Provision for relief to Fishermen during ban/close season (monsoon) is included in the Annual Plan. The months of June, July & August of every year are declared as "fishing ban period" to ensure safety of fishermen from rough sea, and high speed winds during south west monsoon. As fishing is only means of livelihood for fishermen, ban on fishing for the above period puts them in pressure and their family under starvation. Nominal provision is made under this component @ ₹ 1,500 per individual for 3 months. Contribution from the fishermen & UTL under this scheme is proposed in the ratio 40:60, i.e. ₹ 600 from fishermen and ₹900 from UTL. The amount of ₹ 600 from fishermen will be collected over a period of 9 months i.e. during the fishing months. The share of fishermen and UT will be deposited in a bank account which will be distributed to the fishermen @ ₹ 500 per month for 3 months during ban period. The interest gained will also be distributed with the 3rd installment.

7.133 The Annual Plan 2014-15 has been prepared on Island Specific basis to ensure balanced growth

among the islands. Funds are distributed to the islands according to Area, Population, Fish landing, Coastal length, etc. The approved plan budget for the year 2014-15 is ₹ 464 crore.

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

7.135 The Administration has co-located the State Data Centre for Lakshadweep at Trivandrum, Kerala and hosted the Citizen Application & Material Management System of Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB) to receive application from citizen for availing building materials for construction. An MoU with NSDL for the Payment gateway, has been executed by Lakshadweep Administration. Various departmental applications have been developed such as, online Membership Management of Water Sports Club for Tourism Development, Alerts through SMS on weather warning etc. Lakshadweep Administration has imparted free computer course to all citizens of Lakshadweep through Centre for Development of Advance Computer (CDAC) as IT for Masses Project. Data has been digitalized for the Public Distribution System. Administration has developed the Passenger Grievance Registration & Monitoring to register and handle grievances onboard the passenger ships of Lakshadweep Administration. It signed MoU with UIDAI to establish the State Resident Data Hub whose details shall be delivered from the Aadhaar enrolment data and facilitate easy incorporation of Aadhaar Authentication Service into various State/UT applications. The UTL Administration had framed and published Lakshadweep Information Technology (Electronic Service Delivery) Rules, 2012. The Administration has set up 9 IT training centers across various islands and has set up video conferencing system in all Islands. Administration has initiated implementation of 48 identified services of e-District and State Service Delivery Gateway & State Portal Mission Mode Project, CCTV installation in State Secretariat Building Kavaratti and Online Seat allotment for higher studies.

7.136 The Administration launched the scheme of Wildlife, Coral and Lagoon Conservation Programme

with an aim to assess the marine wildlife status in the region considering immense anthropogenic pressure and threat during the recent years. Initially, 51 conservation Mazdoor have been appointed from Panchayati Raj Institutions from various Islands for coordination and data collection under the scheme. The Administration initiated long term coral reef monitoring programme with Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta during the year 2014-15. A total amount of ₹11 crore has been earmarked by the Administration to carry out the programme for the period 2014-2015.

7.137 The Administration placed 4,000 blue waste bins in all corners of inhabited Islands for the collection of non biodegradable waste such as plastic bottles, carry bags, cement bags, tetra packs, glass bottles etc. generated in Islands. The Administration started preparation of State Action Plan on Climate Change in consonance with National Action Plan on Climate Change during the year 2009.

7.138 The Lakshadweep Action Plan on Climate Change (LAPCC) has been integrated into state planning and budgetary process for its implementation and 10 major sectors [viz. Fisheries, Agriculture, Health, Electricity, Anti sea erosion, Water supply & sanitation, Ecology & Environment, Tourism, Transport and Disaster management] have been identified with a total allocation of ₹ 119.12 crore during the year 2014-15.

7.139 The U.T. Administration started a scheme of Sanitation, Health & Hygiene during the year 2014-15 with an aim to provide better health and sanitary facilities to the stake holders in Lakshadweep. In addition, the Administration launched a drive under the "Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan" from 22.09.2014 to 02.10.2014. All government officials, NGOs, SHGs, NCC cadets, Mahila Samajam workers and Stakeholders in all inhabited Islands participated and cleaned all the open premises.

7.140 To ease the transportation bottle neck in the islands 2 Multi Purpose Speed Boats and 6 Rescue Boats have been procured. Apart from this, various Water Sports items, Scuba Dive Equipments have also been procured by the Department. The Department has also placed supply order for 2 Dive Boats and will be placing the supply order for 3 Para Sail Boats. 12 new tourist cottages at Minicoy, 6 cottages at Kavaratti and 10 cottages at Kadmat have also been constructed by the Department under the Central Financial Assistance.



With the objective of streamlining the visit of Cruise Ship to the islands, Agatti and Minicoy have been cleared as Immigration Clearing Ports.

7.141 The Administration has distributed the State Pension Scheme of ₹ 1,000 per month to Old aged,

Disabled, Widows, Destitute & Abandoned ladies through the elected Panchayati Raj Institutions. The total number of beneficiaries was 2,355 and ₹ 1,35,60,000.00 (Rupees One Crore Thirty Five Lakh and Sixty Thousand) was released to District Panchayat for this purpose.



Ship M.V Corals delivered on 28.10.2014 and arrived at Kochi on 06.11.2014



Embarkation/Disembarkation at Islands from M.V Minicoy



Water Sports at Islands (Tourism)



Diving at Islands (Tourism)



Swachh Lakshadweep Abhiyan Launched in the Cora Paradise

## CHANDIGARH

### Introduction

7.142 Chandigarh, "The City Beautiful" located in the foothills of the Shivalik Hill ranges in the North has the unique distinction of being a Union Territory and the Capital City of two States i.e. Punjab & Haryana. The Union Territory is recognized as one of the cleanest, greenest, safest and best planned city in the country. The U.T. Administration continues to strive hard towards improving the infrastructure & quality of life of its citizens. During the year, the U.T. Administration has undertaken numerous developmental activities/projects for providing and improving various services/facilities to its citizens.

### Infrastructure Development

7.143 The Engineering Department has earmarked ₹ 30.35 crore for undertaking re-carpeting and laying of new roads. The Department has laid 17.37 km of new roads and re-carpeting of 54.90 km. The work of widening of existing 4 lane dual carriageway from Hallomajra Chowk to UT Boundary, Panchkula Industrial Area Phase-II into 6 lane dual carriageway alongwith slow carriageway on both sides of road to take care of slow moving vehicles and Light Motor Vehicles (LMV) traffic and construction of Road under Bridge at railway level crossing No.125 has been completed at a cost of ₹ 38.00 crore.

7.144 In addition, another road connecting Chandigarh to Mullanpur by converting existing single lane road into 6 lane dual carriageway road starting from Khuda Lahora to U.T. Boundary at a cost of ₹ 7.00 crore has been completed.

7.145 Chandigarh Housing Board as nodal agency of Chandigarh Administration for the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme has completed construction of 12,736 one room flats at five different locations in Chandigarh. Construction of 4,960 two room flats at Maloya was started in July, 2014 at an approximate cost of ₹ 212 crore.

7.146 In an effort to provide accommodation to all employees, the U.T. Administration has undertaken up-gradation and renovation of its houses. There are about 13,400 houses of different categories in Chandigarh. About 5,500 houses have already been upgraded and 800 houses have been renovated till December, 2014.

7.147 During the financial year 2014-15, an outlay of ₹ 2,700 lakhs for primary and secondary schools and ₹ 2,300 lakhs for colleges, libraries, NCC complex and special education have been provisioned for construction of new schools and colleges and their extension etc.



**Govt. High School Sec. 45 Chd. 4-6-2014**

7.148 The works of construction of Government High School at Sector -45 and Government Middle School, Pocket No. 6, Manimajra have been completed at a cost of ₹ 12.00 crore. In addition to above, works for another 11 new Government Schools at different locations in the city have been undertaken during the financial year at a cost of ₹ 80.00 crore.

7.149 A New Modern Auditorium block having 600 sitting capacity in Government College for girls at Sector-42 has been completed at a cost of ₹ 5.00 crore and inaugurated on 22.08.2014 by Sh. Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs. In addition another Science Block in Government College at Sector- 46 has been added at a cost of ₹ 5.00 crore.



**Inauguration of New Modern Auditorium Block at Chandigarh by Sh. Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs**





**Inauguration of Japanese Garden by Shri Shivraj Patil, the Administrator of Chandigarh.**

7.150 Besides the above, the construction of a separate Teaching Block for Biotechnology in the Government College for boys at Sector-11 and new Government College of Commerce and Business Administration at Sector-50 has been undertaken at a cost of ₹ 10.00 crore and is likely to be completed during this financial year.

7.151 Construction of a new Workshop Block in Chandigarh College of Engineering & Technology at Sector-26 at a cost of ₹ 7.00 crore has been undertaken and is likely to be completed during this financial year. The work of the new NCC complex in Sector-31 has been undertaken at a cost of ₹ 23.00 crore.

7.152 A multilevel parking complex is being constructed at Sector-17 market area at a cost of ₹ 45.00 crore. This will provide parking space for 950 vehicles at a time. The parking space has also been provided with solar powered lights. An amount of ₹ 33.21 crore has been spent till 31.12.2014.

### Common Spaces in Community

7.153 Chandigarh Administration has been working towards providing better common spaces to its citizens in each and every sector. In an effort to fulfill the long standing wishes of the people staying in the southern sectors of the city, the Administration has opened several gardens to the public. Set amidst Sector 31-A, the Japanese garden is a cynosure to all eyes. With its beautiful pagodas, lakes, trees and tunnels, the park has been receiving excellent footfall since its inauguration.

7.154 The Chandigarh Administration has developed a new garden of Palm at Sector-42, a garden of Conifer at Sector-52 and garden of Spring at Sector-53, Chandigarh. In an effort to revitalize the famed Plaza area of Sector-17, Chandigarh, a Multimedia Laser fountain at a cost of ₹3.50 crore has been inaugurated.



**Inauguration of Laser Fountain by Shri K.K. Sharma, IAS, Adviser to the Administrator along with the Mayor of Chandigarh Shri H.C. Kalyan**

## Health & Sanitation

7.155 The structural works of Block-E in Government Medical Collage & Hospital (GMCH) Sector-32 have been completed at a cost of ₹ 29.00 crore and another estimate amounting to ₹ 44.00 crore has been approved by the Government of India for completing the work by the end of this year.

7.156 In addition to the above, a 50 bedded hospital (in village Burail, Sector-45) at a cost of ₹ 10.50 crore is in advance stage of completion. The construction of new Mental Health Institute in Sector-32 at a cost of ₹ 44.65 crore has also begun this year.

## Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan

7.157 The Rural Development Department launched five numbers of garbage collection vehicles for maintaining cleanliness in and collection of garbage from all the villages of Chandigarh.

7.158 The Municipal Corporation has also been actively conducting cleanliness programmes and awareness campaigns amongst the public, stressing the importance of cleanliness, sanitation, hand washing, using toilets and ill effects of open defecation etc.

7.159 Chandigarh Administration completed the construction of a sewerage treatment plant of 7.5 MLD capacity at Dhanas (Slum Rehabilitation Colony) at a cost of ₹1154.63 lakh.



**Hon'ble MP Smt. Kirron Kher flagging off the Garbage collection trucks and government employees taking pledge on launching of "Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan"**

## Green Initiatives

7.160 The Administration has released its 'Greening Chandigarh Action Plan 2014-15' on the occasion of World Environment Day, 2014. During the period more than 50,000 saplings have been planted. The Forest Department distributed 40,000 saplings of medicine and herbal plants free of cost to the citizens.

7.161 The U.T. Administration with a vision to make Chandigarh a Model Solar City has come out with a master plan for generation of power of 5 MW before 2015 and 10 MW before 2022 through solar photovoltaic power plants. In this regard, 33 Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants with an overall capacity of 4,466 KW have already been commissioned. Another 815 KW of power will be commissioned by 31.03.2015.

## Education and Sports

7.162 Two new synthetic Tennis Courts were constructed at Sports Complex, Sector-42 at a cost of ₹ 44.72 lakh. Construction of Tennis Stadium (Phase-II) in Sector-10 has been taken up during 2014-15. Six lane synthetic Athletic track at Sports complex Sector-7, Chandigarh and two synthetic Basket Ball Court in Sector-42, one practice ground for Hockey at Hockey Stadium at Sector-18, Chandigarh were also constructed during the year.

7.163 The sports department has organized High Altitude summer coaching camp at Shillaroo, Shimla for Hockey and Football players of Chandigarh. The department has also organized Inter School (U-17) Kabaddi Tournament (Boys & Girls). The Administration



gave away cash awards worth ₹ 57.00 lakhs to eminent sportspersons of Chandigarh who won / participated in international and national events.

### Tourism

7.164 The process of nomination of Capitol Complex, Chandigarh under the 'Trans-Border UNESCO World Heritage site' as a product of the famous French Architect Le-Corbusier has reached its final stage. Its completion will not only place these building on the world tourism map but also give a big impetus to domestic and foreign tourism in the city.

7.165 Chandigarh Tourism organized a number of tourism events during the year 2014 which include the Rose Festival, World Music Day, Chandigarh Marathon, Chandigarh Cyclothon, World Tourism Week and the Chandigarh Carnival. The major tourist attractions of Rose Festival and Chandigarh Carnival have been included in the national calendar of fairs and festivals by the Ministry of Tourism.

7.166 In order to facilitate tourists visiting the city and to provide them single window assistance and services like guides, logistics etc. the Tourism Department has set up a new well equipped Tourist Information centre-cum-souvenir shop at the Capitol Complex.

### Welfare Initiatives

7.167 In addition to various welfare schemes of the Government of India such as Apni Beti Apna Dhan, Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, Sath-Sath, Janshree Bima Yojana, Shiksha Sahyog Yojana, Swawlamban and others which are being implemented in Chandigarh, the U.T. Administration has come out with its own welfare schemes for the economically and socially disadvantaged.

7.168 Financial Assistance of ₹ 20,000 for the marriage of daughters of widows/destitute women belonging to SCs community whose income does not exceed ₹ 24,000 per annum is being provided. Post Delivery financial assistance of ₹ 2,000 is being given to women belonging to Scheduled Castes in order to maintain health of the mother and child.

7.169 "Cash Award to the Children of Safai Karamcharis" is being implemented to encourage higher studies and better performance in education and to put a check on the dropped out children of Safai Karamcharis working in the Offices/Boards/Corporations of the Chandigarh Administration. Under

this scheme, the Children of the Safai Karamcharis (SCs) who passed 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> class in first attempt are given cash awards.

7.170 In order to encourage institutional deliveries to save the girl child and to encourage the society, where the girl child is still discriminated and is subject to various disadvantages in the process of her growth, the Administration has introduced a new Scheme namely "Hamari Beti" for identified priority household. An incentive of ₹ 40,000 will be deposited in the joint account of the new born girl child and the Programme Officer held in any scheduled bank which will be payable after 18 years for pursuing higher education after passing the 10+2 examination. This incentive can be availed of for two live births of girl child.

7.171 A scheme called 'e-Sanatak' (Free Laptop Distribution) has been implemented in the U.T. Chandigarh for the girl students of priority households who are admitted to 1<sup>st</sup> Year of B.A/B.Sc in the Government Arts & Science College, Chandigarh from the Academic Session 2014-15.

7.172 Chandigarh Administration has implemented the National Food Security Act, 2013 and has started distribution of essential commodities to the selected 45,064 families as priority households and 117 families of Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY).

7.173 Five Fair Price Shop licenses have been granted to the Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) at the newly constructed Chandigarh Housing Board flats at Dhanas (Slum Rehabilitation colony).

7.174 Chandigarh Administration is running a Vocational training centre for the disabled and women called ASHA KIRAN. This year a 24 × 7 helpline for



**National Award for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, 2014**



children, women & disabled persons was launched. Chandigarh Administration received the National Award for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities- 2014 in recognition of the positive initiatives undertaken for the welfare of person with disabilities.

### Transport

7.175 Chandigarh administration has initiated various steps for the modernization of the transport system in the city. Chandigarh city has been selected as one of the four cities for modernization of city bus service by the World Bank. The project will support physical improvements targeted at modernizing the city bus services including (i) modern depot equipment for improved maintenance and life of buses, (ii) modern ITS-for vehicle tracking, passenger information systems and automatic fare collection to make the services more user friendly, (iii) modern MIS- for improved management information systems, inventory maintenance management, improved collection, management, analysis, reporting and use of data for more scientific planning to enable optimal use of facilities.

7.176 The Ministry of Urban Development has sanctioned 400 buses to U.T. Chandigarh under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme. Out of 400 buses, Chandigarh administration has placed orders for the purchase of 170 midi buses (80 fully built semi-low floor AC midi buses and 90 fully built semi low floor non-AC buses). 40 new midi buses have been inducted into the city routes and the remaining will be inducted shortly. This will enable Chandigarh Administration to provide public transport to its public at a frequency of 10-15 minutes on all major routes.

7.177 With a view to ensure safety and security of women, the Chandigarh administration has for the first time in its history recruited 72 women conductors for its buses.

### Information Technology

7.178 Chandigarh Administration has achieved 100% Aadhar linking of all its beneficiaries of various welfare schemes. U.T. Administration has been successfully implementing Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to all its beneficiaries of various pre and post-matriculation scholarships to SCs and minority students and priority households under the National Food

Security Act and the National Social Assistance programmes.

7.179 E-office project is also being taken up for implementation in various offices of the Chandigarh Administration. For the benefit of city residents, the Chandigarh administration has launched mDirectory - a mobile directory that provides contact details such as address, telephone number and email address of the offices of administration and its key officials.

7.180 In an effort to provide services to its citizens under one roof, e-Sampark Centres were started in 2004. The number of services has been increased this year and currently 41 services are delivered through 38 e-Sampark Centres.

### DAMAN AND DIU

7.181 The Union Territory of Daman and Diu comprises of two districts, namely Daman and Diu and has a total area of 112 Sq. kms, wherein Daman accounts for 72 Sq. kms and Diu 40 Sq. kms. According to the Census data of 2011, the population of Union Territory of Daman and Diu stood at 2,43,247 (Daman :1,91,173 and Diu: 52,074).

7.182 During 2013-14, the UT was allotted funds of ₹ 505.29 (RE) crores and was able to spend the entire allocation. The plan allocation for the year 2014-15 is ₹ 657.00 crore. The UT Administration of Daman and Diu is giving positive Balance from Current Revenue (BCR) for several years. The UT Administration has achieved the target for BCR of ₹ 442.04 crore during the year 2012-13 and ₹ 752.53 crore during the year 2013-14.

7.183 The major developmental initiatives undertaken by the UT Administration across the different sectors during the current year is given in succeeding paragraphs.

### Public Works

#### Bridges

7.184 Construction of Bridge on river Kolak connecting Pataliya in Nani Daman to Udwarda Village in Gujarat has already been completed. The illumination work is under progress.

7.185 Laying of Foundation Stone for construction of New Bridge at Tad Creek, Diu at a cost of ₹ 9.5 Crore was laid down by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs Shri Kiren Rijju, on 03.08.2014.



**Shri Kiren Rijju, Minister of State (Home Affairs)  
Laying Foundation Stone of Tad Bridge  
at Tad Creek at Diu**

### **Buildings and other Development Works**

7.186 Foundation Stone for the construction of Adiwasi Bhavan in Moti Daman area at a cost of ₹ 2.5 crore was laid on 08.08.2014.

7.187 Inauguration of Jetty for Coastal Police at Daman was done on 13.06.2014. The work has been completed at a cost of ₹ 2.98 crore

7.188 Development of ground (Swami Vivekanand Sports Complex) near Government College has been completed at a cost of ₹ 3.20 crore and inaugurated by the Administrator on 19.07.2014.



**Swami Vivekanand Sports Complex at Daman**



**Inauguration of Swami Vivekanand Sports Complex  
by Administrator in the presence of dignitaries**

7.189 Construction of Work Shop Building, Government Polytechnic, Daman at an estimated cost of ₹ 355.29 lakh has been completed.

7.190 Construction of the Second floor of the Multipurpose hall at administrative Building, Government Polytechnic, Daman including the electrification works at an estimated cost of ₹ 60.00 lakh is likely to be completed by the end of January, 2015.

7.191 Construction of the Central Store Building of the Electricity Department, Daman at the cost of ₹ 2.40 crore has been completed. The electrification work is under progress.

7.192 Basket ball and Tennis Courts behind the Secretariat, Moti Daman have been completed at an estimated cost of ₹ 56.33 lakh and have been dedicated to the public on 13.06.2014.



**Inauguration of Tennis and Basketball Court by  
Hon'ble Administrator of U.T. of Daman, Diu and  
DNH on 13.06.2014**



**Teams playing Basketball during the inauguration  
of the Basketball Court**

### **Roads**

7.193 Shri Kiren Rijju the Hon'ble Minister of State (Home Affairs), inaugurated the Cycle Track [from Nagoa junction to Malala junction at Diu on 03.08.2014] which was completed at a cost of ₹ 2.00 crore.





**Hon'ble Minister inaugurating international standard "Cycle Track" from Nagoa junction to Malala junction at Diu**

7.194 Leveling of the newly acquired land for the extension of the runway at the Airport, Diu has been completed at a cost of ₹ 3.28 crore.

7.195 Widening and Re-carpeting of the Road at Simbor- Diu has been completed at a cost of ₹ 49.95 lakh.

7.196 Widening of the road from Magarwada to Zari Causeway, Moti Daman (total length 7.6 km) with carpet width of 8.00 mts has been completed at a cost of ₹ 12.31 crore. Similarly, widening of the road from Varkund junction to Ringanwada Road at Nani Daman (length 2.1 km.) at a cost of ₹ 1.33 crore, and improvement and widening of Bharat Industrial Road at Nani Daman (2.7 kms) at a cost of ₹ 3.13 crore have been completed.

### Water Supply and Sewerage

7.197 The following projects for the augmentation of water supply are under progress and are expected to be completed by March 2015.

- (i) Augmentation of piped drinking water supply to villages of Daman District by laying pipeline from Madhuban Dam through Dunetha tank, Dabhel tank and Magarwada Talav in Daman.
- (ii) Construction of 17 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Dunetha, Nani Daman.
- (iii) Under ground Sump at WTP, Dabhel Daman.
- (iv) Water Supply Scheme based on Sardar Sarovar Canal Pipeline Project from Una to Diu is being executed and the same is likely to be completed by the mid of 2015.

### Power

7.198 Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Minister of State (Home Affairs), laid the foundation stone of 3 MWP grid solar plant at Diu on 03.08.2014.



**Hon'ble Minister of State inaugurating the laying of foundation stone of 3 MWP on Grid Solar Power Plant at Diu**

7.199 Work order has been placed on Power Grid Corporation of India Limited for the establishment of 1 x 160 MVA + 2 x 50 MVA, 220/66/11 KV S/S at Ringanwada, Daman along with associated 220 KV D/C line from 400 KV new PGCIL S/S to Ringanwada, Daman at a cost of ₹39.95 crore.

7.200 Scheme for the replacement of the existing ACSR Panther Conductor of 66 KV Magarwada-Kachigam, Magarwada-Varkund, Vapi-Dabhel and Kachigam- Dalwada link line by HI TASCRC-160 sq.mm conductor is under progress.

7.201 Transmission line for 220 KV between 400/220 KV Magarwada to 220/66 KV Magarwada, Daman is under progress.



**Transmission line at Margarwada, Daman**



7.202 Scheme for the establishment of 1 MWp on grid Solar Plant at Magarwada, Daman and 3 MWp on grid Solar Plant at Diu is under progress.

7.203 Scheme for establishment of 66/11 KV 2 x 15 MVA S/s alongwith associated line at Zari, Daman is under progress.

7.204 Works for the augmentation of capacity from 1 x 100 + 1 x 50 + 1 x 60 MVA to 1 x 100 + 1 x 50 + 2 x 160 MVA at 220/66 KV S/s at Magarwada, Daman is under process.

7.205 Construction of new Office building in place of the Old dilapidated structure of the Electricity Department, Nani Daman has been completed at a cost of ₹98.00 lakh and has been dedicated to the public on 10.08.2014.

## Education

### Saraswati VidyaYojna

7.206 Free Education to all girl students from Standard I onwards upto Post Graduation level in Government/Government Aided Schools/Institutes/ College of UT Administration.

7.207 Scholarship to all girl students in Std.-IX upto Post Graduation level in the Government/Government Aided Schools/Institutes/ College of UT Administration: (₹1,000 p.m. to ₹3,500 p.m.).

7.208 Free Health Insurance Cover under "Sanjivani Swasthaya Beema Yojana" to girl students & her family (Premium is paid by UT Administration).

7.209 50% fees reimbursement (maximum ₹ 2.5 lakh per annum) for Non BPL Students & 100% fees reimbursement for BPL category Students for Diploma, Graduation, Post Graduation & Doctoral level.

7.210 Free distribution of bicycle to all girl students studying in Std. VIII (& girls studying in Std. IX - XII who were left out earlier).

7.211 A new "Gyan Gaurav Award Scheme" has been implemented for awarding outstanding students of XII standard and the best Higher Secondary School with the aim of incentivizing better performance form students and schools.

7.212 Under Saraswati Sadhana Yojana, 196 bicycles are distributed to SC/ST girl students. The scheme has been extended by the Administration to all the girl students of Standard VIII in the current year with an aim to reduce the school drop out of girls entering high school. 1,120 girls have been benefited during 2014 under this scheme. Besides, pre-matric and post-matric scholarships have been extended to OBCs and minority students also in addition to SC/ST students. For the welfare of tribal students, all tribal students from standard I to X are provided free text books, stationery and uniforms. They are also provided with cash incentives of ₹ 1,000 per month for class I to VIII and ₹ 1,250 for class XI to XII.

7.213 To strengthen the infrastructure facilities, the construction and renovation of school buildings with all basic amenities at various places has been taken up.

7.214 Sarvottam project is being implemented in the UT for improvement in the quality of education in schools in partnership with CII Institute of Quality, Bengaluru.

7.215 In-service Training of Existing Teachers: Five days' In-service training of teachers was organised at Diu. The training was based on School Based Comprehensive Evaluation'.



**In-service training of School Teachers**



**Students participating in Swachh Bharat**

7.216 All the schools participated in the celebration of the Swachh Bharat Shapath Abhiyan.

7.217 The quality of skill training is also highly deficient with outdated curricula in the two Industrial Training Institutes (ITI). A new ITI is being planned on PPP basis while the existing ones will also be upgraded. For developing a world class skill development institute in the territory, appropriate institutional and financial models are being explored. The matter has also been taken up with the Ministry of Skill Development with a view to dovetail the efforts of the UT Administration with the Skill India initiatives of the Government of India.

7.218 A Food Craft Institute is being developed in Diu as part of larger educational hub in the territory.

7.219 New Sports Policy has been formulated for development of sports activities in the UT.

**Health**

7.220 The Administration is committed to providing quality health services to the people of the UT. At present there are 26 Sub Centres, 3 Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and 2 District Hospitals functioning in the UT.

7.221 Construction of Modern 60 bedded Hospital at Gandhipara, Diu is at completion stage.

7.222 A mammography machine has also been installed at Government Hospital, for the early detection of breast cancer in women. The Dialysis unit at Marwad Hospital, Daman is providing excellent services to the patients with terminal renal failure.

7.223 Construction of 30 additional beds and component separation unit at the Government Hospital Marwad, Daman has been completed at a cost of ₹ 112.34 lakh and has been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Administrator on 10.08.2014.



**Hon'ble Administrator of U.T. of Daman, Diu and DNH inaugurating 30 bedded Hospital on 10.08.2014**



7.224 Construction of Ayush Hospital and Panchkarma centre on the first floor of the Primary Health Centre, Kachigam, Daman is likely to be completed by 31.01.2015 at a cost of ₹1.22 crore.



#### Construction of Ayush Hospital at Daman

7.225 The UT Administration formulated a Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme named "Sanjeevani Swasthya Bima Yojana" for all families having annual income below ₹ 1 lakh, the premium for which will be borne by the UT Administration. In addition, this scheme will be open for the pensioners and other families also who can opt to join the scheme on paying the same premium. Five members of a family will be enrolled under the health cover i.e. head of the household, spouse and up to three dependents. Medical care would be provided through reputed private hospitals in Mumbai, Surat, Rajkot and Ahmedabad empanelled under the scheme. The covered persons would be provided cashless service by the empanelled hospitals on the basis of a smart card issued to each covered family. The scheme provides an annual health cover of ₹ 2 lakhs for each family as well as accidental death/disability cover of up to ₹ 1 lakh.

7.226 Under Rashtriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram (RBSK) three school teams have been sanctioned under NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) and these teams shall visit all the schools of Daman and Diu District for health check-up for early diagnosis of any disease.

7.227 Health check-up camps are being organised on every second Saturday of the month since 10.10.2014 in all the Panchayat areas of Daman District.

7.228 Diu Blood Bank has been started in the premises of the Government Hospital, Diu since 05.06.2014.

7.229 Transit Hostel at the Community Health Centre, Diu has been constructed for the stay of specialist Doctors.

#### Tourism

7.230 Diu has the maximum potential for tourism development. An agreement was signed with Ogilvy Mathers Pvt Ltd., Mumbai for branding Diu as a destination. The branding campaign will be rolled out in the last week of January, 2015 in print and electronic media.

7.231 The UT have old heritage monuments which date back to Portuguese times, most of which are under the control of the Archeological Survey of India (ASI). Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) has drawn up a comprehensive plan for restoration and development of monuments which is being referred to the National Monuments Authority for consideration. The restoration work of the non ASI monument has been awarded to the INTACH for execution.

7.232 The State Minister of Tourism & Culture Shri Shripad Naik inaugurated the "Brand Logo" of Tourism of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli in the presence of the State Minister of Home Affairs Shri Kiren Rijju, MP Shri Lalubhai B. Patel (UT of Daman & Diu) and MP Shri Natubhai (UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli) at Delhi on 06.08.2014.

7.233 The development and beautification of Dholar Junction on Daman–Bamanpuja Road, Moti Daman has been completed at a cost of ₹31.59 lakh.



#### Beautification of Dholar Junction at Daman





**Inauguration of Tourist Assistance Booth at Daman**

7.234 Construction of Tourist Assistance Booth at the Jampore Beach has been completed at a cost of ₹ 37.41 lakh.

### Fisheries

7.235 Daman and Diu have a total coastal length of 29 kms. Fisheries is one of the primary economic activities in the territory. To promote and deliver better facilities to the fishermen, the Administration is implementing various schemes for the development of this sector.

#### Welfare of the fishermen:

7.236 Financial Assistance to Boat Owners/ Fishermen Captured by the Pakistani Security Agencies is provided at the following rate:

- (i) One time financial assistance @ 25%, maximum upto ₹ 10.00 lakh to the Boat Owner for the purchase/ making of fishing vessels.
- (ii) Allowance of ₹ 200 enhanced from ₹ 100 per day to the family of the registered fishermen held captive by the Pakistani Security Agencies.

(iii) TA/DA to the Fishermen for their repatriation from Pakistan Jail.

7.237 Financial Assistance to the families of the fisherman affected by Natural Calamities /Accident etc. is provided at the following rate:

- (i) Assistance of ₹ 1.00 lakh enhanced from ₹ 0.50 lakh to the legal heir of fisherman in case of death/missing fisherman.
- (ii) One time financial assistance to reconstruct/ repair of Boat as per the following Criteria :
  - (a) Trawler Mechanised (15 mtr. & above) ₹ 5.00 Lakh (Subsidy).
  - (b) Trawler Mechanised (below 15 mtr.) ₹ 3.00 Lakh (Subsidy).
  - (c) Motorial OBM/ IBM upto 5 mtr. ₹ 1.00 Lakh (Subsidy).

7.238 Assistance to Fishermen for the purchase of fisheries Requisites/Equipments is given at the following rates:

| S.No. | Item   | Maximum cost of item  | Subsidy @         | Maximum admissible subsidy                |
|-------|--|---|-------------------|---|
| 1.    | Fisheries requisites etc. including FRP Boat           | Upto ₹ 2.00 Lakh<br>Upto ₹ 5.00 Lakh<br>More than ₹ 5.00 Lakh | 20%<br>15%<br>10% | ₹ 0.40 Lakh<br>₹ 0.75 Lakh<br>₹ 2.00 Lakh |
| 2.    | IBM Engines: 8-10 HP.<br>Upto 108 HP.<br>Above 108 HP. | Upto ₹1.00 Lakh<br>Upto ₹ 5.00 Lakh<br>Upto ₹ 8.00 Lakh       | 50%<br>30%<br>25% | ₹ 0.50 Lakh<br>₹ 1.50 Lakh<br>₹ 2.00 Lakh |
| 3.    | Electrical/Solar equipments                            | Upto ₹ 0.50 Lakh  | 50%               | ₹ 0.25 Lakh                               |
| 4.    | Ice boxes: For fisherwomen<br>For boat owners          | Upto ₹ 10,000/-<br>Upto ₹ 50,000/-                            | 75%<br>50%        | ₹ 7,500<br>₹ 25,000                       |
| 5.    | Transport Insulated Tempo<br>Rickshaw/Four Wheeler.    | Upto ₹ 5.00 Lakh  | 20%               | ₹ 1.00 Lakh                               |

7.239 Safety and Communication equipment to Boat owners: 75% subsidy maximum up to ₹ 1.50 lakh for the purchase of communication equipments and upto ₹ 0.30 lakh for the purchase of safety jacket and life ring.

7.240 Supply of OBM engine (8-10 HP) to Fisherman: one time back ended subsidy @ 75% is available to fishermen subject to a ceiling of ₹ 1.20 lakh.

7.241 Financial Assistance to Fisherwomen for packing of fish pickles: One time financial Assistance @ 50%, maximum up to ₹10,000, is provided as working capital to the SHG women.

7.242 Financial Assistance to fishermen for loading/unloading of fishing vessels is provided in the range of ₹ 3,000 to ₹ 5,000 depending on the size of vessel.

7.243 Self Employment: A scheme for shrimp farming has been prepared along the coastline of Diu in collaboration with the MPEDA which will boost the employment opportunities, especially of the women of the area and also provided high income opportunities.

7.244 An MOU has been signed with the Dredging Corporation of India to dredge the shores of Daman and Diu which on account of heavy siltation are hardly used for passenger traffic and even fishing operations are limited.

## Housing & Sanitation

### Suryodaya Awas Yojana

7.245 As an anti-poverty measure, provision for Housing for the rural as well as urban poor is provided under this scheme.

7.246 The beneficiary should own a piece of land within the Union Territory and his annual family income should be less than ₹ 1,00,000.

7.247 A grant of ₹ 1,50,000 is given under this scheme in 3 instalments for construction of a house as well as toilet facility in the same house.

7.248 Swachchh Angan Yojana: Open Defecation Free Territory Under this scheme, a family whose annual income is less than ₹ 1,00,000/-, is provided a grant of ₹ 20,000 in two instalments for construction of a toilet in the existing house which does not have toilet facility therein.

## Industries

7.249 A combined application form is being introduced to facilitate single window clearances for industry including those involving regulatory compliances of labour, pollution, environment. Redundant procedures are being done away with and a strong thrust is being given to simplification of procedures.

7.250 Pollution control norms need to be revised and brought in line with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) norms and a simplified regime introduced for non polluting industry. Draft notification has been issued and after the mandatory two month period, new norms shall be notified.

7.251 A project for developing a greenfield industrial estate/textile cluster has been conceptualized, with focus on downstream textile industry. A transaction adviser is being appointed to invite bids for developing infrastructure on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis.

## Civil Aviation and Port

7.252 Connectivity is a serious issue in Diu and the matter regarding enhancing air connectivity with Mumbai is being pursued.

## Information Technology

7.253 The Hon'ble Administrator inaugurated the Saral Sewa Kendra at District Panchayat, Daman. This Kendra will provide public related services on daily basis by using Information Technology.

7.254 Phase III of Samay Sudhini Seva (SSS) i.e. Time bound services was launched on 13.06.2014, in which 73 services of 18 departments were added under Samay Sudhini Seva. Now a total of 125 services of 22 departments of UT of Daman & Diu are available to the people of UT of Daman & Diu, through SSS.

7.255 Urban Land records' computerization and its digitization was completed and kept on the official website of the UT Administration of Daman & Diu at [www.daman.nic.in](http://www.daman.nic.in) for verification of public/citizens. It has been named as "AVANIKA URBAN" and is part of the web portal "AVANIKA".

7.256 Under the National Land Records Modernization Programme, digitization and verification of rural land records data of Daman district has been completed. The mutation of land records is also being done using "AVANIKA RURAL" software. The land

record data is also available on the official website of the UT Administration of Daman & Diu at [www.daman.nic.in](http://www.daman.nic.in) and "AVANIKA" portal.

7.257 Union Territory Wide Area Network (UTWAN) is the flagship Core IT infrastructure project of the UT Administration of Daman & Diu. It has been implemented as a joint project of UTs of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The Phase I of UTMAN project has been completed. In Phase I, 61 offices of UT of Daman & Diu are connected. Phase II of the project is under implementation. In the last & the 3<sup>rd</sup> Phase, all the offices of UT Administration of Daman & Diu situated at Daman & Diu will be connected.

7.258 In e-PRI (Panchayati Raj Institutions) project, out of a total of 10 modules, three modules i.e. Panchayat portal, Area Profiler and Local Government Directory have been implemented. Three more modules i.e. Priya Soft, Plan Plus and Action Soft are under implementation.

7.259 Under Value Added Tax, e-Payment Facility is currently being provided through State Bank of India, Bank of India & Dena Bank. Since the launch of e-Payment, revenue of ₹ 200.13 crore has been remitted through e-Payment. CGA has approved on 07.10.2014, extension of this facility through six more Banks, namely Corporation Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, IDBI Bank, Punjab National Bank, Union Bank of India, UCO Bank. All Statutory Forms are being issued online since September, 2014. About 1,32,745 Forms have been issued till date. e-challan module has been successfully launched. Similarly, e-Refund, e-assessment and e-Audit checklist. e-TDS, Amendment of registered dealer details and De-registration have been made online.

#### Other important activities and initiatives

7.260 The Minister of State (Home Affairs) Shri Kiren Rijiju inaugurated the "Saarthi Bus Sewa" (Public



**Hon'ble Minister inaugurating Saarthi Bus Sewa at Diu along with other dignitaries on 03.08.2014**

Transport Services) for Diu District on 03.08.2014 and Hon'ble Administrator inaugurated the "Saarthi Bus Sewa" (Public Transport Services) for Daman District on 10.08.2014 in the presence of Hon'ble MP Shri Lalubhai B. Patel and leaders of Local Bodies.

7.261 Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan: The momentum gained during Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was sustained over the last one month and the municipal bodies and District Panchayat authorities have been working over time to spruce up both the rural and urban areas. In Daman, a contract has been awarded for undertaking solid waste management of the whole territory including garbage collection, segregation and treatment. Collection would commence in January, 2015 while treatment facility would become operational by August, 2015. A road map has also been drawn up for sustaining this exercise over the medium and long term, with an aim to convert the two territories into "open defecation free" and "zero garbage" zone by 2017.

7.262 Administration at your Door Step: A new program was launched for bringing the public dealing departments closer to the people and two camps have so far been organized in the UT. There has been very good response from the citizens as their routine issues relating to revenue administration, food and civil supplies, enrollment of UID, health check up etc get addressed on the spot.

7.263 Model Village Scheme: Hon'ble Member of Parliament has identified Pairiyari Village of Daman District for development as Model Village. A society has been formed to dovetail resources from different government schemes, raise resources from private sector as part of their CSR agenda, to ensure that this exercise is carried out efficiently and in a focused manner.

7.264 64,359 Bank Accounts were opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana.

7.265 The CCTVs surveillance system has been installed at various Check posts in Daman District.

7.266 The Integrated Child Development Scheme is being implemented in the territory through 102 Anganwadi Centres in the UT. 1950 pregnant and lactating mothers, 2306 adolescent girls and 7,750 children (0-6 years) are covered under the programme.

7.267 With the concerted efforts of the Administration, almost all the eligible ST/SC/Minority



students are covered under various scholarship schemes. The scholarship amounts are now transferred in the bank account of beneficiaries directly.

## DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

7.268 The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli lies on the Western Coast of India and as per 2011 Census has a population of 3,43,709 (1,93,760 Male and 1,49,949 Female). Dadra and Nagar Haveli is spread over an area of 491 sq.km and comprises of two enclaves viz. (1) Dadra, and (2) Nagar Haveli. As per Census 2011, the U.T. comprises of 65 Villages, 05 Census Town, 01 Municipal Council, 01 District Panchayat, and 11 Village Panchayat. The UT adjoins Valsad District of Gujarat & Thane District of Maharashtra.

### Administration

7.269 Dadra and Nagar Haveli comprises of a single District and single Taluka. However, for the purpose of revenue administration, all the 72 villages/ towns have been divided into 11 *Patelads*. The U.T. has no legislature. The Administrator is the head of the Administration and is assisted by the Development Commissioner, Finance Secretary, Inspector General of Police and District Collector. For implementation of Panchayati Raj System, 11 Village Panchayats have been constituted consisting of elected members. Moreover, there is a District Panchayat comprising of representatives from all Village Panchayats, and a Municipal Council comprising of 15 wards. They have been delegated powers in all the subjects as per the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment in the Constitution, in respect of their jurisdiction. One seat of Lok Sabha has been allotted to the U.T., which is reserved for representative of Scheduled Tribes. There are a total of 72 villages in the UT, out of which 5 villages were declared as a Census Town during 2011 Census. 2 Census Town were converted into Silvasa Council and 65 villages are rural villages.

### Revenue Receipts

7.270 The U.T. Administration collected revenues of ₹ 543.91 crore during the year 2014-15 (up to 31.12.2014), which is expected to touch ₹ 657.00 crores up to 31.03.2015.

### Plan Allocation and Expenditure

7.271 During 2014-15 the UT was allotted a fund of ₹ 703.00 crores, against which an expenditure of

₹ 497.00 crores has already been incurred up to 31.12.2014 and it is expected to utilize the budget provision fully upto 31.03.2015.

### Power

7.272 The Administration is making all efforts to provide quality power at the most reasonable rates to its citizens. The Dadra & Nagar Haveli Power Distribution Corporation has been set up in the UT and is functioning since 2012-13. Major projects taken in the power sector include the following:-

- (i) Establishment of new 220 /66 KV, 2 × 160 MVA sub-station at Vaghchipsa.
- (ii) Installation of 2 × 100 MVA, 220/66 KV existing transformer from Kharadpada substation to 220 KV switching substation at Village- Sayli.
- (iii) Augmentation of 220/66 KV Kharadpada Substation from 400 MVA to 520 MVA capacity.
- (iv) Augmentation of 220/66 KV Khadoli substation from 2 × 160 MVA to 3 × 160 MVA capacity.
- (v) Interconnecting transmission line of 220 KV from proposed 400 KVA, Kala substation to 220 KV Khadoli substation.
- (vi) Interconnecting transmission line of 220 KV from proposed 400 KVA, Kala substation to 220 KV Kharadpada substation.
- (vii) Commissioning of 400/220 KV Sub-Station of PGCIL
- (viii) Augmentation of Power Transformation Capacity at 220/66 KV from 780 MVA to 1520 MVA.

### Health

7.273 The public health services are being provided through the following net-work in the U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| District Hospital                                 | : 01 (272 bedded situated at Silvassa)                                |
| Community Health Centre (CHC) situated at Khanvel | : 01 (100 bedded)   |
| Primary Health Centres                            | : 07 (All 7 PHC are 24 x 7 with 1 MO, 1 AYUSH doctor, 3 Staff Nurses) |
| Rural Dispensary                                  | : 02  |
| Sub Centre  | : 51  |
| Mobile Medical Unit                               | : 01  |

7.274 Emergency Medical Services (in less than 15 minutes in Rural areas and less than 10 Minutes in Urban areas.) are being made available.

7.275 Sanitary Napkins are being distributed for Menstrual Hygiene.

7.276 Following programmes are being implemented by the UT Administration.

- (i) Family Welfare Programme
- (ii) Reproductive and Child health Programme (Immunization)
- (iii) National T.B. Control Programme (State T.B. Control society)
- (iv) National Leprosy Eradication Programme (District Leprosy Society)
- (v) Institutional Delivery

7.277 Telemedicine centre is having super specialty consultation between Nanavati Hospital, Mumbai, Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai and Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute, Lucknow with Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa. 349 consultations were carried during 2014-15 (up to 31.12.2014).

7.278 Upgrading of CHC Khanvel to 100 bedded Sub District Hospital is being done.

7.279 Under the 'Save the Girl Child' scheme, 497 beneficiaries have been benefited (up to 31.12.2014), wherein ₹ 41,799 is deposited into the account of the beneficiary in Profit Plus Policy of LIC.

7.280 In Matru Smrudhi Yojana scheme, 906 beneficiaries have been benefited wherein ₹ 5,000 is deposited in the account of each beneficiary (up to 31.12.2014).

7.281 Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) has been launched in which free transport facility from home to the hospital and back is provided to all pregnant women for facilitating delivery. Paheli Savari is also launched under JSSK wherein mothers and infants are availing benefits of to & fro transport. 58,498 beneficiaries have benefited out of which 23,789 are Neonates (up to 31.12.2014).

7.282 Under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram School Health Programme, the health examination of Anganwadi Children and 44,772 students in 302 schools has been conducted in the year 2014-15 (up to 31.12.2014).

7.283 Under District Early Intervention Centre (DEIC), 57 Children have been registered for Physiotherapy, 25 Children for Special Education and 24 children for Speech Therapy.

7.284 Super Specialty services in collaboration with the Wockhardt Hospital has been started in Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa.

7.285 New Medical College is being set up under the PPP mode for which Transaction Advisor has been appointed and the agreement has been signed.

7.286 Sickle Cell Anemia project has commenced in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. A total of 52,680 persons were screened and 4,023 were found to be positive (up to 31.12.2014).

7.287 Approval has been accorded for National Programme for Health Care for Elderly, National Programme for Prevention & Control of Deafness, National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke.



**Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram in progress**

7.288 Weekly Iron folic Acid Supplementation for adolescents to reduce the prevalence of nutritional anemia among girls of 10-19 year age Group: School going children of Class 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> are being covered under School Health Programme and out of School adolescent Girls are being covered through Anganwadi Kendra under this scheme.

7.289 Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) at CHC Khanvel: A NRC is being established at CHC Khanvel where malnourished children would be admitted and provided intensive care. Mothers will also be counseled on nutritional issues and feeding of children.

### Road & Bridges

7.290 The following major projects have been taken up by the Administration for strengthening and upgrading road network in the UT:

- (i) Widening of 2 lane roads (Randha, Silli, Morkhal, Kilvani & Khanvel- Rudana) has been completed at a cost of ₹17.53 crore.
- (ii) Widening of 3.60 km. SH road stretch from Masat to Rakholi bridge (six lane) has been completed at a cost of ₹ 4.25 crore.
- (iii) Widening /converting of road from 1½ lane to 2 lane of Rakholi– Sayli road (2.00 km) & Mandoni road (2.60 km) is completed by the department. The widening of the internal approach road of 1.00 km for the Polytechnic campus has been completed.
- (iv) The Morkhal & Karchond Bridges have been completed at a cost of ₹10 crores.



**Morkhal Bridge**



**Approach Road to Morkhal Bridge**

### Buildings

7.291 The U.T. Administration has undertaken the following major works during 2014-15:

- (i) Construction of Dudhghar at Various places of UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- (ii) Construction of Type –III Quarters for various Departments.
- (iii) Construction of High School Building at Dudhani, Khanvel, Zandachowk & Tokarkhada.
- (iv) Construction of Girls Hostels at various places of UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- (v) Construction of the Office Building of the Directorate of Account/PAO, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- (vi) Construction of the Transport Bhavan at Athal [It is likely to be completed by January, 2015].
- (vii) Construction of Type–III Residential quarters for the Vinobha Bhave Civil Hospital (VBCH) at Silvassa (Block-II)
- (viii) Construction of a Nursing College at VBCH Silvassa.
- (ix) Construction of a Kala Kendra at Silvassa.
- (x) Construction of the District Secretariat at Silvassa.

### Irrigation

7.292 The U.T. Administration has taken up following Irrigation projects:

- (i) Construction of Checkdam cum-causeway across the river Kolak at Mota Randha [90% work has been completed and it is likely to be completed by the end of January' 2015].



- (ii) Construction of 48 check dams for Irrigation cum water conservation and ground water recharging.
- (iii) Solid Waste Management work awarded at a cost of ₹ 14.50 crore for scientific system of collection, segregation and treatment for entire U.T.

### Water Supply & Sewerage

7.293 A major Integrated Water Management project for the rural areas of Dadra & Nagar Haveli with



**Providing Water Supply Project for Dudhani and Mandoni Patelad.**

an estimated cost of ₹ 272.95 crore is under process.

7.294 A project for providing water supply to Dudhani & Mandone Patelad (1+1= 2 MLD) is under process.

7.295 Another scheme for providing water supply for Bildhari, Gunsa, Kauncha and Jamalpada across Damanganga reservoir at Dudhani (0.8 MLD) is also under process.

### Forest and Environment Protection

7.296 Reserved forest area constitutes around 40% of the total geographical area of the U.T.

7.297 Social and Farm Forestry is implemented to encourage the raising of the new plantation and the maintenance of old trees. During 2014-15 an area of 200 hectare. of degraded forest was covered under new plantation. Under the scheme of maintenance of old plantation, 630 hectare old plantation area is being maintained by the U.T. Administration.

7.298 5.00 lakh seedlings were distributed free of cost among the SC/ST and marginal farmers.

7.299 A Botanical/ Nakshatra van garden phase-II has been taken up during the year 2014-15.

7.300 6 check dams in the reserve forest area have been completed.

7.301 In order to protect the forest and to reduce dependency/pressure on the forests free distribution of RCC poles and pressure cookers has been initiated. It envisages distribution of 12 numbers of RCC Poles and a Pressure cooker to families having annual income of less than ₹ 1 lakh. Overall 10,000 families are to be benefitted under this scheme.

### Tourism

7.302 The U.T. Administration has developed several tourist attractions which includes gardens, tourist resorts, lion safari and adventure sport activities as given under:

- (i) Riverfront development at Dudhani.
- (ii) River Front Development on Daman Ganga River (Phase-I, II, III, Cable Stayed bridge and Bridge illumination).
- (iii) Convention Centre / Auditorium Silvassa .
- (iv) Signature Bridge at Vanganga Garden, Dadra.
- (v) Musical Fountain at Vanganga Garden, Dadra.
- (vi) Development of Rural Tourism at Randha.
- (vii) Floating Jetty at Dudhani and Waghchauda.

7.303 The U.T Administration has initiated a new scheme which provides Life Jackets and financial assistance to procure New Boats to the tribals of Dudhani. The details are as under:

- (i) Providing life jackets and Life Guard Rings: Departmental Procurement of 8 Life Jackets along with 2 Life Guard Rings for each boat.

- (ii) Financial assistance for purchase of Fibre boats – Any tribal of Dudhani Panchayat who is interested in plying boats for tourism purpose shall be provided financial assistance upto 75% cost of the boat or ₹ 60,000, whichever is less.

### Social Security & Welfare

7.304 The following schemes are being implemented by the U.T. administration:

- (i) The Integrated Child Development Scheme (through 219 Anganwadi Centres and 49 Mini-Anganwadi Centres).
- (ii) Pension Schemes for Old-aged, Disabled, Widows: (around 10,000 beneficiaries)
- (iii) Scholarship for Girls scoring more than 60% marks.
- (iv) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (around 19,000 Children & 3,500 Pregnant Mothers/ Nursing Mothers).
- (v) Home for Women.
- (vi) Model home for Juvenile Children.
- (vii) Senior Citizen Home.
- (viii) Coaching classes for Pre-Examination.
- (ix) Day Care Centre for Sr. Citizen.
- (x) Provision for Housing for the rural as well as urban poor as anti poverty measure. This involves grant of ₹1,50,000 (in 3 installments) for construction of house with toilet facility. This will be available to the owner of a piece of land within the Union Territory with annual family income of less than ₹1,00,000.
- (xi) Swachchh Angan Yojana : To discourage open defecation, grant of ₹ 20,000 is given under the scheme to the owner of a house with Annual family income of less than ₹ 1,00,000 for construction of toilet.

### Labour Welfare

7.305 Due to large number of labour working under various sectors including industry, civil construction, transport, due priority is given to protect the interest of the labour and their families.

### Education

7.306 The U.T. Administration has taken following steps :

- (i) Proposal to start Engineering College, and Medical College on PPP basis.
- (ii) Implementation of UDDAN, Sarvottam, Sarasvati Vidya Yojana and Gyan Gaurav Schemes.
- (iii) Providing Infrastructure for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in schools in collaboration with ERNET, India
- (iv) Formulation of UT Sports Policy.
- (v) Development of Sports Complex (40,000 capacity)
- (vi) One new English Medium Primary School opened at Dudhani in the interior part of the UT.
- (vii) All Smart School will be implemented under the project of Adarsh Gram in Dudhani Patelad.
- (viii) Pratham Project has been implemented in the 30 Government Primary Schools for the improvement of the Quality of Education.

7.307 The U.T. Administration has launched a new scheme called 'Sarasvati Vidya Yojana'. Its provisions are identical to the scheme launched under the same caption by the Daman & Diu Administration given earlier in this chapter.

7.308 The U.T. Administration of DD & DNH is implementing various e-Governance Projects under National e-Governance Plan of the Department of Electronics & Information Technology, Government of India. A significant step is being undertaken to facilitate time-bound delivery of services to the residents of the territory through the use of Information Technology. This initiative is named as "Samay Sudhini Seva" wherein the Administration will guarantee the delivery of services in a specific time frame.

7.309 All the applications received for this service will be captured electronically through centralized software developed by the NIC and their disposal will be monitored at various levels. In case the citizen does not receive the service within specified time frame, he/she has the right to take it up with the next senior officer. The non delivery of services shall also render the concerned government servants liable for administrative action. Relevant Government Orders concerning service levels and grievance redressal mechanism are issued for monitoring the services delivered through Samay Sudhini Seva (SSS). The Administrator monitors the efficacy of service delivery through online mechanism

developed by the NIC and periodic review through meetings with the concerned officers.

7.310 Three phases of SSS have been launched as on date. The details of these phases are as mentioned below:

- (i) Phase I launched on 07.05.2013 with 31 services of ten Departments.
- (ii) Phase II launched in Jul 2013 with 31 services of 13 Departments.
- (iii) Phase III launched on 13 Jun 2014 with 144 services of 22 Departments.

### Saral Seva Kendra

7.311 Saral Seva Kendras are the single points of delivery for accessing Government Services. Citizens will get direct access to Government Services from the Saral Seva Kendra. Out of the 15 planned Saral Seva Kendras, under Phase-1, 5 centers have been rolled out successfully at Dadra & Nagar Haveli at the following locations:

- (i) Naroli group Gram Panchayat, Silvassa.
- (ii) Dadra group Gram Panchayat, Silvassa.
- (iii) Rakholi group Gram Panchayat, Silvassa.
- (iv) Dapada group Gram Panchayat, Silvassa.
- (v) Khanvel group Gram Panchayat, Silvassa.

### U.T. specific G2C services live at the center.

7.312 The Saral Seva Kendras are/will be providing the following services:

- (i) Collecting cash for the Electricity Bill Payment.
- (ii) Providing copy of the Land Records to the citizens.
- (iii) Mobile recharge.
- (iv) Mobile bill payment.
- (v) Data card recharge.
- (vi) DTH recharge.
- (vii) Insurance policy premium payment.
- (viii) Banking Facilities.
- (ix) Booking of railway tickets.

7.313 Mobile Veterinary Dispensary & Veterinary Ambulance

- (i) Mobile dispensary donated by Damodar Group of Industries under the corporate social responsibility (CSR) project "Sankalp".

- (ii) Under the scheme of MPLADs, department has purchased one veterinary van (ambulance) which is used for providing doorstep service and shifting/transportation of abandoned/seriously injured animals. A total of 892 animals were provided door step treatment.



**Veterinary ambulance acquired on 26.02.2014**

7.314 Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP)

- (i) Seventeen Village Level Milk Cooperative Societies have been organized and run exclusively by 678 women beneficiaries during the year 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014).
- (ii) U. T. Administration has constructed three Dudh Ghar at Sili, Galonda and Randha during 2014-15.
- (iii) Subsidy will be available @ 50% of actual purchase cost of milch cow limited to ₹ 24,000 per cow.
  - (a) Small and marginal farmers of SC/ST category as well as farmer Below Poverty Line belonging to SC/ST category are eligible.
  - (b) 140 beneficiaries covered upto 31.12.2014.



**A women beneficiary with a milch cow**



7.315 Establishment of Small Scale Poultry Unit (Layer)

- (i) Poultry Development activity will be taken up where Dairy Development is not feasible.
- (ii) Unit of Fifty layer birds- will be established with unit cost of ₹ 60,000.

Subsidy will be provided @ 50% of unit cost limited to ₹ 30,000 per unit. Ten beneficiary have already been covered under the scheme at village Luhari-Naroli.



**Beneficiary of poultry development activity**

7.316 Agriculture

- (i) Supply of agriculture inputs like seeds, fertilizers, fruit grafts, agriculture implements, pesticides, plant protection equipment, etc on loan & subsidy basis.
- (ii) Training is provided to farmers about use of new technology of farming and cultivation for all types of crops. Demonstration is also made to farmers at Government farm for their awareness and



**Net House and Poly House in the Government Agricultural Farm**

education about use of new technology in farming. One day camps are also organized at various places to make farmers aware and educated about the technological advancement in agriculture.

- (iii) Modernization of the Govt. agriculture farm by establishing poly house, net house and hardening Unit to supply Hybrid Vegetable seedlings to farmers.

7.317 The U.T. Administration has initiated a new scheme namely Krishi Vikas Yojana which envisages:

- (i) Installation of Drip Irrigation system.
- (ii) Distribution of Soil Health Card.
- (iii) Feroman trap, sticky trap etc.
- (iv) Assistance for Power-Tiller, Fencing and Compost Pit, etc.

7.318 The UT Administration also undertakes the construction of Farm Pond for SC/ST farmers to ensure water conservation in rural agriculture area, and to facilitate taking additional crop and increase in crop yield.

**Law & Order**

7.319 The law and order situation in the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli remained peaceful and under control. The general election to the Lok Sabha 2014 was conducted peacefully.

7.320 The UT Police has been strengthened with infrastructure and manpower and is modernized with the latest equipment, weaponry and an effective communication system.

7.321 CCTV Cameras have been installed at a number of locations such as Silvassa Bus Stand, Shahid Chowk, Aml Char Rasta, District Court Opposite, Bavisa Faliya, Rakholi Char Rasta and Naroli Char Rasta to increase the area under surveillance and to maintain strict vigil on law & order and crime related incidents.

**Police Buildings**

7.322 Four Type V Quarters are being constructed at the Police Training Campus Sayli. 65% work has been completed and the finishing work is in progress. This is likely to be completed by 31.03.2015.

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**INDIAN POLICE SERVICE**

8.1.1 The Indian Police Service (IPS) is one of the three All India Services constituted under Article 312 of the Constitution of India. The IPS officers provide senior level leadership to Police Forces both in the States and at the Centre. The All - India character of the Service gives its members a unique advantage of handling specific problems in the States within the overall perspective of National unity and integrity. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the cadre controlling authority in respect of IPS officers and is responsible for all policy decisions related to the Service, including cadre structure, training, cadre allocation, confirmation, empanelment, deputation, pay and allowances, disciplinary matters, etc.

8.1.2 The Service is organized into 25 State cadres/Joint cadres. There is no separate cadre for the Union Government. In every cadre, a 'Central Deputation Reserve' is built - in for sending the officers on deputation. The structure of each cadre is jointly reviewed by Government of India in consultation with the concerned State Government after every 5 years. The Ministry of Home Affairs had reviewed the cadre strength of 23 cadres in the year 2010 and one was reviewed in 2011.

8.1.3 The authorized strength of the Indian Police Service Officers as on 31.12.2014 is tabulated below:

| Sl. No | State/Cadre      | Authorized strength of officers as on 31.12.2014. |
|--------|------------------|---|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh   | 258   |
| 2.     | AGMU             | 295   |
| 3.     | Assam-Meghalaya  | 188   |
| 4.     | Bihar            | 231   |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh     | 103   |
| 6.     | Gujarat          | 195   |
| 7.     | Haryana          | 137   |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh | 89  |
| 9.     | Jammu & Kashmir  | 147   |
| 10.    | Jharkhand        | 135   |
| 11.    | Karnataka        | 205   |
| 12.    | Kerala           | 163   |
| 13.    | Madhya Pradesh   | 291   |

| Sl.No | State/Cadre   | Authorized strength of officers as on 31.12.2014. |
|-------|---------------|---|
| 14.   | Maharashtra   | 302   |
| 15.   | Manipur       | 89  |
| 16.   | Nagaland      | 70  |
| 17.   | Odisha        | 188   |
| 18.   | Punjab        | 172   |
| 19.   | Rajasthan     | 205   |
| 20.   | Sikkim        | 32  |
| 21.   | Tamil Nadu    | 263   |
| 22.   | Tripura       | 65  |
| 23.   | Uttar Pradesh | 517   |
| 24.   | Uttarakhand   | 69  |
| 25.   | West Bengal   | 347   |
|       | <b>Total</b>  | <b>4756</b>                                       |

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

8.2.1 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy is the premier police training institution of the country. It has world class police training facilities. It is mandated (i) with the task of preparing leaders for the Indian Police through training of newly recruited IPS

officers and senior officers and (ii) to be the Centre of research for studies on police subjects.

#### **Basic Course**

8.2.2 The Basic Course Training for IPS officer trainees of 66 RR (2013 batch) commenced from 23.12.2013 and will conclude on 28.08.2015, as per details given below:

| Sl.No. | Training Programme   | Period   |            |            |
|--------|--|----------|------------|------------|
|        |  |          |            |            |
| 1.     | Phase –I Training at the Academy   | 46 weeks | 23.12.2013 | 31.10.2014 |
| 2.     | Study cum Cultural Tour  | 03 weeks | 10.11.2014 | 29.11.2014 |
| 3.     | Attachment with Bureau of Parliament Study & Training (BPST)   | 01 week  | 30.11.2014 | 06.12.2014 |
| 4.     | Attachment with Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)  | 01 week  | 15.12.2014 | 20.12.2014 |
|        | <b>Attachment with Army</b>  | 01 week  | 22.12.2014 | 27.12.2014 |
| 5.     | Police Training College/Practical Training in the States/District Practical Training respective cadres | 28 weeks | 29.12.2014 | 11.07.2015 |
| 6.     | Phase-II Training at the Academy (including 02 weeks foreign component training.                       | 06 weeks | 20.07.2015 | 28.08.2015 |



8.2.2.1 There are 143 officer trainees (including 28 ladies) including 15 officer trainees from Bhutan, Nepal & Maldives. The training is imparted in an integrated manner by linking inputs on various subjects, both indoor and outdoor, to build competence in professional skills. On completion of the Basic Training Course they passed out of the Academy. Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh was the Chief Guest during the Dikshant Samaroh on 31.10.2014.



**Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister of India reviewing the Dikshant Samaroh of 66RR Batch on 31.10.2014**

### Indoor Training

8.2.2.2 Indoor Training included Criminal Law, Investigation, Human Rights, Simulated exercises such as Crime Investigation, Public Order Management and Forensics. Modules were conducted to sensitize the trainees on issues related to gender, children, marginalised communities, weaker sections of society and the RTI Act. Training in grassroot policing was imparted at the Model Police Station. Assessment was also done through a scenario based integrated examination system.



**Skill Module & Investigation of Crime Scene**

### Outdoor Training

8.2.2.3 Outdoor Training in Field Craft & Tactics, handling of explosives & Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), rock climbing (during Attachment with ITBP, Mussoorie), UAC & Krav Maga, Equitation, Scuba Diving, River rafting (during Attachment with ITBP, Rishikesh) was imparted. Trainees were taught the methods to combat terrorism & Left Wing Extremism.



**Jungle Warfare & Tactics**



**Rock Climbing (ITBP Attachment)**

## Representation at Foreign Events

8.2.2.4 Two officers of 66RR viz. Ms. Merin Joseph and Ms. Ruveda Salam were selected to represent India at the youth Y20 2014 summit at Sydney, Australia from 12.07.2014 to 15.07.2014.

## Phase-II

8.2.2.5 A total of 114 IPS officer trainees of 64 & 65 RR (2011 & 2012 batch) successfully completed the four week long Phase-II training at the Academy from 04.08.2014 to 29.08.2014. The foreign component training of 01 week duration was introduced for the first time during Phase-II training for exposure to international policing practices. The officer trainees of 65RR (107) underwent this foreign component at Singapore in 02 groups from 18.08.2014 to 22.08.2014 and 25.08.2014 to 29.08.2014 respectively.



***IPS officer trainees of 65RR (107) underwent Phase-II foreign component for the first time at Singapore Police Force (SPF).***

## Senior Courses

8.2.3 843 participants attended a wide spectrum of 26 in-service courses including 07 seminars on National Security, Wild Life Crime Detection, Community Policing, Innovations in Forensic Science, Investigation of Crimes against Women and Human Rights & Police.

8.2.3.1 Cyber Crime Courses ranged from Investigation of Internet based Crime & Open source Intelligence and Cyber Crimes Investigation to Cyber Crime and Digital Evidence for Judicial Officers and Mobile Phone Forensics.

8.2.3.2 The UNODC (United Nation Office on Drugs & Crime) conducted a 05 Days National Training of Trainers Workshop on 'Global Legal Frame work Against Terrorism and Relevant Criminal Justice Response Measures' in July, 2014.

8.2.3.3 Re-Union Seminars of IPS Officers were well-attended by officers of 1989 batch (25 Years), 1984 (30 Years), 1979 (35 Years), and 1964 (50 years).

## Special Tactics Courses

8.2.4 191 Police Officers from State Police/Central Armed Police Force (CAPFs) have been trained in 'Special Tactics' in Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy and in the States of Uttarakhand (28.07.2014 to 02.08.2014), Uttar Pradesh (04.08.2014 to 09.08.2014), and North Eastern Police Academy, Shillong (Meghalaya) (01.09.2014 to 13.09.2014). Emphasis was on Improvised Explosive Devices (IED's), Post-Blast Procedures and Tactics.

## Mid Career Training Programme for IPS Officers

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

8.2.5.1 The approved scheme to conduct the Mid Career Programme is as follows:



| SI.No. | Phase       | Duration   | Training for Promotion   | Years of Service   |
|--------|-------------|--|--|--|
| (1)    | Phase - III | 06 weeks (04 weeks in India & 02 weeks abroad)   | From Superintendent of Police to Junior Administrative Grade           | 07 <sup>th</sup> to 09 <sup>th</sup> year of Service, Compulsory for 2000 batch onwards. |
| (2)    | Phase - IV  | 06 weeks (04 weeks in India and 02 weeks abroad) | From Deputy Inspector General of Police to Inspector General of Police | 14 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> year of Service, Compulsory for 1991 batch onwards. |
| (3)    | Phase - V   | 04 weeks (02 weeks in India & 02 week aboard)    | For availing annual increment on completion of 28 years                | 24 <sup>th</sup> to 26 <sup>th</sup> year of Service, Compulsory for 1981 batch onwards. |

8.2.5.2 The details of MCTPs conducted during the year 2014 are as follows:

| SI.No. | Phases      | Name of the University/Institutions whom conducted  | Duration   | No. of Participants |
|--------|-------------|---|--|---------------------|
| (1)    | Phase - III | Charles Sturt University, Australia in collaboration with Indian School of Business, Hyderabad.     | 06 weeks (04 weeks at SVP NPA from 04.09.2014 to 01.10.2014 & 02 weeks in Australia from 06.10.2014 to 17.10.2014) | 81                  |
| (2)    | Phase - IV  | Under finalization  |  |                     |
| (3)    | Phase - V   | SVP NPA Anchored Study tour conducted by International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), USA. | 04 weeks (02 at SVP NPA from 14.07.2014 to 25.07.2014) & 02 weeks in USA from 28.07.2014 to 08.08.2014)            | 76                  |



MCTP Phase – III IPS officers underwent a 02 weeks Study tour conducted by Charles Sturt University, Australia.





**MCTP Phase-V for 02 weeks Study tour for IPS officers conducted by International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), USA.**

### 8.2.6 Significant Events at the Academy.

- (i) The Government of Uganda has requested Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy for assistance in establishing a National Police Academy for its police for which the Academy has expressed its willingness. The matter is under consideration of the Ministry of External Affairs.
- (ii) Director, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Research Council Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security, Brisbane on 28.07.2014. The MOU is intended to promote academic and practice co-operation and advancement of international understanding in the field of policing and security between Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA) and Centre of Excellence in Policy and Security (CEPS) to their mutual benefit on the basis of reciprocity and equality.
- (iii) Ms. Diana Nelson, Deputy High Commissioner, Australia, visited the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy on 01.10.2014, during the valediction of MCTP Phase - III.
- (iv) Dean of ISB, Prof. Ajit Rangnekar, inaugurated MCTP Phase-V on 14.07.2014.
- (v) Head of Microsoft India, Shri Bhaskar Pramanik, addressed MCTP Phase-V on 25.07.2014.

- (vi) Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi, Former Governor, West Bengal, delivered the 29<sup>th</sup> Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Memorial Lecture on 30.10.2014 on the topic "Jai Hind ! The Story of Indian Pride".



**Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi delivering the Memorial Lecture**

### NORTH EASTERN POLICE ACADEMY (NEPA), SHILLONG

8.3.1 The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) - the one and only Regional Police Training Institute, was set up by the Government of India, under Ministry of Home Affairs. It was established in 1978 and is located at Umsaw Village under Ri-Bhoi District of Meghalaya. NEPA was initially set up as a project of North Eastern Council. Consequent upon the creation of the Department of Development of North Eastern Region,

the North Eastern Council, including the North Eastern Police Academy, was brought under this Department (now Ministry of DONER). In the year 2007, the NEPA was again transferred to MHA to have professional inputs. For formulating policy decisions, the Academy has an Advisory Board with the Union Home Secretary, as its Chairman.



***NEPA Administrative Building***

8.3.2 The objective of NEPA is to conduct basic courses for directly recruited Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sub Inspectors of 8 N E States of India and in-service courses, including seminars and workshops, for police officers of all States.

8.3.3 A revised plan scheme with an outlay of ₹82.13 Crore was approved on 24.07.2011 for 47 projects of NEPA. Out of these, 8 works (7 pertaining to construction works by CPWD and 1 pertaining to procurement of vehicles) have been completed by 31.10.2014. Following are the important construction works which have been completed :- (i) Swimming Pool, (ii) Indoor Sport Complex, (iii) Training block, (iv) Residential quarters, (v) Tradesmen Shop, (vi) Shopping Complex, (vii) Auditorium.



***NEPA- Swimming Pool***



***NEPA-Indoor Sports Complex***



***NEPA -Training Block***



***NEPA -Residential Quarters***





**NEPA-Tradesman Shop**



**NEPA-Shopping Complex**



**NEPA-Auditorium**

8.3.4 NEPA conducts a large number of in-service courses. The following are important courses suited to the requirement of police officers belonging to N E States in particular and other States from all over India in general.

1. Workshop on RTI (03.03.2014 to 07.03.2014).
2. Departmental Inquiry (23.09.2014 to 27.09.2014).
3. Disaster Management (20.01.2014 to 25.01.2014 and 10.11.2014 to 15.11.2014).
4. Narcotic Drug Enforcement (25.02.2014 to 28.02.2014).
5. Workshop on Police Media Relation (11.02.2014 to 14.02.2014).
6. Explosive & Bomb Disposal. (08.09.2014 to 20.09.2014).
7. Scientific Investigation of criminal cases (10.11.2014 to 19.11.2014).
8. Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare (06.01.2014 to 01.02.2014 and 30.06.2014 to 27.07.2014).
9. Refresher Course for Newly Promoted Deputy S.Ps. (03.03.2014 to 29.03.2014).
10. Workshop on collection of Intelligence and Interrogation Techniques (19.05.2014 to 31.05.2014).
11. Computer courses on CCTNS/Ethical Hacking/Cyber Crime/Cyber Forensic etc. (10.02.2014 to 07.03.2014, 24.03.2014 to 19.04.2014, 25.05.2014 to 07.06.2014, 07.07.2014 to 02.08.2014, 25.08.2014 to 20.09.2014 and 20.10.2014 to 15.11.2014).





**Group Photograph of participants of Disaster Management Course of January, 2014**

8.3.5 During the year 2014, NEPA has conducted 40<sup>th</sup> Basic Course with 169 trainees in the ranks of DySP and SI. These trainees have passed out from NEPA on 20.12.2014. Besides this, 38 in-service courses/workshops/seminars have been conducted till 31.12.2014. During 2014, the Academy has trained 1,125 police officers in basic as well as in-service courses. The next batch of Basic Course i.e. 41<sup>st</sup> Basic Course will commence from mid January, 2015.

8.3.6 During the visit to NEPA on 29/01/2008, in connection with NEPA Board Meeting, the then Union Home Secretary directed to work out a plan to develop NEPA as a Centre of Excellence. Accordingly, a team of NPA officials who were tasked for this purpose conducted a study on NEPA from 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> of March, 2008, to make suitable recommendations to Govt.

8.3.7 Several recommendations of the committees, constituted at different intervals to convert NEPA into a 'Centre of Excellence', have been implemented. Since the inception to this date, the growth and establishment of the Academy was being done in a structured manner by regular schemes. Many more things are yet to be done towards converting NEPA into a 'Centre of Excellence'. For the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period, a sum of ₹334.00 crore has been earmarked (Revenue Head: ₹134.00 crore and Capital Head ₹150.00 crore). Out of the Capital Head, it is proposed to make expenditures as under –

Construction of ongoing / new projects : ₹139.50 Crore

Procurement of vehicles: ₹3.00 Crore

Procurement of machinery/equipment: ₹7.50 Crore

8.3.8 The performance evaluation of the ongoing EFC projects has been undertaken by the IIT, Guwahati. During the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, it is proposed to undertake following construction projects:

1. 60 bedded Trainee Officers' Mess.
2. 20 bedded Senior Officers' Mess.
3. 120 bedded Lady Cadets' Mess.
4. 30 bedded Subordinate Officers' Mess.
5. 120 bedded hostel for in-service course trainees.
6. 38 Residential Quarters.
7. Drill Hall.
8. Stable for 20 horses.
9. 100 bedded barrack for security personnel.

#### **CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCES (CAPFs)**

8.4 There are five Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) viz. Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and National Security Guards (NSG). One Central Paramilitary Force (CPMF) namely Assam Rifles (AR) is also under the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition, National Security Guards (NSG) is a commando force under the Ministry trained for special operations. Out of these, the AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the 'Border Guarding Forces' while the CRPF is deployed to assist the Civil Administration under the State Governments/UT Administrations in matters relating to maintenance of Public Order, Internal Security and Counter Insurgency. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are specialized wings of the CRPF to deal with the riots and Left Wing Extremism/Insurgency respectively. The CISF provides security and protection to vital installations of national/strategic importance including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), airports, atomic power plants, space organizations, industrial units, important national museums, Government buildings in Delhi and other important sensitive organizations. The NSG is a specialized strike Force

trained in the Counter terrorism and anti-hijacking operations. It is also entrusted with the task of securing the high risk VIPs. It also acts as sky marshal for securing the domestic and international flights.

### Assam Rifles (AR)

8.5.1 Fondly known as "Friends of the North East People", the Assam Rifles was raised as Cacher Levy in 1835 and is the oldest Para Military Force in the country. It has its Head Quarters at Shillong and the Force is completely deployed in the North East. It functions under the operational control of the Ministry of Defence and under the administrative control of the Ministry of

Home Affairs. The Force is mandated for dual role of maintaining internal security in the North East and for guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border, spread over 1,631 km. The Force comprises of a Directorate General Headquarter, three Inspectorate General Headquarters, 12 Sector Headquarters, 46 Battalions, one Training Centre and the administrative elements with a total strength of 65,902 personnel.

### Operational Achievements

8.5.2 In its fight against militancy from 01.04.2014 till 31.12.2014, the achievements of Assam Rifles are as given below:

|     |   |   |               |
|-----|---|---|---------------|
| (a) | Neutralised Terrorists                    | - | 28            |
| (b) | Apprehended Terrorists                    | - | 712           |
| (c) | Surrendered Terrorists                    | - | 119           |
| (d) | Apprehended Arms Dealers                  | - | 78            |
| (e) | Apprehended Drug Peddlers                 | - | 54            |
| (f) | Apprehended Myanmarese Nationals          | - | 29            |
| (g) | Arms Recovered                            | - | 737           |
| (h) | Ammunition Recovered                      | - | 17167         |
| (j) | Explosive Recovered                       | - | 63645 Nos     |
| (k) | Contraband Items Recovered                | - | 3947.886 Kg   |
| (l) | Narcotics/ Drugs recovered                | - | 159077 Nos    |
| (m) | Illicit Liquor Recovered                  | - | 92005 Bottles |
| (n) | Pangolin Shells Recovered                 | - | 12.800 Kg     |
| (o) | Tokay Geckos Recovered                    | - | 03 Nos        |
| (p) | Tiger Teeth Recovered                     | - | 18 Nos        |
| (q) | Currency Recovered incl. Foreign currency | - | ₹86,90,111    |

### Civic Action Projects

8.5.3 Assam Rifles, the oldest Para Military Force of the Nation has been successfully fighting the insurgents in the North Eastern States since many decades. In addition to providing a safe and peaceful environment, the Force is also known for providing succour to the residents of the region by way of numerous Civic Action

Programmes with the ultimate aim to engage the local youth constructively; thus weaning them away from the clutches of insurgency and enabling them to lead an independent, self reliant and respectable life. The Assam Rifles have been working for the overall development of the North East to ensure that this remote Region of the Country not only gets integrated,



but also regains its lost charm of being a peaceful region with a serene environment. These projects have a major impact on the local populace and have brought about a sea change in the environment by projecting a humane face of the Security Forces in achieving meaningful socio-economic development, and have assisted in meeting the aspirations of local populace, created awareness among the masses against the menace of terrorism which has resulted in bringing the local population increasingly into the mainstream.



**Medical Camp at Kuttum Village,  
Arunachal Pradesh**



**Distribution of Solar Lights To Villages of Manipur**

8.5.4 Flood Relief by Assam Rifles: During the floods in Meghalaya in September, 2014, the Directorate General Assam Rifles pro-actively undertook the task of providing essential relief material

including blankets, clothing and shoes which were voluntarily donated by its personnel. A column with the relief material moved with utmost speed, to the flood ravaged Tura District of Meghalaya, to provide requisite assistance and much needed succor to the flood victims. The column reached Tura District on 28 September, 2014 and was one of the first relief columns to have reached the relief camps. The column distributed over 200 packets of food, clothing and over 400 much needed blankets to the locals in the relief camps at Phoolbari and Chibniang, which was highly appreciated by the local populace, the State Disaster Relief Organisation & the District Administration.



**Assam Rifles Flood Relief Team Distributing Relief  
Materials at Tura, Meghalaya**



## Sports

8.5.5 The Assam Rifles has sports teams in various disciplines including Football, Equestrian, Boxing, Judo, Karate, Archery, Martial Arts (Kickboxing & Wushu) and Cross Country. In the recently held 35th Senior (Recurve & Compound) and 22nd Senior (Indian Round) Archery Championship at New Delhi, the Assam Rifles Team won two Gold and two Silver Medals, in the Indian category.

### 8.5.6 Equestrian

- (a) Lieutenant Colonel Vikram Nehra of the Assam Rifles participated in CAT-B of the FEI World Challenge Jumping ACT A,B,C -2014 conducted at Delhi from 15.11.2014 to 18.11.2014 and won the Silver Medal.
- (b) In the Meerut Horse Show held at Meerut from 27.11.2014 to 07.11.2014, the Assam Rifles team stood overall 3rd with five Silver and five Bronze Medals. Major N.S. Krishna won the Best Rider (Other Arms) Trophy.

## Overseas Deployment

8.5.7 The Assam Rifles has a contingent deployed at United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) since 12.06.2010. Presently, the 5th Contingent is deployed since 18.07.2014 with a strength of 10 Officers, 16 Junior Commissioned Officers and 114 Other Ranks. Since the beginning of the mission, the Assam Rifles contingent has been performing well in various operational tasks, static security duties, supporting Haitian National Police (HNP) and conducting various Humanitarian projects like Blood Donation Camps, Medical Camps etc. In recognition of the excellent services, the contingent has received various appreciations and commendations.

## BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF)

8.6.1 The BSF was raised in 1965 with a strength of 25 Battalions and 3 Coys. With this, the multiplicity of State Forces guarding the Indian borders with the neighboring countries was done away with. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date, it has 179 Battalions, 3 NDRF Battalions, 5 Major Training Institutions, 11 Subsidiary Training Centers, and 03 minor Training Institutions. The Force Headquarter is in Delhi. Its field formations includes 2 Special Directorates General (Spl DsG) i.e. Spl DG (Eastern

Command) and Spl DG (Western Command), 13 Frontiers and 46 Sector Headquarters (01 Sector Headquarter under raising), Water Wing, Air Wing and other ancillary units. The sanctioned strength of BSF as on 31.12.2014 is 2,52,059.

8.6.2 Its operational responsibility is spread over 6,386.36 km of International Border with Pakistan and Bangladesh. It is also deployed on Line of Control (LoC) in J&K under the Operational control of the Army.

8.6.3 In its fight against Militancy, the BSF killed 03 militants/naxals, apprehended 373 militants/naxals and got 136 militants/naxals surrendered apart from effecting seizures of 395 arms, 6189 rounds of assorted ammunition, 14 grenades, 115 IEDs and 330.25 kgs explosives during the period 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans-border crimes, the BSF seized contraband goods worth ₹1,951.70 crore; apprehended 4,843 intruders/extruders and killed 26 smugglers along the International Borders. In this period, 10 BSF personnel laid down their lives and 131 got injured in Operations.

8.6.4 During the year 2014 (till 31.12.2014), following Gallantry and other Medals were awarded to the members of the Force:-

|  |    |
|--|----|
| (a) President's Police Medal for Gallantry             | 01 |
| (b) Police Medal for Gallantry                         | 06 |
| (c) President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service | 06 |
| (d) Police Medal for Meritorious Service               | 46 |

## Overseas Deployment

8.6.5 The BSF has two Formed Police Units (FPUs) deployed with United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Haiti and United Nations Stabilisations Missions in Democratic Republic of Congo as per the following:-

### i) United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Haiti

FPU of the BSF has been deployed with United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) w.e.f 15.12.2010. Presently, the 4<sup>th</sup> Contingent comprising of 09 Officers, 12 Subordinate Officers and 119 Other Ranks, in total 140 personnel are assisting

the Haitian National Police in the peace process. The BSF troops are performing their duties in an exemplary manner to ensure the UN Mandate of Global peace process.

## **ii) United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo**

FPU of the BSF has been deployed with United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) from 28.11.2005. The 09th contingent comprising of 07 Officers, 07 Subordinate Officers and 121 other Ranks, in total 135 personnel are supplementing the United National Global peace process in Democratic Republic of Congo. The BSF troops are performing their duties in an exemplary manner to ensure the UN Mandate in all spheres of their duties.

### **CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (CISF)**

8.7.1 Raised in the year 1969, the CISF is providing security cover to 313 units including 59 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 91 Industrial Undertakings. In a span of four decades, the Force has grown manifold and has a sanctioned strength of 1,41,342 personnel as on 31.12.2014. With globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF is no longer a PSU centric organization. Instead, it has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse regions including terrorist and naxal affected areas. The CISF is currently providing security cover to 313 units which includes Atomic Power Plants, Space Installations, Defence Production Units, Mines, Oil Fields and Refineries, Major Sea Ports, Heavy Engineering, Steel Plants, Fertilizer Units, Airports, Hydro electric/thermal power plants, sensitive Government buildings and heritage monuments (including the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort) and important Private Sector Units. In the year 2014, the CISF has been deployed with Koldam Hydro Power Project, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh (Fire Wing), Barauni Thermal Power Station, Bihar; Vallur Thermal Power Project, Tamil Nadu (Fire Wing), Meja Urja Nigam (P) Ltd, Allahabad (U.P.); India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), New Delhi; Mundra Panipat Pipeline (MRPL) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) Mundra, Gujarat (Fire Wing).

8.7.2 The CISF deployed 45 and 421 Coys on Internal Security and Election duty respectively during the period.

8.7.3 The CISF is also one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection and fire safety coverage to 91 Public Sector Undertakings. In the year 2014 (up to 31.12.2014), a total of 3,197 Fire numbers of Calls were attended (which includes 30 major fire calls) and total property saved is to the tune of ₹77.76 crore.

8.7.4 The specialized task of airport security was assigned to the CISF in the year 2000 in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines Flight IC-814 to Kandhar. The Force has since been deployed at 59 airports across the country including all major airports viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru. The latest induction was at Diu Airport on 01.03.2012. The CISF also looks after the security of 35 sensitive Government buildings in New Delhi. The VIP Security wing of the CISF called the Special Security Group (SSG), is looking after the security of VVIPs/VIPs. At present, 43 VVIPs/VIPs are being provided security cover by CISF/SSG in various categories in different States of the country. The CISF provides technical consultancy services relating to security and fire protection to industries in public and private sector. 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.

8.7.5 The CISF was inducted in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) on 15.04.2007, with a strength of 4,869 personnel. The CISF is providing security to 136 Metro Stations. The daily footfall of passengers is approximately 26 lakhs.

8.7.6 The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has a contingent deployed at United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) since 17.10.2008. Presently, the 7th Contingent is deployed since 15.01.2015 with a strength of 8 officers, 20 Junior Commissioned Officers and 112 Other Ranks. At present, CISF Contingent has been assigned with the prestigious task to provide security to the residence of the President of Haiti. The CISF has been performing well in various operational tasks, static security duties, supporting local Police and conducting various Humanitarian projects like Blood Donation Camps,

Medical Camps etc. In recognition of the excellent services, the contingent has received various appreciations and commendations.

### CENTRAL RESERVE POLICE FORCE (CRPF)

8.8.1 Initially raised as the 'Crown Representative Police' on 27.07.1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, the Force was rechristened as the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has achieved remarkable growth in strength and capabilities. Presently, it has a strength of 231 Battalions and 41 Group Centres, 20 Training Institutions (15 existing + 5 under raising viz. 3 RTCs, 1 CIAT school & 1 CSJWT), 7 Arms Workshops and 3 Central Weapon Stores. The force also has Senior Command/Supervisory formations; viz 3 special DG Zones, 1 ADG Zone, 20 IG Sectors, 02 IG Ops Sectors, 36 DIG Ranges and 07 Ops Range besides the Force HQs/Directorate General at New Delhi. The CRPF has become the largest CAPF of the Country. The Force is presently handling a wide range of duties covering law and order, counter insurgency, anti-militancy and anti-naxal operations. The Force plays a key role in assisting the State Government and UT administrations in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. The Force has a ladies contingent organized in 03 Mahila Bns and 10 Mahila contingents of 96 strength each in 10 RAF Bns. The strength of the force is 3,03,535 as on 31.12.2014.

8.8.2 The CRPF personnel are on continuous vigil and are performing Law & Order duties, Counter-Insurgency operations and Anti Naxal Operations in different parts of the country. The Force plays a key role in assisting the State Governments and UT Administrations in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. Besides, they are also performing Guard duties at some of the vital installations and buildings including the shrine of Mata Vaishno Devi and Raghunath Temple in Jammu; Ram Janam Bhoomi/Babri Masjid in Ayodhya; Kashi Vishwanath Temple/Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi; Krishna Janam Bhoomi/Shahi Idgah Masjid in Mathura; and the Parliament House. Besides, the CRPF is also entrusted with VIP Security duties of 49 categorised VIPs.

8.8.3 Major Operational achievements of CRPF in anti-insurgency front for the period from 01.04.2014 to

31.12.2014 are given below:-

|       |                                |              |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| i.    | Maoists / Militant killed      | 66           |
| ii.   | Maoists / Militant apprehended | 1087         |
| iii.  | Maoists / Militant surrendered | 908          |
| iv.   | Arms recovered                 | 707          |
| v.    | Ammunition recovered           | 15199        |
| vi.   | Explosive recovered            | 1416.490 kgs |
| vii.  | Grenades recovered             | 196          |
| viii. | Bomb recovered                 | 287          |
| ix.   | Rockets recovered              | 10           |
| x.    | IEDs recovered                 | 371          |
| xi.   | Detonators recovered           | 6248         |
| xii.  | Gelatin Sticks recovered       | 2820         |
| xiii. | Cash recovered                 | ₹2,47,88,465 |
| xiv.  | Narcotics (in Kgs) recovered   | 4816.48 Kgs  |

8.8.4 A visionary computerization plan was conceived with the aim of introducing Information Technology as e-governance initiative in a comprehensive manner in the Force. It envisages "on line" functioning of the Force from Directorate General down to Group Centre. An integrated application software "SELO" (Service and Loyalty) has been got developed for total automation of all office functions. This software contains following functionalities and covers all levels of the functionalities from Directorate General down to Group Centre.

|        |                              |
|--------|------------------------------|
| (i)    | Personnel Information Module |
| (ii)   | Inventory Module             |
| (iii)  | Finance Module               |
| (iv)   | Operations Module            |
| (v)    | Pay Module                   |
| (vi)   | Mail/Management              |
| (vii)  | Document Management System   |
| (viii) | Work Flow Application        |



8.8.4.1 In line with MHA planning of developing an ICT Road map for CAPFs, the process is underway to upgrade and updation of all IT resources for better efficiency and effectiveness.

8.8.4.2 Utilities like integration with SMS Gateway for dissemination of information related to administration as well as welfare upto the last man in the field in addition to Pay/General Provident Fund (GPF) details, automation of Risk Fund Pass book scheme of CRPF have also been incorporated in the Selo system.

### Rapid Action Force (RAF) in CRPF

8.8.5 In 1992, 10 Bns of CRPF were reorganized and converted into 10 Battalions of 4 Coys each of RAF. The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective striking force in communal riots or similar situations. These battalions are located at 10 communally sensitive locations across the country to facilitate quick response in case of any such incident. All these Battalions are organized on an unattached pattern and are working under the supervision of an Inspector General.

8.8.6 These RAF Battalions of CRPF are located at following locations:-

| State          | Location             | Unit    |
|----------------|----------------------|---------|
| Telangana      | Rangareddy           | 99 RAF  |
| Gujarat        | Ahmedabad            | 100 RAF |
| Uttar Pradesh  | Allahabad            | 101 RAF |
| Maharashtra    | Taloja (Navi Mumbai) | 102 RAF |
| Delhi          | Wazirabad (Delhi)    | 103 RAF |
| Uttar Pradesh  | Aligarh              | 104 RAF |
| Tamil Nadu     | Coimbatore           | 105 RAF |
| Jharkhand      | Jamshedpur           | 106 RAF |
| Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal               | 107 RAF |
| Uttar Pradesh  | Meerut               | 108 RAF |

8.8.7 The RAF Coys are deployed on the request of State Governments concerned for Law & Order duties and maintenance of peace during various festivals and communal riots etc., on short term basis.

8.8.8 During the year 2014-15 besides their regular deployment for Law & Order duties, the RAF Coys were also deployed in:-

- a) Andhra Pradesh in connection with Telangana Agitation.
- b) Delhi for Protest Rallies.
- c) Jhaja, Jamoi (Bihar) in connection with Communal Riot.
- d) Nuclear power project in Kudankulam Trivenvely(Tamil Nadu).
- e) Faizabad (UP) in connection with 84 Kosi Parikrama.
- f) Muzaffarnagar(UP) in connection with communal violence.
- g) Sabarimalai, Kerala in connection with Ayaapa Pooja.
- h) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) for Rath Yatra festival.
- i) Bhubaneshwar (Odisha) for Rath Yatra Festival.
- j) Rohtas and Sasaram (Bihar) in connection with Communal Riot.
- k) Deoghar (Bihar) and Haridwar (UP) for Kawad Mela.

## **Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) in CRPF**

8.8.9 In 2008, the Government approved raising of 10 Battalions of a specialized Force named CoBRA in the CRPF. These Battalions are specially trained and equipped for commando operations and guerrilla/jungle warfare and are capable of undertaking intelligence based quick operations. These Battalions are located mainly in areas affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). Like RAF, these Battalions have also been organized on an unattached pattern under the supervision of an Inspector General. To facilitate the Force to take spot decisions, an officer of the rank of Assistant Commandant has been provided at the Team level (each Battalion has 18 teams) and an officer of the rank of Deputy Commandant has been provided at the Company level (each Battalion has 3 companies). Newly inducted personnel in CoBRA units are being put through 12 week pre-induction specialized training in CoBRA School of Jungle Warfare and Tactics (CSJWT) located at Belgaum (Karnataka).

## **Overseas Deployment**

8.8.10 As per decision of Government of India, two contingents (One Male & One Female) are deployed in Liberia. The tenure of each contingent is for one year. At present, 8th batch of Female contingent and 5th batch of Male contingent have been deployed in Liberia from October, 2013 and March, 2014 respectively. The period of deployment of 5th batch of Male Contingent has been extended from September, 2014 to January/February, 2015 due to Election duty in Liberia.

## **INDO-TIBETAN BORDER POLICE FORCE (ITBP)**

8.9.1 The ITBP was raised in the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962 with a modest strength of 4 Battalions under the principle of "One Border One Force". Originally conceptualized as an integrated "Guerrilla-cum-intelligence-cum-fighting Force" self-contained in supplies, communication and intelligence collection, it has evolved with passage of time into a conventional Border Guarding Force. Today, ITBP guards 3,488 kms of Indo-China Border and is manning 163 Border Outposts on altitudes ranging from 9,000 ft. to 18,750 ft. in the Western, Middle and Eastern Sector of the Indo-China Border along the Himalayas from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep-La in Arunachal Pradesh. Besides, ITBP is also deployed in Left Wing Extremism-affected areas of Chhattisgarh. The Force is

having 05 Frontier HQrs, 14 Sector HQrs, 56 Service Bns, 04 Specialized Bns, 02 DM Bns and 17 Training Centres with total sanctioned strength of 89,438 as on 31.12.2014.

8.9.2 The ITBP has been sanctioned 13 service Battalions and 07 Training Centers in the restructuring of the Force, with creation of 31,876 posts in various ranks and cadres during the financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13 (Phase-I) and 2013-15 (Phase-II). The Phase-I covering the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 has already been completed. The Phase-II is under progress and as per schedule, 4 Battalions and 1 SHQ have been raised during 2014-15.

8.9.3 Due to recent expansion of Force, the training load has increased many folds and to cater to the immediate training requirement, the ITBP has established 02 additional Training Centres apart from existing 17 regular Training Centres.

## **Disaster Management**

8.9.4 The ITBP is the first responder of any Disaster in Himalayan Region and was the first to establish Regional Response Centers in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. The ITBP troops have carried out numerous rescue and relief operations in all types of disaster situations, which took place in the areas of responsibilities as well as other parts of the country. The ITBP has also established a National Centre for Training in Search, Rescue & Disaster response at Bhanu, Haryana which is imparting training to the personnel of ITBP & other CAPFs/ State Police Forces. 02 Units of ITBP have been converted into NDRF units and are functioning from Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh) and Bhatinda (Punjab).

8.9.5 During the period (January, 2014 to October, 2014), the ITBP troops have carried out 11 rescue & relief operations (06 in Uttarakhand, 01 in Punjab, 01 in Himachal Pradesh, 02 in Arunachal Pradesh and 01 in Jammu & Kashmir). During the rescue operations the ITBP rescued 15 persons and recovered 16 dead bodies.

## **Kailash Mansarovar Yatra**

8.9.6 During the period (January, 2014 to October, 2014), Kailash Mansarovar Yatra was conducted in 18 batches in which 893 Yatries successfully completed the Yatra. The ITBP provided medical, communication and security cover to the pilgrims.



**ITBP personnel providing security during Kailash Mansarovar Yatra**



**ITBP assisting pilgrims during Kailash Mansarovar Yatra**

### Sport

8.9.7 The ITBP has excelled in a number of sports disciplines during the year. It won 13 Gold, 11 Silver & 17 Bronze (Total-30). Out of these medals 5 personnel won 02 Gold (01 in team event), 01 Silver and 01 Bronze (Total-04 Medals) at International level in Judo & Karate discipline.

### Overseas Deployment

#### Indian Mission Security in Afghanistan

8.9.8 The ITBP commandos are deployed in Afghanistan for security of Embassy of India in Kabul and Indian Consulates at Herat, Jalalabad, Mazars-e-Sharif and Kandahar. On 23.05.2014, the ITBP Security Guards at the Consulate General, Herat thwarted a Fidayin Attack and protected the Consulate in a fierce gun battle. The ITBP Jawans killed 04 fidayeens and recovered following arms & ammunition from the killed Fidayeens :

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| AK-47 Rifle01          |  |
| Filled Magazines06     |  |
| RPG shell17            |  |
| Primed Hand Grenades04 |  |

#### United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo

8.9.9 Formed Police Unit of the ITBP has been deployed with United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) from 09.11.2005. The 09th Contingent comprising of 06 Officers, 11 Subordinate Officers and 118 Other Ranks, in total 135 personnel are supplementing the United Nations' global peace process in DR Congo. ITBP troops are performing their duties in exemplary manner to ensure the UN Mandate in all spheres of their duties.

#### NATIONAL SECURITY GUARD (NSG)

8.10.1 The NSG was set up in 1984 as a Federal Contingency Deployment Force for combating terrorist activities with a view to neutralize the serious threats posed by anti-National elements. However, it was in 1986 that the NSG was formally raised as an Armed Force of the Union of India.

8.10.2 The NSG is a 100% deputationist Force and all personnel are posted on deputation from the Army, CAPFs, State Police and other Organizations. The NSG Commandos are trained in high-risk tasks like counter-hijacking and counter-terrorist operations. They are also assigned the task of providing mobile security protection to the designated VIPs facing high risk.

8.10.3 The primary task of the Force is to engage and neutralize terrorist threats in specific situations and to undertake counter hijack and hostage rescue missions. Since its inception, The NSG has conducted numerous operations including the operation at Akshardham Temple, Gujarat and at Hotel Taj, Hotel Oberai-Trident and Nariman House in Mumbai during the terrorist attack in November, 2008. In addition to its operational tasks, the Force provides training on special commando action, Bomb Disposal (BD) techniques and VIP security to the personnel of the Armed Forces, CAPFs/State Police and security force personnel of friendly countries. In Delhi, the NSG commandos are kept on alert at designated locations to meet any national contingency. These commandos are also deployed for special security coverage on the occasions



of national importance like Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations and also during the visits of foreign dignitaries and Heads of States/Government.

#### National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) under NSG

8.10.4 The NSG maintains the National Bomb Data Centre at Manesar and conducts Post Blast Studies in various parts of the country, mostly on request from the State authorities. It maintains a data bank on explosives and incidents of blasts, for use by the Security Forces in the country. The Centre regularly interacts with other Bomb Data Centres around the globe. The NBDC organizes an international seminar every year and publishes a professional journal 'Bombshell' on explosion-related subjects.

#### NSG Regional Hubs

8.10.5 The Government has established 04 Regional Hubs of NSG at Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai and Kolkata with a view to deploy NSG quickly in a crisis situation. These Hubs were operationalized in June/July 2009. The Government has also enhanced the strength of each of these Regional Hubs from 241 to 460. Land at Hyderabad and at Kolkata has been acquired for establishment of Reinforced Regional Hubs. Sanctions for raising of infrastructure at these locations have also been issued.

#### SASHATRA SEEMA BAL (SSB)

8.11.1 The Special Service Bureau which was precursor to the present Sashatra Seema Bal was set up in early 1963 in the wake of India-China conflict of 1962 to build up the morale and capability of the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the border. It became a Border Guarding Force in 2001 under the Ministry of Home Affairs and was rechristened as "Sashastra Seema Bal" with an amended charter of duties. It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders.

8.11.2 As on 31.12.2014, the total sanctioned strength of SSB was 91,234. The SSB personnel are working in 67 Battalions deployed at various places. Besides, other formations, with the Civil staff are working in 25 Areas for Perception Management and for

intelligence collection. The SSB is deployed on Indo-Nepal Border covering a stretch of 1,751 kms and on Indo-Bhutan Border covering 699 kms. The Force is having 05 Frontiers and 15 Sector Headquarters. The area of responsibility both on Nepal & Bhutan borders extends to 15 kms from the International border.

8.11.3 During the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, the following seizures and apprehensions were made by the SSB:

|       |                      |              |
|-------|----------------------|--------------|
| i)    | Contraband           | ₹23.81 crore |
| ii)   | Narcotics            | ₹37.72 crore |
| iii)  | Fake currency        | ₹ 04.90 lakh |
| iv)   | Indian currency      | ₹ 91.24 lakh |
| v)    | Nepali currency      | ₹34.02 lakh  |
| vi)   | Bhutani currency     | ₹00.89 lakh  |
| vii)  | Nepali Fake currency | ₹00.86 lakh  |
| viii) | Foreign currency     | ₹18.92 lakh  |
| ix)   | Silver               | ₹50.74 lakh  |
| x)    | Forest products      | ₹06.01 crore |
| xi)   | Antique idols        | ₹25.70 crore |
| xii)  | Gold                 | ₹02.88 crore |

8.11.4 The following Arms/Ammunitions/Explosives were seized during the period under report:

|       |                       |             |
|-------|-----------------------|-------------|
| i)    | Arms                  | 93 Nos.     |
| ii)   | Cartridges            | 2308 Nos.   |
| iii)  | Detonator             | 63 Nos.     |
| iv)   | Magazine              | 28 Nos.     |
| v)    | Grenade               | 13 Nos.     |
| vi)   | Improvised Bomb       | 07 Nos.     |
| vii)  | Explosive (in Kg)     | 60.409 Kgs. |
| viii) | Cordex (in feet)      | 03 feet     |
| ix)   | Safety fuse (in feet) | 08 feet     |
| x)    | Safety fuse (in Nos)  | 46 Nos      |



**Jawans with seized Arms**

8.11.5 Total Arrest during period i.e. 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014 made are as follows:

|       |                               |            |
|-------|-------------------------------|------------|
| i)    | Smugglers                     | 1,796 Nos. |
| ii)   | Illegal Infiltrators          | 11 Nos.    |
| iii)  | Maoist (CPI)                  | 07 Nos.    |
| iv)   | Suspected Linkman of NDFB(S)- | 28 Nos.    |
| v)    | Naxals/PLFIs                  | 28 Nos.    |
| vi)   | Kashmiri                      | 90 Nos.    |
| vii)  | Kidnapper                     | 01 No.     |
| viii) | Others                        | 31 Nos.    |

8.11.6 During the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, the following Human Traffickers apprehensions were made by the SSB:

Human trafficking cases during the period:

|     |                            |         |
|-----|----------------------------|---------|
| (a) | Total person rescued       | 26 Nos. |
| (b) | Total traffickers arrested | 05 Nos. |

8.11.7 Against the sanction of 21 Mahila Coys which are to be raised in four phases from 2014-15 to 2017-18, notification for first recruitment has been issued.

### **REVISED RECRUITMENT SCHEME OF CONSTABLES IN CAPFs**

8.12.1 With effect from 2011-12, the recruitment of Constables in CAPFs & Assam Rifles has been revised to reduce the scope of subjectivity by maximizing the use of technology in the recruitment process so as to make the recruitment process fair, efficient, effective

and transparent. The revised recruitment scheme of recruitment of Constables in CAPFs & Assam Rifles (AR) is as under:-

- The Recruitment is being made centrally by conducting a single combined examination for all the CAPFs & Assam Rifles through Staff Selection Commission (SSC). Necessary assistance is being provided to candidates through telephone/ website/ mobile phone/SMS.
- The Application Forms are designed centrally in OMR (Optical Magnetic Recognition) sheet so that it can be scrutinized promptly through computers. The written test consists of only OMR based objective type multiple choice questions.
- The question papers are being set trilingually in non-Hindi speaking States and bilingually (in Hindi & English) in Hindi speaking States.
- The Physical Efficiency Test (PET) is now only qualifying in nature and does not carry any marks. Also, interviews have been discontinued.
- The recruitment process is preferably being video-graphed.
- The biometric methods are being used at all stages of the recruitment.
- Application are being sought through on-line mode only from all candidates except the candidates of J&K State, NE States, Border Districts and LWE affected Districts, who have the option either to apply on-line or off-line (by post).
- The SSC will conduct the written examination through on-line as well as off-line mode. The candidates have the choice to opt for either of these two modes for the written examination.

8.12.2 With a view to provide more job opportunities to the youth of border and militancy-affected areas, the allocation of vacancies is now made in the following manner:

- 60% of the vacancies are allotted amongst States/UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- 20% of the vacancies in the Border Guarding Forces {viz.AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB} are allotted to the border districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.
- 20% of the vacancies in Border Guarding Forces

(BGFs) are allotted to districts/areas affected by militancy i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States, and LWE-affected areas as notified by the Government from time to time.

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

8.12.3 In respect of those State(s)/Area(s)/Region(s) where a very high number of percentage of vacancies remain unfilled after completion of the recruitment process through SSC, the Ministry of Home Affairs directs the Force concerned to hold Special Recruitment Rallies to fill the vacancies of that particular State(s)/Area(s)/Region(s) as per the recruitment scheme. The candidates selected through such Special Recruitment Rallies are placed en-bloc junior to the candidates selected through SSC in that particular year in that Force.

#### AIR SUPPORT TO CAPFs

8.13 The Air Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs came into existence on 01.05.1969 to provide air support to CAPFs for casualty evacuations, air maintenance of Border Out Posts (BOPs) located at high altitude and inaccessible areas, provide substantive air support to the troops engaged in operations in Left Wing Extremism infested areas, conveyance of contingents for operational purposes, carry out tasks assigned during natural calamity and national crisis, and air courier service of CAPFs personnel. It consists of two wings i.e. Fixed wing and Rotary wing. Both these wings have been expanded in the last few years and further expansion is now underway. At present, the fleet comprises of 01 Embraer 135BJ Executive Jet, 02 AVRO HS-748, 01 Super King B-200 aircraft, 06 MI-17 1V, 06 ALH/Dhruv and 01 Cheetah helicopter.

#### Modernisation of CAPFs

8.14.1 A Modernisation Plan has been sanctioned by the Cabinet Committee on Security on 03.05.2013. It has been endeavored that the Jawans remain as the focal point of the modernisation. Common themes that have recurred are:

- a) Protective Equipment solutions  
b) Surveillance solutions

- c) Night Fighting dominance  
d) Better Firepower  
e) Non-lethal riot control equipment  
f) Fool proof Communication  
g) Battlefield Management System Training Aids: Miscellaneous Equipment.

8.14.2 The summary of the financial implications of the modernisation plan (CAPF-wise) is given in the Table below:

| Name of the Force | Financial Outlay<br>(₹ in crore) |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| AR                | 1545.47                          |
| BSF               | 4570.07                          |
| CISF              | 264.36                           |
| CRPF              | 2619.16                          |
| ITBP              | 686.87                           |
| NSG               | 664.62                           |
| SSB               | 658.64                           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>      | <b>11009.19</b>                  |

#### Highlights of Modernisation Plan-II

8.14.3 In the Modernisation Plan-II, the following weapons and equipments have been introduced:

- a) Weapons like Under Barrel Grenade Launcher (UBGLs), Multi Grenade Launchers (MGLs), Anti Material Rifles, Less Lethal Weapons, Gun Shot Detection System and replacement of existing Carbines and Pistols, with modern pistols, Sub Machine Guns and Assault Rifles.  
b) Equipments like Ground Penetrating Radar System, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Target Acquisition Binocular, Corner Shots, Hand Held Thermal Imager (HHTIs)/ Thermal Sights/Night Vision Devices (NVDs), Unattended Ground Sensors, Advanced Medical Equipment etc.  
c) Mine Protected Vehicles, Bullet Resistant Vehicles/ Boats etc.  
d) Communication Equipment including Jammers and Interceptors.



## Expenditure on Modernisation of CAPFs

8.14.4 In keeping with increasingly important and high risk roles being performed by the CAPFs in maintaining internal security and guarding of the

borders of the country, there has been corresponding increase in budget provisions as may be seen from figures of actual expenditure for the last 11 financial years given in the following table:

| Actual Expenditure on CAPFs during the period from 2003-2004 to 2014-2015 (upto 31.12.2014).<br>(₹ in crore) |         |          |         |          |         |        |         |          |
|--|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|----------|
| YEAR   | AR      | BSF      | CISF    | CRPF     | ITBP    | NSG    | SSB     | TOTAL    |
| 2003-2004  | 929.15  | 2970.24  | 982.19  | 2087.78  | 468.32  | 113.81 | 315.92  | 7867.41  |
| 2004-2005  | 1005.64 | 2635.76  | 1061.24 | 2516.96  | 552.72  | 128.00 | 381.84  | 8282.16  |
| 2005-2006  | 1314.17 | 3560.45  | 1134.07 | 3228.03  | 576.25  | 140.28 | 381.97  | 10335.22 |
| 2006-2007  | 1478.29 | 3398.85  | 1225.59 | 3642.40  | 707.99  | 151.19 | 779.92  | 11384.23 |
| 2007-2008  | 1541.81 | 3879.00  | 1376.23 | 3911.69  | 1000.73 | 163.90 | 943.70  | 12817.06 |
| 2008-2009  | 2016.27 | 5398.50  | 2169.28 | 5557.82  | 1433.24 | 210.52 | 1241.63 | 18027.26 |
| 2009-2010  | 1599.02 | 4472.66  | 1978.88 | 5262.33  | 1134.05 | 231.70 | 801.31  | 15479.95 |
| 2010-2011  | 2814.79 | 7366.87  | 2780.44 | 8128.10  | 1862.35 | 491.77 | 1630.36 | 25074.68 |
| 2011-2012  | 3207.91 | 8741.67  | 3382.72 | 9662.89  | 2208.09 | 578.59 | 2073.08 | 29854.95 |
| 2012-2013  | 3359.83 | 9772.55  | 3967.95 | 11040.13 | 2917.85 | 541.77 | 2765.16 | 34365.24 |
| 2013-2014 #  | 3651.21 | 10904.74 | 4401.49 | 11903.70 | 3346.94 | 536.70 | 2979.16 | 37723.94 |
| 2014-15 *  | 3140.36 | 9877.42  | 3913.18 | 10778.60 | 2924.55 | 395.71 | 2706.58 | 33736.40 |

#The figure finalized earlier were provisional.

\* Actual Expenditure as on 31.12.2014 as per e-Lekha.

## Development of Infrastructure

8.14.5 In 2014-15, infrastructure proposals of SSB & NIA amounting to ₹306.395 crore have been approved. With this, the total cost of infrastructure proposals for CAPFs (AR, BSF, CISF, CRPF, Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Science (CAPFIMS), SSB, NSG, IB and NIA) approved during the 12th plan comes to ₹12,893.505 crore.

8.14.6 In 2014, the expenditure on Capital Infrastructure upto 31.12.2014 is ₹1,925.52 crore.

## CAPFs Housing Project

8.15 In 2014-15, a proposal for construction of the 13,072 houses and 113 Nos of barracks for CISF, CRPF and ITBP has been appraised by EFC at a cost of ₹3,090.98 crore, and submitted to the competent authority for approval.

8.15.1 During 2014-15, 3053 houses and 33 barracks have been completed up to November, 2014.

## Allowances

8.16.1 The CAPF personnel are entitled to several allowances such as Risk & Hardship Allowance, Detachment Allowance, Special Duty Allowance, Ration Money Allowance, Kit Maintenance Allowance and Washing Allowance, subject to certain terms & conditions.

8.16.2 CAPF personnel are also eligible for allowances applicable to Central Government Employee viz. House Rent Allowance, Children Educational Allowance, Dearness Allowance, Transport Allowance, etc. The rates as well as eligibility of allowances however differ based upon the place of deployment, eligibility criteria and terms & conditions of such allowances.

## Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)

8.16.3 The Government has approved treating of the hospitalization period as "duty" in respect of CAPF personnel injured in action while on duty.

8.16.4 The CAPF personnel are rendering valuable services in maintenance of internal security and guarding of international borders. Sometimes, while being a part of anti terrorist/moist combats or some other internal security operations, they could either loose a limb or even perform the supreme sacrifice and lay down their lives. Considering these hard realities, the CAPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes in addition to the scheme of the Government. Under these schemes, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created. In addition to this, the Government sanctions a substantial amount every year for the welfare of CAPFs personnel and grants ex-gratia and family pension to the Next-of-Kin (NoK).

8.16.5 On 17.05.2007, a Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) was also established to provide an institutionalized mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CAPF 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. At present, 06 Central Welfare Officers (CWO), 29 State Welfare Officers (SWO) and 137 District Welfare Officers (DWO) are functioning throughout the country for the welfare of CAPFs personnel.

#### **Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS)**

8.16.6 A Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS) was launched by the Government in September, 2006. Since facility of Central Police Forces Canteen has been extended to the State Police also, during the year 2014 upto 31.12.2014, more than 100 subsidiary canteens have been established by the CAPFs and the State Police in various states. As on date, 119 Master Canteens and 1,365 Subsidiary Canteens are functioning to provide a wide range of consumer goods to the personnel of the CAPFs and Police Forces, including ex-personnel and their families, at convenient locations at reasonable rates without compromising on quality. Besides, efforts are being made to grant VAT exemption to the CPFCS as has been done for Army Canteens. At present, 17 States viz Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Manipur, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Rajasthan,

Kerala, Chandigarh, Sikkim, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat have granted VAT exemption to CPFCS.

8.16.7 Further, without compromising the quality, more than 400 reputed manufacturer/firms have been enlisted /registered with the Central Police Canteen (CPC) for providing a wide range of products of good quality to the beneficiaries. The annual turnover of CPFCS is on an increasing trend. The turnover for the financial year 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014) is ₹880.70 crore as against ₹890.48 crore for the full year 2013-14. A committee has been constituted for implementation of a Pilot Project in 02 Master Canteens alongwith their linked Subsidiary Canteens for introducing Smart Cards in Central Police Canteen System. The matter is under process to appoint a consultant for the purpose.

#### **Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme**

8.16.8 The CAPFs' personnel, while performing their extremely tough duties, stay away from their families for years and are not in a position to fulfil their family commitments. Their Children get deprived of the requisite paternal support. Considering this, Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme has been introduced to encourage higher technical and professional education for the wards and widows of in-service and ex-CAPF personnel. Under this Scheme, each year a total of 910 scholarships for pursuing education in the field of Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, etc. are considered in addition to renewal cases of previous year.

#### **Medical Facilities for the personnel of CAPFs**

8.16.9 The CAPF personnel perform their duties in a difficult environment under exacting circumstances whether at the borders, high altitudes or pitched against the left wing extremists and terrorists in hostile surroundings. To meet these challenges, the CAPF personnel have to be mentally alert and physically fit. In order to ensure physical and mental fitness of personnel of CAPFs and also to safeguard them from the onslaught of continuous stress and strain which such adverse conditions pose upon them, have been made available for the CAPF personnel:

- i) All CAPFs units, have a unit hospital with indoor facilities as its integral part. Each hospital has medical officer, nursing and paramedical staff and is equipped with required equipments.

- ii) The medical facilities for CAPFs have been improved by establishing 32 fifty-bedded Composite Hospitals, 6 hundred-bedded Composite Hospitals across the country and a 200 bedded Referral Hospital at Greater Noida (UP) in the year 2004.
- iii) Through these Composite Hospitals and Referral Hospital, the personnel are being provided specialized treatment.
- iv) CAPF personnel can avail of free treatment in any of the CAPF Composite Hospitals, located across the country, irrespective of Force affiliations.
- v) The Government has approved staff norms for the 10 and 20 bedded hospitals in the Battalions of CAPFs (excluding ITBP & AR) deployed in LWE, J & K and NE region. The norms have been fixed as 17 for the 10 bedded hospitals and 19 for the 20 bedded hospitals.
- vi) 30 additional Medical Officers have been sanctioned to BSF for Bns. at the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders that are difficult to cover with one doctor.
- vii) Establishment of 2 Rehabilitation Centres (one each in CRPF and BSF) has been sanctioned.
- viii) Dialysis Centres at all the 6 hundred-bedded Composite Hospitals have been sanctioned.
- ix) Authorisation of furniture, clothing and miscellaneous stores for 200 bedded Referral Hospital has been approved.
- x) CPWD has been entrusted to execute the newly sanctioned Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS). The lay out plan of the project has been revised due to revision in FAR. The construction will be started immediately after getting clearance from the concerned agencies. The Government has sanctioned procurement of 07 vehicles for CAPFIMS.

#### **REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN CAPFs AND ASSAM RIFLES**

8.16.10 The Committee on Empowerment of Women (2010-11) in its Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) and Ninth Report have given recommendations on the subject 'Women in Paramilitary Forces'. The recommendations and comments contained in above reports of the Committee have been examined and the

action taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs has been furnished to the Committee.

8.16.11 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 women police officers into the mainstream of policing. Following steps have been taken for the welfare of women employees in CAPFs :

- i. The Government of India has been making concerted efforts to increase the representation of women in Central Government jobs. Instructions have been issued to CAPFs to bring the percentage of women to 5% within the next three years.
  - ii. All CAPFs are strictly following the guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard and have set up the Complaints Committees. These Committees are headed by a Lady Officer of sufficiently senior rank. In the event of non-availability of a lady officer, Senior to the alleged perpetrator, respective CAPF approach MHA for detailment of Chairperson from other organization.
  - iii. All CAPFs have already included the NGOs in the Complaint Committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment. They are associated with the enquiry into any complaints of sexual harassment. The disciplinary cases involving sexual harassment in Paramilitary forces are being monitored through periodic returns and meetings taken by senior officers of the Ministry with senior officers of the CAPFs along with other disciplinary matters to ensure their earliest conclusion.
  - iv. The programme on Gender Sensitization and its implications in Government services has already been conducted by all the CAPFs to educate its personnel and it has been made part of the Training Programme of Basic Training of various ranks and all In-Service Courses. In order to have a trained pool of Instructors for imparting Training on Gender Sensitivity, the Training of Trainers is also conducted.
- a) Instructions have also been issued on 26.03.2013 to all CAPFs to follow the time-



limits, so that disciplinary proceedings on the complaints of Sexual harassment at work place are concluded expeditiously.

- b) All CAPFs have also been advised on 25.03.2013 to amend their Acts/Rules suitably to make necessary provisions as per the guidelines and norms emanating from the judgment of Supreme Court in the case of Vishaka and Ors Vs. State of Rajasthan and Ors. (JT 1997 (7) SC 384).
- v. Separate toilets for women employees have already been established by all the Forces at static locations/premises on the need basis. In other areas, where appropriate locations are not available, toilets facilities are made available to them by pitching of small tents with commode for the use of women employees. Provision is also made for mobile toilets specially to meet the requirement of women personnel during movement from one place to another and picketing duties.
- vi. 'Creches' and 'Day Care Centres' have been provided for by the CAPFs to women employees on need basis and separate budgetary allocation on a regular basis have been provided to CAPFs to cater to the establishment of creche facilities.
- vii. Total 2,710 women are working in BSF in different groups. Being a combat Force, Women are empowered according to their rank in accordance with Government policies in force as amended from time to time.
- viii. Considering the increased demand of women police in tackling law & order situations and also to raise the level of representation of women in the Force, the Government has approved raising of 2 Mahila battalions instead of 2 male Battalions during 2015-16 and 2016-17 in CRPF.
- ix. The strength of Women in CAPFs as on 31.12.2014 is as under :

| Force | Total Strength | Strength of Women | Percentage |
|-------|----------------|-------------------|------------|
| AR    | 65545          | 484               | 0.74%      |
| BSF   | 245779         | 3366              | 1.37%      |
| CISF  | 125687         | 6126              | 4.87%      |
| CRPF  | 286187         | 5954              | 2.08%      |
| ITBP  | 79051          | 1212              | 1.53%      |
| SSB   | 77674          | 1186              | 1.53%      |
| Total | 879923         | 18328             | 2.08%      |

### Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces(CAPFs)

8.16.12 The CAPFs are deployed to aid the State Governments and Union Territories in maintaining public order on their request. The deployment of these forces depends upon the overall security situation and the availability of the forces. These Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the Country. They have also assisted in the conduct of free, fair and peaceful General Parliamentary Elections in the Country, Assembly Elections as well as Bye-Elections in various States.

8.16.13 During the year, CAPFs/SAPs/IR Bns were mobilized and deployed for General Elections in the Country, Assembly Elections in Haryana, Maharashtra, J&K and Jharkhand, Panchayat Election in Tripura as well as Bye-Elections in various states. General Parliamentary Election 2014 in the Country was held in 09 Phases from 07.04.2014 to 12.05.2014. On the recommendation of the Election Commission of India, a large number of CAPFs as well as State Armed Police/IR Bns/Border Wing Home Guards from various States were mobilized and deployed for peaceful conduct of elections in the Country. In order to ensure timely movement as well as induction/de-induction,

arrangements were made for providing packaged food through the IRCTC/Railway Board to the Force personnel during their movement for deployment for General Parliamentary Elections-2014. The conduct of General Parliamentary Elections-2014 in a secured, free and fair environment was a mammoth task specifically with reference to the movement and deployment of a large number of CAPFs. However, this was accomplished by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) successfully. The Election Commission of India also commended this achievement of MHA.

8.16.14 During the year 2014-15, the CAPFs also continued to assist the North-Eastern States, the LWE affected States, and Jammu & Kashmir in combating terrorism and militancy. Additional CAPFs were also provided to the Government of J&K for security arrangements during Amarnath Yatra in the State. CAPFs/ RAFs were also deployed in several States for maintaining peace and communal harmony as well as for law & order duties specially in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, J&K, Meghalaya, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

## Training

8.17.1 Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) facilitates training of the police personnel of States/Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in the country. It specifically, carries out the following:

- (i) Review and identify the future training needs;
- (ii) Design and recommend training strategies and methodologies;
- (iii) Design norms for Training Institutions;
- (iv) Quality audit of training institutions;
- (v) Advice and recommend training syllabus.

## Domestic Training

8.17.2 Major activities of Training Division (BPR&D):

During the year 2014–15, the Training Directorate of the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) sponsored 11 Vertical Interaction Courses (VICs) in Central/State police training institutions and other prominent institutions in which 135 senior Police Officers were trained. The details of these courses are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Name of the course   | Duration                 |
|---------|--|--------------------------|
| (i)     | Sensitization Profile  | 04.08.2014 to 08.08.2014 |
| (ii)    | Sensitization (Gender, Weaker Section and Juvenile Delinquency)            | 04.08.2014 to 08.08.2014 |
| (iii)   | National Security Challenges and Police Response                           | 25.08.2014 to 30.08.2014 |
| (iv)    | Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear threats and Police Response | 01.09.2014 to 06.09.2014 |
| (v)     | Cyber and Mobile Forensic  | 08.09.2014 to 12.09.2014 |
| (vi)    | Corruption & Future Governance   | 08.09.2014 to 12.09.2014 |
| (vii)   | Organized/Syndicate Crimes   | 23.09.2014 to 27.09.2014 |
| (viii)  | Criminal Justice System : Need For Coordination                            | 03.11.2014 to 07.11.2014 |
| (ix)    | Aviation and Port Security   | 01.12.2014 to 05.12.2014 |
| (x)     | Modern Techniques for Improving Policing                                   | 08.12.2014 to 12.12.2014 |
| (xi)    | Defence and Security Model   | 16.12.2014 to 20.12.2014 |

8.17.2.1 During the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014 Training Division of BPR&D sponsored 11 Management courses which were conducted at Management Institutions like IIMs Ahmadabad,

Bangalore, Kolkata and other prominent Institutes of the country and a total of 55 senior police officers were trained. Details of these 11 courses are as under:

| Sl. No. | Name of the Course  | Course date              | Venue             |
|---------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1       | Interpersonal Effectiveness and Leadership Excellence.                  | 21.07.2014 to 25.07.2014 | IIM<br>Kolkata    |
| 2       | Communication & Presentation Skills.                                    | 28.07.2014 to 01.08.2014 | IIM<br>Kolkata    |
| 3       | Managerial Leadership & Conflict Resolution.                            | 18.08.2014 to 23.08.2014 | IIM<br>Kolkata    |
| 4       | Strategic Transformational Training Methodology.                        | 25.08.2014 to 27.08.2014 | IIM<br>Ahmedabad  |
| 5       | Leadership & Change Management.   | 08.09.2014 to 12.09.2014 | IIM<br>Ahmedabad  |
| 6       | Enhancing Leadership Capacities and Potential among professional Women. | 22.09.2014 to 25.09.2014 | IIM<br>Ahmedabad  |
| 7       | Negotiation Strategies.   | 24.09.2014 to 25.09.2014 | ISB,<br>Hyderabad |
| 8       | Effective Communication Strategies: Men & Women at work                 | 13.10.2014 to 18.10.2014 | IIM,<br>Ahmedabad |
| 9.      | Emotional Intelligence  | 17.11.2014 to 20.11.2014 | IIM,<br>Kolkata   |
| 10.     | Nurturing Creativity and Excellence                                     | 04.12.2014 to 06.12.2014 | IIM,<br>Bangalore |
| 11.     | Knowledge Management  | 15.12.2014 to 20.12.2014 | IIM,<br>Ahmedabad |

8.17.2.2 Four Long terms courses were also organized by BPR&D. These are: (a) 70<sup>th</sup> Staff Course w.e.f. 09.06.2014 at Defence Service Staff College, Wellington (b) 40<sup>th</sup> Advanced Professional Programme in Public Administration from 01.07.2014 at Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi (c) One Year Diploma Programme in Public Policy and Sustainable Development/ Two Year M.A. in Public Policy and Sustainable Development from 21.07.2014 at TERI University, Delhi (d) 9<sup>th</sup> Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Public Police and Management from 08.04.2014 at Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon.

8.17.2.3 As many as 1,445 slots were allotted to States/CAPFs for training of their police personnel for 40 different courses organized by various Central Armed Police Forces Training Institutions on subjects like Commando Course, Weapon & Tactics, Bomb Disposal, Unarmed Combat, Internal Security, Mob

Dispersal, VIP Protection, Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare (CIJW) etc.

8.17.2.4 There were 1,704 slots allocated in Army Training Institutions for 87 courses organized by these institutions on the subjects of Counter Insurgency, Improvised Explosives Devices & Jungle Warfare, Night Vision Device, Thermal Sights etc.

8.17.2.5 Two exclusive courses for Women Police Officers (Upto the rank of ASI to Dy.SP) were organized on the subject of 'Self Development and Conflict Management' at CDTS, Kolkata and Ghaziabad (09.09.14 to 11.09.14) and (09.07.14 to 11.07.14) where 43 Women Police Officers were trained.

#### Foreign Training

8.17.2.6 In collaboration with Department of States, USA 08 Anti Terrorist Assistance (ATA) courses were organized on various subjects as mentioned below in which 143 Police Officers were trained:



| S. No. | Name of Course                                       | Duration   |              | Venue                      | No. of Participants | Rank         |
|--------|--|------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
|        |  | From       | To           |                            |                     |              |
| 1.     | ATA- 10419, Senior Crisis Management Seminar (SCM)   | 02.06.2014 | 06.06.2014   | Washington, DC area, USA   | 24                  | IG to ADG    |
| 2.     | ATA- 10196, Post Blast Investigation (PBI)           | 10.06.2014 | 09.07.2014   | Moyock, USA                | 18                  | SI to Dy.SP  |
| 3.     | ATA – 9677, Investigating Terrorist Incidents (ITI)  | 14.07.2014 | 25.07.2014   | RPA, Jaipur                | 19                  | Insp. to SP  |
| 4.     | ATA – 9676, Interviewing Terrorist Suspects          | 04.08.2014 | 08.08.2014   | NEPA, Shillong             | 21                  | Insp. to SP  |
| 5.     | ATA – 9678, Interdicting Terrorist Activities        | 08.09.2014 | 19.09.2014   | HPA, Madhuban, Karnal, Hr. | 18                  | Insp. to SP  |
| 6.     | ATA- 10149, Explosive Incident Countermeasures (EIC) | 29.09.2014 | 14.11.2014   | Moyock, USA                | 15                  | SI to DY.SP  |
| 7.     | ATA – 10139, Border Control Management Course        | 27.10.2014 | 07.11.2014   | BSF Academy, Tekanpur      | 14                  | Dy.SP to DIG |
| 8.     | ATA – 10777, Suicide Bomber Prevention Workshop      | 08.12.2014 | 12.12.2014   | APPA, Hyd.                 | 14                  | SP to IGP    |
|        |  |            | <b>Total</b> |                            | <b>143</b>          |              |

8.17.2.7 329 Police Officers from SAARC Countries were trained on subjects like 'VIP Security', 'Victimology and Victim Justice', 'Forensic Sciences and Forensic Medicine', 'Cyber Crime Investigation & Cyber Forensic', 'Crime Scene Investigation', 'IED Bomb Disposal', 'Course on Intelligence Collection and Discreet enquires', 'Narcotic Dog Training', 'Battalion Commander Course', etc. the training institutes of the Central Government and the States. Country-wise details of the officers trained are given below:

- (a) Nepal-170 Officers
- (b) Bhutan-36 Officers
- (c) Bangladesh-02 Officers
- (d) Afghanistan-74 Officers
- (e) Others-47 Officers

#### Homeland Security Dialogue

8.17.2.8 Under Homeland Security Dialogue between the Department of Homeland Security, USA and the Government of India, 02 Courses on 'Advanced/Basic Investigation of computer and electronic crimes' and

'Maritime training for container inspection' were offered under which US will send mobile training teams to India. 03 courses on Physical Security Training Programme, Protective Service Operation Training Programme and Seaport Security Anti-terrorism Training Programme are to be held at Federal Law Enforcement Training Centre, Georgia, USA for Indian police officers during 2015-16.

8.17.2.9 A course on Cross Border Financial Investigation was organized from 24.08.2014 to 31.08.2014 in Maldives wherein 4 officers were trained.

8.17.2.10 During the period under report, following foreign delegations visited BPR&D Hqrs :-

- a. Libyan delegation: On 06.06.2014 a Libyan delegation consisting of 06 members headed by Colonel Reda Abdulhadi Al Jalah, visited BPR&D, New Delhi to discuss BPR&D's offer to train Libyan police personnel and to see India's Police Training Facilities.
- b. US Delegation: On 01.08.2014, a US delegation consisting of 08 members headed by Mr. Francis

X. Taylor, Under Secretary, US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) visited BPR&D, New Delhi to discuss various co-operation issues.

- c. Israel delegation consisting of 04 members headed by Mr. Eyal Calif, Director Defence Cooperation, Asia, Africa & Pacific Division, SIBAT visited BPR&D, New Delhi to discuss various co-operation issues.
- d. Nepal delegation consisting of 05 members headed by Mr. Surendra Bahadur Shah, AIG (Addl. IG) visited BPR&D, New Delhi to discuss various training issues. The meeting was held on 18.09.2014.
- e. Seychelles delegation consisting of 02 members visited BPR&D New Delhi to discuss on the forthcoming visit of Indian Delegation to Seychelles. The meeting was held on 09.09.2014.
- f. ATA/ARE Capabilities Assessment Team from USA visited BPR&D Hqr. on 17.11.2014 and held a meeting with ATA Graduates.



**DG, BPR&D presenting BPR&D Memento to Israel representative Sh. Eyal Claif, Director Defence cooperation on 20.08.2014.**



**DG, BPR&D Presenting memento to IGP, Nepal at BPR&D Hqrs. On 18.07.2014**

- g. Foreign Component under Specialist Investigator Scheme: The Developing Specialist Scheme approved by MHA has a foreign training component under which toppers of these Courses held in India are provided foreign exposure. First batch of advance course on Anti-Human Trafficking under the scheme was conducted at Paris, France from 07.07.2014 to 11.07.2014 in which 8 police personnel from various States were trained.

### Training Intervention Scheme

8.17.3 Government has approved a Plan Scheme named "Training Intervention". The basic objective of the scheme is to identify the gaps between the required and actual policing performance and to make appropriate training interventions for bridging the gaps so that the police personnel are able to discharge their duties more effectively in accomplishing the charter of duties assigned to them. This Scheme was started in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Bureau of Police Research & Development has obtained the approval for continuation of the Training Intervention Scheme during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan also at a total cost of ₹36.96 crore. The Scheme has 12 components. They are mentioned below:

- (i) Development of Human Resource Plan for 20 States/UTs/CPOs (M/S Randstand India Ltd. , Chennai).

Firm has submitted draft report of AP, Assam and BPR&D. Firm has been asked to bifurcate report of AP in view of bifurcation of the State and further revise the reports of Assam and BPR&D.

- (ii) Analysing the gap between the required and the existing attitude of police personnel & developing training /other interventions for 12 States/UTs, (M/S Wipro Ltd, Gurgaon)

The Firm has developed a list of desired attitudes for ranks from Constable to DySP and the firm will further develop tools to measure the existing attitudes.

- (iii) Develop and validate instruments to measure 'traits and capabilities' of every rank in the Police in 05 States, (M/S Wipro Ltd, Gurgaon). Firm has developed the list of the desired competency and traits for ranks from Constable to DySP and the

firm will further develop tools to measure the existing traits.

- (iv) Assessing the gap between the desirable performance and the actual performance and developing suitable training/other interventions for 12 States/UTs. (M/S IL&FS Education & Technology Services Ltd, New Delhi).

The Firm has mapped the duties performed by the various ranks from the Constable to Dy SP and has devised draft Key result areas and key performance areas.

- (v) Soft skill training for 6,000 SHOs in 12 States, (M/S IL&FS Education & Technology Services Ltd, New Delhi).

The Firm has devised a five day training module for soft skill training to SHOs including communication skill, time management, stress management etc. The Pilot of the training module was conducted with Delhi Police, after which the firm has further revised the training module.

- (vi) Developing films, interactive modules and practice workbooks/manuals for training (85 subjects), (M/S Genesis Media (Pvt) Ltd, New Delhi)

The Firm has prepared a training film along with the interactive module and practice work-book on 'Gender Sensitisation / Domestic Violence'. Further, the firm is in the process of preparing two more films. Concept note of five films on Sensitization of Children, Minorities, Senior Citizen, SC & ST, Search and Frisking and Nakabandi and Check Posts has been submitted on which the firm will prepare script note for the film.

- (vii) Developing pre-promotional courses for various ranks for 28 States & 01 UT, (Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration, Chandigarh). The institute has completed data collection work from five States, Rajasthan, J&K, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Further the process of analysis of the information so collected is being undertaken and the report will be submitted shortly.

- (viii) Assessing the quality of investigation in the States and developing suitable Training

Intervention/Investigative Tools. (20 States/UTs). The process of awarding the contract to a private firm is in progress.

- (ix) Assessment of the impact of important training programmes (10 States/UTs)- The process of awarding the contract to a private firm is in progress.
- (x) Development of 08 mock exercises/manuals & films on Counter Terrorism. The process of awarding the contract to a private firm is in progress.
- (xi) Assessment of the Training Need Analysis and Training Capacity Gap in all States/UTs.- The process of awarding the contract to a private firm is in progress.
- (xii) Assessment of gap in training materials for various ranks & production and updation of training materials. The process of awarding the contract to a private firm is in progress.

8.17.4 Developing Specialised Investigators: The courses conducted under this Scheme are: Investigation of Murder/Homicide cases, Investigation of Economic Crime cases, Advance Technology in Forensic Sciences, Investigation of Cyber Crime, Interrogation Techniques, Anti-Human Trafficking, Traffic Management etc. During the year 2014-15, under the component developing core expertise in specialized fields, 11 training programmes were organized to develop Specialist Investigators in which 254 officers were trained in above subjects.

#### **National Institute of Traffic Management & Research**

8.17.5 BPR&D is in the process of establishing this institute. The brief objectives of the institute are to develop SOPs for the traffic management, to conduct Training Courses for the Police Personnel in investigation of traffic accident cases, to test and evaluate the new technology and equipment for enforcement and regulation of traffic, to study the traffic problems in the various metros and other important cities and suggest remedies, to give stimulus to inter-department research on traffic issues.

8.17.5.1 Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been entrusted to the Institute of Road Traffic Education (IRTE), Faridabad. Institute is to be set up at



CAPT Bhopal campus. EFC memo for establishing the institute is under preparation.

### **Counter Insurgency & Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) School**

8.17.6.1 Government of India had set up Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorists (CIAT) Schools in Left Wing Extremism affected States of Assam (3), Bihar (3), Jharkhand (4), Chhattisgarh (4), Odisha (3), West Bengal (1), Manipur (1), Nagaland (1), and Tripura (1) under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan. This is an ongoing Scheme and is continuing from the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Period to the 12th Plan Period. An outlay of ₹99.77 crore has been earmarked for establishment and current expenditure of the 21 CIAT Schools during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan Period to implement the Scheme. During the financial year (2014-15), the Ministry of Home Affairs has released ₹3.76 crore to the State Governments of Odisha, Nagaland & Tripura. All 21 Schools have started providing training to the State Police Personnel. 40,844 police personnel have been trained in CIAT Schools during the period from 01.12.2009 to 30.11.2014. During the 12th Plan period, the Government has approved setting up of 04 New CIAT Schools as follows:

- (i) CTC Lethpora, Srinagar, J&K;
- (ii) Pune at Hadasar, Ramtekdi, Maharashtra;
- (iii) Andhra Pradesh
- (iv) Telengana.

8.17.6.2 The Syllabus of training in CIAT schools circulated during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan has been revised as per requirement of the day and has been circulated to all the States during July 2014. Nine weeks training course has been formulated for CIAT schools which includes one week Jungle Camp Training.

8.17.6.3 Meeting with Nodal officers of CIAT schools was held on 21.05.2014 to review the progress and standardized/streamline duration, syllabus and infrastructure of CIAT schools.

### **Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs)**

8.17.7.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs has approved a plan outlay of ₹65.14 crore for setting up of new Central Detective Training School at Ghaziabad (UP). Construction of Building of CDTS, Ghaziabad is being done by NBCC. About 60% of the construction work has been completed. Funds of ₹3.75 crores have been

utilized during 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014). Presently, the institute is running from a CPWD building (CGO Complex, Ghaziabad).

8.17.7.2 For setting up of a CDTS in Jaipur, possession of land measuring 8.09 Hectare at Dhami Kalan Village, Dist. Jaipur has been taken. On 29.10.2014 the SFC has approved ₹90.29 crore for establishing this institute. MoU has been signed between BPR&D and WAPCOS on 30.12.2014 and 10% mobilisation advance amount of ₹6,46,19,292 has been released to WAPCOS Ltd on 01.01.2015. Construction work will commence shortly. Presently the institute is running from CPWD building (CGO complex Jaipur).

8.17.7.3 Relocation of CDTS, Chandigarh: The MHA has approved the recommendations of the SFC for relocation and development of infrastructure facilities of CDTS Chandigarh at a cost of ₹86.18 crore to be executed by WAPCOS Ltd. On 11.11.2014. ₹14.97 crores towards 50% of the cost of land for the land measuring 5.0 acres (24,200 yards) was released to GMADA Mohali.

8.17.7.4 In respect of CDTS Hyderabad, Construction of Residential Block of CDTS, Hyderabad was completed.

8.17.7.5 Presently, five Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs) are functioning under BPR&D and are located at Chandigarh, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Ghaziabad & Jaipur. These Training Institutions have been imparting training in advanced Scientific Methods in Crime Investigations to the officers from States, Centre and Foreign Countries. From 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, 79 courses have been organised so far in which 1,570 police personnel have been trained.

### **Raising of India Reserve Battalions in States**

8.18.1 A scheme for raising of India Reserve Bns (IRBs) in States was introduced in 1971 with a view to strengthening the capabilities of the States, and reducing their dependence upon CAPFs to deal with various types of law and order and internal security situations.

8.18.2 So far, 153 IR Bns have been sanctioned and 144 have been raised by the States. 1 unraised IR Bn sanctioned to Jharkhand State has been converted into Specialised India Reserve Battalion (SIRB). The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued orders on

24.12.2014 for raising 08 remaining Bns i.e., 04 IR Bn each for Andhra Pradesh & Telangana with revised financial norms as given below :-

- (i) The standard cost of raising of one IR Bn is ₹34.92 crore, with 75% of the amount (₹26.19 crore) to be reimbursed to the States as Grant-in-Aid by the Government of India and 25% of the amount to be borne by the States as their share.
- (ii) In addition, Government of India will reimburse 50% of the infrastructure cost of IR Bns, subject to a ceiling of ₹25.00 crore, based on actuals. Land for the battalions is to be provided by the State Government free of cost. Thus, total amount of ₹51.19 crore is to be reimbursed by the Government of India for one IR Bn.

8.18.3 Earlier, the maximum amount reimbursable to the State was ₹28.3875 crore (₹13.3875 crore raising cost+15.00 crore infrastructure cost).

8.18.4 In BE 2014-15, ₹40.00 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-Aid and ₹5.00 crore under Loan and Advance for reimbursement of raising cost of IR Bns. As on 31.12.2014, an amount of ₹38.8875 crore has been utilized in the financial year to reimburse the claims of Sikkim & Chhattisgarh and balance of ₹6.1125 crore is available.

8.18.5 The Government has approved raising of 10 special India Reserve Battalions (SIRBs) and conversion of 1 sanctioned India Reserve Battalion (IRB) into SIRB. The SIRBs are constituted having 2 Engineering Coys and 05 Security Coys. These Battalions have been sanctioned to help the State Government to carry out small and medium size construction works like village roads, Schools, primary health centres, rural water supply in the LWE affected area. The state wise details are given below:-

| S No. | Name of the States | New SIRB  | Conversion of Existing IRB into SIRB |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.    | Bihar              | 2         | -                                    |
| 2.    | Chhattisgarh       | 2         | -                                    |
| 3.    | Jharkhand          | 1         | 1                                    |
| 4.    | Madhya Pradesh     | 1         | -                                    |
| 5.    | Odisha             | 3         | -                                    |
| 6.    | West Bengal        | 1         | -                                    |
|       | <b>Total</b>       | <b>10</b> | <b>1</b>                             |

#### Financial support to the States by the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission for strengthening Police Training Infrastructure.

8.19 The 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission approved ₹2,441 crore to the States/UTs for construction/

upgradation of police training infrastructure. ₹13,54.89 crore has been released upto 31.12.2014 to the State Governments for upgradation of police training infrastructure. State- wise details are as follows:

| S. No.       | Name of State  | Amount (₹ In crore) | Brief Scheme     | (2011-12)<br>Grant released (₹ In crore) | (2012-13)<br>Grant released (₹ In crore) | (2013-14)<br>Grant released (₹ In crore) | Total release upto 31.12.2014 (₹ In crore) |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1            | Andhra Pradesh | 113.00              | Police Training  | 28.25                                    | 25.00                                    | -  | 53.25                                      |
| 2            | Assam          | 50.00               | Police Training  | 12.50                                    | -  | -  | 12.50                                      |
| 3            | Bihar          | 206.00              | Police Training  | 60.55                                    | 51.86                                    | -  | 112.41                                     |
| 4            | Chhatisgarh    | 42.00               | Police Training  | 10.50                                    | 10.50                                    | -  | 21.00                                      |
| 5            | Gujarat        | 215.00              | Police Training  | 53.75                                    | 53.75                                    | 53.75                                    | 161.25                                     |
| 6            | Haryana        | 100.00              | Police Training  | 25.00                                    | 25.00                                    | 25.00                                    | 75.00                                      |
| 7            | Jharkhand      | 73.00               | Police Training  | 15.86                                    | 18.25                                    | 18.25                                    | 52.36                                      |
| 8            | Karnataka      | 150.00              | Police Training  | 37.50                                    | 38.64                                    | 52.00                                    | 128.14                                     |
| 9            | Kerala         | 100.00              | Police Training  | 25.00                                    | 25.00                                    | 25.00                                    | 75.00                                      |
| 10           | Madhya Pradesh | 180.00              | Police Training  | 45.00                                    | 45.00                                    | 45.00                                    | 135.00                                     |
| 11           | Maharashtra    | 223.00              | Police Training  | 55.75                                    | 55.75                                    | 55.75                                    | 167.25                                     |
| 12           | Manipur        | 84.00               | Police Training  | 21.00                                    | 21.00                                    | -  | 42.00                                      |
| 13           | Meghalaya      | 50.00               | Police Training. | 12.50                                    | -  | -  | 12.50                                      |
| 14           | Odisha         | 70.00               | Police Training  | 17.50                                    | 17.50                                    | -  | 35.00                                      |
| 15           | Punjab         | 200.00              | Police Training  | 50.00                                    | -  | -  | 50.00                                      |
| 16           | Rajasthan      | 100.00              | Police Training  | 26.56                                    | -  | -  | 26.56                                      |
| 17           | Sikkim         | 10.00               | Police Training  | 2.40                                     | 2.50                                     | 2.50                                     | 7.40                                       |
| 18           | Tamil Nadu     | 100.00              | Police Training  | 25.55                                    | 25.00                                    | -  | 50.55                                      |
| 19           | Tripura        | 10.00               | Police Training  | 1.00                                     | 2.00                                     | 4.00                                     | 7.00                                       |
| 20           | Uttar Pradesh  | 132.00              | Police Training  | 33.00                                    | 33.00                                    | -  | 66.00                                      |
| 21           | Uttarakhand    | 70.00               | Police Training  | 21.00                                    | 21.00                                    | -  | 42.00                                      |
| 22           | West Bengal    | 91.00               | Police Training  | 22.72                                    | -  | -  | 22.72                                      |
|              |                | 72.00               | Police Training  | -  | -  | -  | 0.00                                       |
| <b>Total</b> |                | <b>2441.00</b>      |                  | <b>602.89</b>                            | <b>470.75</b>                            | <b>281.25</b>                            | <b>1354.89</b>                             |

8.20 During the year 2014-15, following Gallantry/Service Medals were awarded to the police

personnel in recognition of the services rendered by them:-



**ORGANIZATION-WISE/STATE WISE LIST OF MEDAL AWARDED TO THE POLICE PERSONNEL  
ON THE OCCASION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY 2014**

| S.No. | Name of States/Organization | Presidents Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG) | Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG) | Presidents Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPMDS) | Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS) |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1     | Andhra Pradesh              | -  | 02                               | 03  | 26  |
| 2     | Arunachal Pradesh           | -  | -                                | -   | 03  |
| 3     | Assam                       | -  | 11                               | 2   | 10  |
| 4     | Bihar                       | -  | -                                | -   | -   |
| 5     | Chhattisgarh                | -  | 04                               | 1   | 10  |
| 6     | Delhi                       | 01   | 02                               | 02  | 15  |
| 7     | Goa                         | -  | -                                | -   | 01  |
| 8     | Gujarat                     | -  | -                                | 03  | 16  |
| 9     | Haryana                     | -  | -                                | 01  | 09  |
| 10    | Himachal Pradesh            | -  | -                                | 01  | 03  |
| 11    | Jammu & Kashmir             | -  | 09                               | 02  | 19  |
| 12    | Jharkhand                   | -  | 08                               | 01  | 12  |
| 13    | Karnataka                   | -  | -                                | 03  | 17  |
| 14    | Kerala                      | -  | -                                | 01  | 06  |
| 15    | Madhya Pradesh              | -  | 02                               | 04  | 16  |
| 16    | Maharashtra                 | 03   | 20                               | 03  | 41  |
| 17    | Manipur                     | -  | -                                | 01  | 06  |
| 18    | Meghalaya                   | -  | 06                               | -   | 02  |
| 19    | Mizoram                     | -  | -                                | -   | 02  |
| 20    | Nagaland                    | -  | -                                | -   | 04  |
| 21    | Odisha                      | 08   | 11                               | 03  | 11  |
| 22    | Punjab                      | -  | -                                | 01  | 14  |
| 23    | Rajasthan                   | -  | -                                | 02  | 16  |
| 24    | Sikkim                      | -  | -                                | -   | 01  |
| 25    | Tamil Nadu                  | -  | 01                               | 03  | 19  |
| 26    | Tripura                     | -  | -                                | 01  | 06  |
| 27    | Uttar Pradesh               | -  | 04                               | 06  | 72  |
| 28    | Uttarakhand                 | -  | 02                               | 01  | 06  |
| 29    | West Bengal                 | 01   | -                                | 04  | 40  |

| S.No. | Name of States/Organization | Presidents Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG) | Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG) | Presidents Police Medal for Distinguished Service (PPMDS) | Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS) |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 30    | UTs                         |  |                                  |   |   |
| a)    | A&N Island                  | -  | -                                | -   | -   |
| b)    | Chandigarh                  | -  | -                                | 01  | 02  |
| c)    | Dadra & Nagar Haveli        | -  | -                                | -   | 01  |
| d)    | Daman & Diu                 | -  | -                                | -   | 01  |
| e)    | Lakshadweep                 | -  | -                                | -   | -   |
| f)    | Puducherry                  | -  | -                                | 01  | 01  |
| 31    | CAPFs/Other Organizations   |  |                                  |   |   |
| g)    | Assam Rifles                | -  | -                                | -   | 15  |
| h)    | BSF                         | 01   | 06                               | 06  | 46  |
| i)    | CBI                         | -  | -                                | 04  | 20  |
| j)    | CISF                        | -  | 04                               | 02  | 23  |
| k)    | CRPF                        | 01   | 70                               | 05  | 58  |
| l)    | MHA                         | -  | -                                | 07  | 25  |
| m)    | ITBP                        | -  | 01                               | 02  | 12  |
| n)    | NSG                         | -  | -                                | -   | 03  |
| o)    | SSB                         | -  | -                                | 02  | 10  |
| p)    | SPG                         | -  | -                                | -   | 04  |
| q)    | Cab. Secretariat            | -  | -                                | -   | -   |
| r)    | BPR&D                       | -  | -                                | 01  | 02  |
| s)    | NCRB                        | -  | -                                | -   | 04  |
| t)    | NEPA                        | -  | -                                | -   | -   |
| u)    | LNJN NICFS                  | -  | -                                | -   | 02  |
| v)    | NHRC                        | -  | -                                | -   | 01  |
| w)    | NIA                         | -  | -                                | -   | 03  |
| x)    | NDRF                        | -  | -                                | 01  | 03  |
| y)    | SVP NPA                     | -  | -                                | -   | 06  |
| z)    | MHA Sectt.                  | -  | -                                | -   | 01  |
| 32    | Ministry of Railways/(RPF)  | -  | -                                | 01  | 13  |
|       | <b>Total</b>                | <b>15</b>                                    | <b>163</b>                       | <b>82</b>   | <b>659</b>                                  |

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## Other Police Organisations and Institutions

### BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BPR&D)

9.1.1 The BPR&D was set up on 28.08.1970 to identify the needs and problems of Police in the country, to undertake appropriate research projects and studies to suggest policy options to address the emerging challenges. It was also mandated to keep itself abreast of latest developments in the fields of science and technology, both in India and abroad. At present, it has 6 Divisions namely Research and Correctional Administration, Training, Modernization and Technology Development, National Police Mission, Special Units and Administration.

#### Charter of Duties

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

- A) (i) Trends and Causes of various types of crime.  
 (ii) Crime Preventive Measures, their effectiveness and relationship with various forms of crime.  
 (iii) Organisation, strength, administration, methods, procedures and techniques of the Police Administration, Police Act and Manuals.  
 (iv) Improvement in methods of investigation, utility and results of Introducing Scientific Aids.  
 (v) Inadequacy of law including Penal Provisions.
- B) (i) Assist research programmes in States\UTs, processing the coordination of research projects.  
 (ii) Sponsor research projects in the area of professional interest.
- (iii) Implement Government of India Fellowship Scheme for Doctoral Work in Criminology, Police Science and Correctional Administration for awarding all the fellowships to scholars of the Indian Universities every year.
- (iv) Promote advance research in the area of mutual professional interest with Indian Universities.
- (v) Maintain coordination with various Universities and motivate for instituting academic courses on Police and Prison related subjects at various levels.
- (vi) Organize all India Police Science Congress, and also actively participate\Coordinate with other national and international conferences and seminars.
- (vii) Identify and Promote Best Practices and Standards to bring Police Reforms uniformly in States\UTs from time to time and their dissemination to all States\UTs and other related organisations.
- (viii) Analyse and Study Police and Prison Statistics and problems of general Administration.
- (ix) Assimilation and Dissemination of information to the States \UTs in the field of police and Correctional Administration.
- (x) Organise All India Prison Duty Meet and All India Conference of Heads of Prison.
- (xi) Coordinate research studies conducted by Regional Institutes of Correctional Administration (RICAs) and other academic/research institutes of correctional administration.



- (xii) Review and sponsor various training programmes for prison staff (both basic as well as in-service) keeping in view the changing social conditions, introduction of new scientific techniques and other related aspects.

9.1.3 Since its inception, the Research and Correctional Administration Directorate has so far conducted 245 research studies. The reports and recommendations of these studies are communicated to the concerned Police Forces for taking appropriate action. The Bureau has also brought out a Compendium of all the research studies conducted on regular basis. BPR&D has already published three editions of Compendium on Research Studies and circulated to all States/UTs and other concerned.

9.1.4 Research topics approved by Standing Committee on Police Research to be taken under 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Scheme :

- (i) Capacity Building of Human Resources in Sub-ordinate Ranks.
- (ii) Developing Women Police Leadership in India.
- (iii) Cyber Crime with special reference to Cyber Security.
- (iv) Private Security Agencies in India-Present Status and Future Challenges and Issues.
- (v) Identifying Areas for E-Governance in Police Work.
- (vi) Police Accountability at the Grass Root Level.
- (vii) Best Practices in Rural Policing.
- (viii) Best Practices in Urban Policing.
- (ix) Separation of Crime Investigation from Law and Order.
- (x) A Study of Police Response in Seismic Zones to facilitate Faster Disaster Management and Relief.
- (xi) Impact of Imprisonment on Prisoner's Family.
- (xii) Alternatives to Imprisonment in India.
- (xiii) Follow-up Study of the Released Offenders in India.
- (xiv) Application of Human Rights Initiatives in Prison Management.
- (xv) Outsourcing of Various Activities in the Management of Prisons in India.

9.1.5 Other Identified Research Priority Areas for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (Under Plan Scheme) to be advertised :

- (i) Demographic Changes and Measures for Effective Police Response.
- (ii) National Action Plan for Effective Coastal Policing.
- (iii) Action Plan to Combat Corruption in Police.
- (iv) Indian Police: Vision 2050.
- (v) A Comparative Analysis on Extremism and Terrorism.
- (vi) Role of Police in Development Activity in the LWE States and Technological Advancement as an Aid to Fight LWE and Insurgents.
- (vii) Efficacy and up-gradation of Intelligence Collection at Police Station Level.
- (viii) Professionalism and Specialization at I.O. Levels.
- (ix) Environment Crimes and Police Response.
- (x) Formulation of Action Plan on Unconventional Warfare.
- (xi) Records Management from Police Station to District Police Headquarters Level.
- (xii) Recruitment to ensure Teeth-to-tail Ratio in State Police (item 12 of Review Committee on Police Reforms)
- (xiii) A Study on the effective role of Government of India to facilitate police operations in States.
- (xiv) Identification of Criteria / Norms for restructuring of a Police Station based on ground situations.
- (xv) Status of Implementation of After Care Services for the Released Prisoners.
- (xvi) Development of Prison Staff in India.
- (xvii) E-governance in Prison Management in India.
- (xviii) National Survey on Best Practices in Prison Management in India.
- (xix) Indian Prison: Vision 2050.
- (xx) Evaluation of Training Infrastructure Available for Prison Officers and Identification of their Training Needs.

9.1.6 Research Studies completed (under Plan Scheme)

National Requirement of Manpower for 8 Hours Shift in Police Station.

9.1.7 Research Studies in progress (under Non Plan Scheme) :

- (i) Modalities for compensation to the Victims of Crime in the light of Position prevailing in other Countries, so as to make it part of criminal jurisprudence in our country.
- (ii) Use of Forensic Tools to Promote Good Governance.
- (iii) Extent and Modus Operandi of Bank Frauds: Role of Police in Handling Bank Frauds in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) Measuring of Incidence of Crime, Victimization & Cost of Crime: An Exploratory Analysis in Tamil Nadu.
- (v) Situation Analysis of Gender Issues in Goa.
- (vi) Study of Suicide Cases of State Police Personnel and Central Paramilitary Personnel and suggestions to contain such cases.
- (vii) Etiology of crime relating to Terrorism and Extremism: A Comparative Analysis.
- (viii) Fatigue in Police Personnel : Causes & Remedies.
- (ix) Anti-Human Trafficking and Multi-Stakeholder Involvement in the Rehabilitation of Rescued Persons.
- (x) Identification of Specific Measures for Community Participation in Strengthening Internal Security for Evaluation.
- (xi) Study on Police Accountability, Motivation and Control.
- (xii) Conflict Management & Conflict Resolution at Grass Root Level (Police Station).
- (xiii) Missing Children Linkage with Trafficking : An Analytical Study.
- (xiv) Women Empowerment and Future Vision in Central Armed Forces.
- (xv) Understanding Stakeholder Reaction to Police Action in Violent Mob Situation.
- (xvi) Examining the Influence of Police Effectiveness on Police Wellbeing.
- (xvii) Conceptualizing a National Level Information Exchange Model which will be based on open standards and permit seamless crime / criminal relation information exchange between agencies in various domains (such as private or public sectors or custodians of public data base).

- (xviii) Stress Levels and Associated Diseases in Bangalore City Police Personnel.
- (xix) Impact of Welfare Scheme on Subjective Wellbeing (SWB) in Central Police Organizations – CISF & ITBP.
- (xx) Community Confidence Building Measures in LWE Affected Areas.
- (xxi) Role of the NGOs in Prisoners Reformation & Rehabilitation.
- (xxii) Socio-Psychological and Economic Problems of Women Prisoners and Their Accompanying Children and Status of Their Rehabilitation.
- (xxiii) Role of Effectiveness of NGOs in Reformation & Rehabilitation of Prisoners and Rehabilitation of the Prisoners.
- (xxiv) Efficacy and Impact of Indian Prison Education in the Prison Management and Rehabilitation of the Prisoners: An Empirical Study.

9.1.8 Research Studies initiated under Non Plan Scheme :

- (i) Victims of Misunderstanding, Prejudices and Violence Faced by People from North Eastern States.
- (ii) Crime against Transgender persons, including alleged excess by Police, with a view to investigate their Causes and suggest Preventive Measures.

9.1.9 Research Studies on Gender Related issues for the year 2014-15 :

- (i) Status of Crime against Women in North East Region.
- (ii) Status of Crime against Women in Eastern Region.
- (iii) Status of Crime against Women in Northern Region.
- (iv) Status of Crime against Women in Western Region.
- (v) Women Empowerment and Future Vision in Central Armed Forces.
- (vi) Anti-Human Trafficking and Multi-Stakeholder Involvement in the Rehabilitation of Rescued Persons.
- (vii) Crime against Transgender persons, including alleged excess by Police, with a view to investigate their Causes and suggest Preventive Measures.

- (viii) Socio-Psychological and Economic Problems of Women Prisoners and their Accompanying Children and Status of their Rehabilitation.
- (ix) Efficacy and Impact of Indian Prison Education in the Prison Management and Rehabilitation of the Prisoners: An Empirical Study.

### **Award of Doctoral Fellowship on Criminology & Police Science**

9.1.10 Every year 12 fellowships are awarded to encourage Ph. D work on the related subject. The Research Division has so far, awarded 78 Fellowships for doctoral work in the field of Criminology & Police Science. Four Research Fellows have completed their doctoral work and submitted their thesis during 2014-15. At present, seventeen BPR&D Research Fellows are pursuing their research work.

### **Modernization Wing**

#### **Study of Deficiencies of State Police Forces under MPF Scheme**

9.1.11 The Ministry of Home Affairs on 06.12.2013 entrusted BPR&D to undertake a study on deficiencies and projected demand in the State Police Forces for next three years i.e. upto 2016-17. BPR&D prepared and circulated a questionnaire for collection of data separately under Non-Plan and Plan to all State Police Forces. The data received from the States was compiled under components of Non-Plan {viz, Mobility, Weapons, Communication equipment, Training equipment and Forensic equipment} and Plan {i.e Construction of Police buildings infrastructure}. After examining the data, BPR & D has prepared the report indicating the deficiency as on date and future requirement of funds for the next three years i.e. 2014-15 to 2016-17. State Police has projected ₹16,000.51 crore under Non-Plan and ₹99,259.81 crore under Plan under various components of the scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces.

#### **Construction of Model Police Station Gd-III under 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

9.1.12 Construction of three Model Police Stations was initiated by the BPR&D under 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-2017) at Champhai, Mizoram, DHQ, Imphal, Manipur and Chaupanki, Alwar, Rajasthan and the same was approved by MHA on 26.12.2013 at a cost of ₹ 3.00 crore i.e. one crore to each or actual cost of construction. Work has already been started in Mizoram and Manipur after signing MoU.

### **Conferences**

9.1.13 The 4<sup>th</sup> All India Police Housing Conference was successfully organised by the Odisha Police Housing Corporation at Bhubaneswar on 25.09.2014 to 26.09.2014 with the association of BPR&D. Heads of State Police Housing Corporations/ADGs, Technical Experts and representatives of CAPFs attended the conference.

### **Publication of Compendium of Equipment**

9.1.14 BPR&D is bringing out the Third Compendium of Equipment procured by CAPFs and State/UT Police Forces from October, 2011 to March, 2014. This publication provides proper data on products, equipment, technology, original equipment manufacturer and purchase price of equipment to facilitate the State Police Forces for early procurement and to modernise the State Police Forces. The Compendium is under circulation to all the CAPFs, State Police Forces and other stakeholders.

### **NATIONAL POLICE MISSION GENESIS OF NATIONAL POLICE MISSION**

9.1.15 The National Police Mission Directorate has been set up in BPR&D in 2009. The following seven Micro Missions are functioning in this Directorate:

#### **MM: 01 Human Resource Development:**

(Police Population Ratio–Career Progression–Leadership–Accountability–Performance Evaluation-Training– National Police University– Attitudinal Changes–Welfare of Police Personnel etc.).

#### **MM: 02 Community Policing**

(Involving Community in Policing – Police Interface with Media Industry and other relevant segments– Police Image etc.).

#### **MM: 03 Communication and Technology**

(POLNET– CIPA– Cyber Techniques– Forensic Science –DNA – Narco Analysis etc.).

#### **MM: 04 Infrastructure**

(Buildings- Official & Residential Equipment and Weaponry etc.).

#### **MM: 05 New Processes (Process Engineering)**

(On-going Police Practices– Review and Impact Analysis – Existing Best Practices – Innovations in India



and elsewhere and their adaptability– Procurement Procedures – Delegation and Decentralization etc.)

**MM: 06 Proactive Policing and Visualizing Future Challenges**

(Extremism and naxalism– Mob Violence– Cyber Crime – Money Laundering– Narco Terrorism– Human Trafficking etc.).

**MM: 07 Gender Crimes and Gender Related Issues**

(Prevention of Crime against Women with special emphasis on Rape and knowledge based Crime Prevention Strategy).

**Counter Terrorism Skill Building Training Programmes for Indian Police**

9.1.16 Consequent to a workshop held on 29.01.2014 at Bureau of Police Research & Development attended by Senior Police Officers including the present National Security Advisor, Shri Ajit Doval, it was decided to design Skill Building Training programmes for Indian Police in fighting terrorism. The issue was further deliberated at National Police Academy, Hyderabad. In June, 2014 three groups on Intelligence, Investigation and Operations were created to design the course outline for these training programmes. These groups were headed by Shri R.N. Ravi, Shri S.P. Balaji and Shri Rajan Medhekar respectively. The training programmes were designed to cover officers from the ranks of SPs to ASIs. The first course for IPS Officers has commenced in NPA Hyderabad from 17 November, 2014.

**Transparent Recruitment Process (MM:01)**

9.1.17 The project Transparent Recruitment Process (TRP) is to ensure a fair, impartial, transparent objective, tamper proof, scientific and merit based recruitment for the police personnel by using simple and well defined procedures reinforced by the use of technology like OMR Sheets, Digital recording of height and weight, RFID chips, CCTV, Videography and Bio-metric devices etc. The project was approved by MHA for implementation in 2009.

9.1.18 In September 2009, Home Minister wrote to all the Chief Ministers to implement the TRP. Letters were also sent to DGPs of all States by BPR&D. The Mission Directorate has brought out a compendium on TRP and

circulated to all States/UTs. The State-wise Status of implementation of TRP is as under:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Category 'A'<br>(more than 80% adoption) | Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, New Delhi, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh                     |
| Category 'B'<br>(45% to 70% adoption)    | Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chandigarh, Maharashtra   |
| Category 'C'<br>(10% to 40% adoption)    | Punjab, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Uttarakhand, Odisha, A & N Island, Goa, Assam, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Tripura, Sikkim, Nagaland, Haryana, Mizoram, J&K |

9.1.19 In so far as the CAPFs (i.e. CRPF, ITBP, BSF, CISF, SSB and Assam Rifles) are concerned they have adopted the TRP to the extent of more than 80%.

**Community Policing Programme for Naxal Affected Areas (MM: 02)**

9.1.20 The objective of this project is to facilitate the provision of basic amenities and the fruits of development schemes to the local people and training youth in vocational trades for generating employment. The main purpose of the project is to win over the hearts and minds of the local people in the affected areas. On 06.01.2014, the MHA circulated the project in 106 SRE districts of Naxalite Affected Areas under SRE scheme and thus each district can spend ₹10 lakh per year on Community policing and ₹ 5 lakh per year can be spent on Media and Publicity etc.

**Alternate Dispute Resolution**

9.1.21 National Police Mission has developed the project with the objective to facilitate, resolution of conflicts affecting the women, children and other vulnerable sections of society in partnership with voluntary organizations and other resource persons. An advisory has been issued to all States/UTs on 12.02.2014 for implementation of the project.

9.1.22 Following 04 projects of NPM have been undertaken under 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17) and a budget of ₹ 75.54 crore has been allocated to the following projects:

1. Community Counselling Centres,
2. Police Student Cadet Programme,
3. Community-Police Partnership Overarching Model of Community Policing,
4. Investigation Support units for Police Stations.

## SPD DIVISION

9.1.23 Gender Issues Division was created in the month of November, 2014 in BPR&D. The main objective of this Division is to deal with the matters related to crime against Women, Gender Based Violence, Anti-Human Trafficking, Gender Issues, SC/ST and Minority Community issues.

9.1.24 This Division has been tasked to prepare the blue print for a new institute announced by Hon'ble Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh at Jaipur i.e. "Centre for Gender Studies" to be established at Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur. The proposed Centre of Excellence will look after the issues relating to women policing with the mandate of research, training, legislation and its implementation gaps etc. and to assist the policy makers on issues of women safety and crime against women with the following motto:-

- Sensitive Police - Safe Women  
 Safe Women - Safe Community  
 Safe Community - Empowered Community

9.1.25 Dr. Anand Swarup Gupta Memorial Lecture was organised by the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), Ministry of Home Affairs



**Hon'ble Chief Guest Dr. Justice B.S. Chauhan, Hon'ble Judge of Supreme Court of India inaugurates the lecture along with Shri Rajan Gupta, DG, BPR&D (L)**

(MHA), at New Delhi on May 8, 2014. Dr. Justice B.S. Chauhan, Hon'ble Judge of Supreme Court of India delivered the lecture on "Freedom of Expression and Hate Speech : Role of Political Civil Society".

9.1.26 Indian Police Journal (IPJ) : BPR&D publishes Indian Police Journal (IPJ), which is a reputed quarterly journal in the area of policing and internal security. Since, 1954, it has been catering to readership ranging from national to international, policy makers to the academics and various stakeholders in policing.

9.1.27 BPR&D also undertakes the collection, scrutiny, compilation, tabulation and analysis of data received from States/UTs and Central Police Forces for preparing a booklet "Data on Police Organisation in India" annually, which contains data relating to various aspects of the police forces. This data is useful to all the stakeholders in the Criminal Justice System in general and police officials in particular. This gives them access to and an insight into basic and vital statistics about police administration all over the country. It is a source of valuable data about Police at one place to put it to such diverse uses as planning for infrastructure building for police, undertaking research projects to reach at the root of various unusual trends, to use it as objective and empirical inputs for policy decisions in respect of police and policing in the country etc. The latest edition was released by Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Home Minister in North Block, New Delhi on 1.1.2015.



**Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister released the 'Data on Police Organisation in India as on 01.01.2015' along with Shri Rajan Gupta, DG, BPR&D.**

9.1.28 BPR&D has developed a well-equipped library also. The library has built its collection extensively



in the area of Police Science. Police Science covers areas such as Crime, Criminology and Criminal Law, Correctional Administration, Law and Order, Security, Forensic Science, Police-Public Relations, Weapons, Traffic and Transport, Cyber Crime, Police Reforms, History Philosophy and Sociology of Police Organizations. The Library has both traditional and e-resources. The library has a unique collection of Ph.D Thesis and Research reports and attracts many scholars. Library also subscribes to 20 foreign and 32 Indian journals of specialized interest. In addition, library subscribes to on –line resources. The Library meets the needs of in –house researchers as well as researchers elsewhere. Library is a part of the Delhi Library Network thus providing window to the world.

9.1.29 The Ministry of Home Affairs has approved construction of new BPR&D HQrs at a new location – Mahipalpur at a revised cost of ₹ 117.34 crore under the Plan Scheme. The Delhi Development Authority has allotted land measuring 3.063 hectare at Village Mahipalpur for the proposed new HQrs. The following activities have been undertaken by the construction agency during the year 2014-15:

- (a) Construction of RCC frame structures completed in all the buildings;
- (b) External finishing of all buildings completed;
- (c) Internal flooring work of NCRB Block, Common Facilities Block and Transit Accommodation (Completed).



**NEW BPR&D AND NCRB HQRS.**



9.1.30 The construction agency of the Project has completed 69% physical work. An amount of ₹ 25.67 crore has been incurred during the financial year 2014-15 (upto December, 2014). The Project is likely to be completed by September 2015.

### NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU

9.2.1 National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) was set up in 1986 to function as a clearing house of information on crime and criminals including those operating at national and international levels so as to assist the investigators and others by linking crime to the perpetrators, collection and processing of crime statistics and finger prints, coordinate, guide and assist the State Crime Record Bureaux and provide training to police officers. NCRB endeavors to empower Indian Police with Information Technology and Criminal Intelligence to enable them to effectively and efficiently enforce the law & improve public service delivery. This is achieved through coordination with Police Forces at National & International levels, upgradation of crime analysis technology and developing IT capability and IT enabled solutions.

### TRAINING OF POLICE

9.2.2 A vital role has been played by NCRB in this field. An intensive programme has been launched for training the State Police Officers in various aspects of crime records management including finger prints and technical training on computers and computer centre management.

9.2.3 NCRB has been conducting courses on Information Technology and Finger Print Science for Indian Police Officers since 1986 as well as for Foreign Police Officers since 1990. The response of the States and Central Police Organisations to these training programmes has been very encouraging and the annual turn-over of trainees has been rising continuously every year. On an average NCRB conducts about 22-24 courses every year.

9.2.4 The following courses were conducted at the NCRB, during the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014.

#### FOR SUPERVISORY LEVEL OFFICERS

| Sl. No. | Name of the Course   | Duration (Weeks) |
|---------|--|------------------|
| 1       | Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems  | 1                |
| 2       | Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (for Sr. Officers)                         | 3 Days           |
| 3       | Course on Network & e-Security   | 1                |
| 4       | Operators Course on Statistical Software Crime In India/<br>Accidental Deaths and Suicides | 1                |
| 5       | Operators Course on Prison Statistics  | 3 Days           |
| 6       | Refresher Course on Finger Print Science   | 1                |
| 7       | Course on Coloured Portrait Building System  | 3 Days           |
| 8       | Advanced Fingerprint Science   | 1                |
| 9       | TOT on Fingerprint Science   | 1                |

#### Course sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs under ITEC/SCAAP/TCS

| Sl. No. | Name of the Course                                     | Duration (Weeks) |
|---------|--|------------------|
| 1       | Advanced Course on IT in Law Enforcement               | 12               |
| 2       | Fingerprint Science and IT                             | 12               |
| 3       | IT in Law Enforcement                                  | 6                |
| 4       | Advanced Fingerprint Science                           | 6                |
| 5       | Advanced Programme in Computer Networking and Security | 6                |
| 6       | Advanced Fingerprint Science                           | 6                |

9.2.4.1 The National Crime Records Bureau has trained 1,128 Foreign Police Officers from developing countries under Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP)/Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) and Technical Cooperation Scheme of Colombo Plan (TCS).

9.2.5 The training needs of the States are much larger than what the NCRB can cope with, given its existing resources. The scheme for decentralization of training at regional level under the guidance of the NCRB was approved by the MHA. These Police Training Centres (PCTCs) had been set up at four places (Kolkata, Lucknow, Gandhinagar and Hyderabad) in the country and are conducting training programmes since 1990 as an extension to the NCRB training. These centres are able to cater to the training needs of operational personnel of rank of Sub-Inspector to Dy.SP.

9.2.6 On the advice of the NCRB and as per the periodical guidelines including training materials provided by it, the State Crime Records Bureaux are running some training courses and have introduced computer training modules in Police Training Colleges/Schools for the recruits.

9.2.7 The total number of courses conducted by NCRB and number of officers trained up to 31.12.2014 are furnished below:-

|                             | AT NCRB |         |        | At Regional Police Training Centres | Total  |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|
|                             | Indian  | Foreign | Total  |                                     |        |
| No. of Programmes conducted | 758     | 61      | 819    | 1,146                               | 1,965  |
| Officers Attended           | 13,565  | 1,128   | 14,693 | 26,353                              | 41,046 |

### Crime Records Branch (CRB)

#### Colour Portrait Building System (CPBS)

9.2.8 This software has been developed to provide a facility for construction of portraits of criminals and kidnapped/missing persons by the victim or the witness.

#### Counterfeit Currency Information Management System (CCIMS)

9.2.9 Counterfeit Currency Information Management System (CCIMS) creates database relating to Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) on parameters like Denomination Series & Number of

notes etc on the basis of information received from 19 branches of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as FICN Recovered and 36 State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRBx) as FICN Seized.

9.2.10 Reports are generated for the use of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) the Nodal Agency for FICN and Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB). As on 31.12.2014 database of 11,53,111 seized and recovered FICN is available at NCRB database. Started since 2003, all States/RBI are sending data regularly.

#### Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS)

9.2.11 Motor vehicle Coordination System is designed for coordination of stolen and recovered motor vehicles as well as inquiries related to them. It is also being used by general public to ascertain the status of a used vehicle before entering into any transaction. A new online motor vehicle coordination system "Vahan Samanvay" has been introduced w.e.f. 11.03.2014. This online system enables police to enter details of lost/recovered motor vehicle online. On the other hand, Regional Transport Offices and Insurance Companies can verify status of a motor vehicle. While the Police /RTOs and Insurance Companies can access the "Vahan Samanvay" through secured login/password, the general public can verify the status of their vehicle without login or password. Apart from motor vehicle enquiry counters spread PAN- India, the general public is heavily using online enquiry and on an average approximately 4,800 people are accessing the on line enquiry. Many States/UTs are now feeding data online and approx. 10,000 lost/recovered vehicle data is being entered online. All RTOs of Delhi and many RTOs of Rajasthan, U.P., U.K. Kerala West Bengal are now verifying a vehicle status on line using "Vahan Samanvay".

9.2.12 The data compiled by MVCS is useful to Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) and Regional Transport Authorities (RTA). A database of 11,93,133 vehicles exists as on 31.12.2014. Started since 1989, all States are sending data regularly.

#### TALASH INFORMATION SYSTEM

9.2.13 Talash Information System has also been designed for matching of missing, kidnapped, wanted, traced, arrested, unidentified person and unidentified dead bodies. The system is operational at NCRB and queries, mainly from Police, are being processed. The

data has also been uploaded on NCRB website for viewing. As on 31.12.2014 the data of 4,99,618 persons was available in the system.

9.2.14 Following States are sending this data regularly: A & N Island, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

### Fire Arms Coordination System

9.2.15 Fire Arms Coordination System, helps in coordination of stolen and recovered fire arms and used mainly by Law Enforcement Agencies. The data base size is 95,878 as on 31.12.2014.

### Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS)

9.2.16 Crime Criminal Information System software is being used at NCRB for recording the data pertaining to Crime & Criminal and Property as received from SCRBx providing criminal antecedents and generating various reports. CCIS has present database size of 4,24,19,922 records. Once CCTNS becomes operational, this will be stopped.

### CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU (CFPB)

9.3.1 The Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) came into existence in the year 1955 in Kolkata. The CFPB is an apex body in the country which co-ordinates, guides, monitors and provides technical support to the State

Finger Print Bureaux, as well as investigating agencies and international organisations in all matters related to the Finger Print Science. The Bureau maintains Finger Print records of national & international criminals. It undertakes Examination of Questioned Documents involving disputed Finger Prints received from various agencies for furnishing expert opinion thereon.

9.3.2 CFPB has done pioneering work in automation of Finger Prints at national level using "Automated Fingerprint Identification System" (AFIS). The software named "Fingerprint Analysis & Criminal Tracing System" (FACTS), co-developed by NCRB & CMC Ltd. was first installed in CFPB in 1992. It is a computerized system of matching fingerprints on the basis of ridge characteristics. The current version of AFIS at CFPB is FACTS Version 5.0. The AFIS database contains 9,69,469 records of ten digit fingerprint slips as on 31.12.2014.

9.3.3 For accrediting the Finger Print Experts of the country, the CFPB conducts the annual All India Board Examination for Finger Print Experts. The Bureau conducts Advanced Course in Finger Print Science for Foreign Police Officers sponsored by Ministry of External Affairs at NCRB, New Delhi. The Bureau also conducts two Proficiency Courses (of 6 months' duration) in Finger Print Science at its Kolkata Unit. Two courses namely Training of Trainers (ToT) on Finger Print Science and Advanced Course in Finger Print Science were reintroduced at New Delhi and one Refresher Course of five days duration in Finger Print Science has been introduced both at Kolkata and New Delhi during this period. Details of the courses are given below:

| Sl. No | Name of the Training Courses  | Training courses conducted from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014.  | Training courses planned for rest of the period of 2014-15. |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1      | 2   | 3  | 4   |
| 1.     | Advanced Finger Print Science for Foreign Police Officers, at New Delhi | 1. 14.07 2014 to 22.08.2014<br>2. 13.10.2014 to 21.11.2014 | • 05.01.2015 to 27.03.2015                                  |
| 2.     | Six-month Proficiency Course in Finger Print Science, at Kolkata        | • 01.01.2014 to 30.06 2014<br>• 01.07.2014 to 31.12.2014   | • 01.01.2015 to 30.06.2015                                  |
| 3.     | Training of Trainers (ToT) on Finger Print Science                      | • 19.05.2014 to 23.05.2014                                 |   |
| 4.     | Advanced Course in Finger Print Science                                 | • 09.06.2014 to 13.06.2014                                 |   |



| Sl. No | Name of the Training Courses   | Training courses conducted from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014. | Training courses planned for rest of the period of 2014-15. |
|--------|--|---|---|
| 5.     | Five-day long Refresher Course in Finger Print Science at New Delhi (Recently Introduced)    | • 08.09.2014 to 12.09.2014                                |   |
| 6.     | Five-day long Refresher Course in Finger Print Science at Kolkata (Recently Introduced)      | • 22.09.2014 to 26.09.2014                                |   |
| 7.     | Two-week Course in Finger Print Science for Graduate Police Constables (Recently Introduced) | • 08.12.2014 to 19.12.2014                                |   |

9.3.4 The Bureau brings out an annual publication entitled 'Finger Print in India', which is a compilation on the performance and activities of State Finger Print Bureaux, CFPB, and other allied matters related to Finger Print Science. The last such publication was brought in September 2014.

#### Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS)

9.4.1 The Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) under Ministry of Home Affairs is a nodal agency for promotion of forensic science in the country. It administers the work of six Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSL) located at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati. This Organization is playing a vital role in promoting best practices in forensic science by formulating plans and policies for promoting quality, capacity, and capability building for forensic services in the country.

9.4.2 Performance of DFSS and its counterparts

- (i) **Case Examination work:** The main charter of duties of all the Central Forensic Science Laboratories is to forensically examine the case exhibits received from Courts of Law, various Law Enforcement Agencies, Police etc. From 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014; six CFSLs under DFSS, MHA; have received 5,007 cases with 1,45,246 parcels/exhibits and examined 4,842 cases with 1,08,455 exhibits.
- (ii) **Court Evidence:** The experts/scientists of six CFSLs tendered 731 court evidences during the period.
- (iii) **Training Programme:** During the period, 30 scientists of six CFSLs were nominated to attend

various training programmes organized by various agencies such as National Accreditation Board for Testing & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) and Institute of Management Training & Research (IMTR) etc. for upgrading their technological knowledge and skills.

9.4.2.1 Apart from above, the CFSLs also organized various training programmes for the Police Officers, Judges and scientists.

9.4.2.2 In the month of July 2014, the CFSL Chandigarh organized a 3 day training programme for 28 Additional District and Session Judges from the State of Punjab and Haryana on Forensic Science. During the month of September 2014, the CFSL Hyderabad imparted hands-on training to 14 scientists of Vietnam. The DFSS is also giving technical support to Vietnam for establishment of a Hi-Tech Cyber Crime Laboratory.

#### New Laboratories & Modernisation of existing Laboratories

9.4.3 The Government of India during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan approved a Plan Scheme for DFSS viz. 'Establishment of New Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Modernization of Existing CFSLs under the DFSS. The financial outlay of this Scheme, as approved by the competent authority is ₹ 285.24 crore. The main aim of this scheme is to strengthen the forensic science support to the law enforcement agencies to handle hi-tech and emerging crimes.

9.4.3.1 During the current Five Year plan, state-of-art laboratory buildings will be constructed at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati. For this purpose, the MoU has already been signed between the Directorate of Forensic



**Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister and others at the foundation stone laying ceremony of the new CFSL Building at Guwahati on 29.11.2014.**



**Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister laid the foundation stone of the new CFSL Building at Guwahati on 29.11.2014. Shri Tarun Gogoi, Chief Minister of Assam & Shri Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary were also present.**

Science Services and National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. and an advance amount of ₹ 14.29 crore has been released to NBCC to start the construction work. On 29.11.2014, the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, in the presence of Chief Minister, Assam and others, laid the foundation stone of the new CFSL Building at Guwahati.

9.4.3.2 As approved in the EFC Document, a new complex for CFSL Kolkata will also be constructed at Rajarhaat by CPWD. An amount of ₹10 crore has been transferred to CPWD Kolkata to start the construction work.

#### **New Initiatives**

9.4.4 As approved under the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan, following six new Divisions will also be operational in all the six Central Forensic Science Laboratories in addition to the existing Divisions:

- (i) Digital Forensic Division (Forensic Electronics): This division will undertake the Forensic Analysis of Cyber Crimes, Computer Crimes, Mobile Phone Forensics, GPS Forensics, Internet Forensics, Malware Forensics, Hardware Forensics, Audio Video Authentications and Image Processing.
- (ii) Forensic Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) Division: This division will undertake the examination of sexual assaults and rape cases, Mitochondrial DNA, Paternity disputes, cases related to Disaster Victim Identification, Autosomal DNA analysis and identification of missing persons.
- (iii) Forensic Engineering Division: This division will undertake the examination of large insurance frauds, industrial fires and arsons, examination of spurious building materials, examination of man-made and natural road/rail accidents, plane crash, boat crash, etc.

- (iv) Forensic Intelligence Division: This division will undertake all types of preventive or proactive forensic works, all types of work related to creation of forensic database in the fields of ink, textile fibre, automotive paints and polymers, voice prints, firearms database, DNA database.
- (v) Forensic Psychology Division: This division will undertake all types of Psychological Investigations through Polygraph test, Brain Fingerprinting, invasive and non-invasive cognitive responses.
- (vi) Narcotics Drug Division: This division will be undertaking examination of all types of Psychotropic substances, designer drugs and all cases related to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance (NDPS) Act.

#### Junior Research Fellowship Scheme

9.4.5 To promote research work in the various disciplines of Forensic Science, Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) every year awards 12 fellowships. The Fellowship is open to all Indian Nationals, fulfilling the desired qualifications. Advertisement for the year 2014-15 has already been published on the website of DFSS and leading newspapers.

#### Technical Support in Forensic Operations

9.4.6 The DFSS and its laboratories actively participate in conducting workshops, specialized training programmes and implementation of Quality Management systems, development and review of Standard Operating Procedures and achieved following objectives:

- (i) Created awareness amongst the judiciary by exposure to analysis of evidences in digital crimes and appreciation of evidential value.
- (ii) Imparted training to end-users of IT in network security, incident response etc. for Banks, Insurance, e-Governance, financial organizations etc.
- (iii) Facility for Induction & Advanced training for Forensic Scientists.
- (iv) Facility for training for Trainers-of-Training Institutes run by Police, judiciary, Banks etc. and also to train faculty of academic institutes.
- (v) Facility for preparation of syllabus for training courses including Certificate, Diploma, and Degree courses for Investigators, Specialists & Educational Institutions.

- (vi) Facility to develop validation and proficiency testing procedures for crime scene management and forensic analysis of crime evidence.
- (vii) Provided assistance in implementation of accreditation and proficiency testing programs in Forensic Science laboratories.

9.4.6.1 Uniformity in forensic reporting is a mandatory benchmark to improve standards. The DFSS is committed to ensure uniformity of reporting in all forensic disciplines. Recently, "Standard Operating Procedures for Document Examination" have been prepared through a high level Committee and circulated to all Forensic Science laboratories.

#### Forensic Regulatory & Development Authority (FRDA) in India

9.4.7 The DFSS in consultation with all stake holders is in the process of introducing a Forensic Regulatory Development Authority (FRDA) to provide for regulation, standardization and accreditation of Forensic Science Services and certification of forensic science practitioners and all other connected matters.

#### International Cooperation

9.4.8 The DFSS provides forensic consultancy services to many countries. A state-of-art Forensic Science Laboratory at Maldives & a Hi-Tech Computer Forensic Laboratory at Hanoi, Vietnam have been established through Indian assistance.

9.4.8.1 A High-level Mozambique Delegation led by their Hon'ble Vice Minister of Interior visited DFSS HQs as part of forensic exchange programme.

#### CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY (CFSL)

##### Introduction

9.5.1 The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, (CBI) New Delhi was established in the Year 1968 as a scientific department to provide scientific support and services to the investigation of crimes. Besides this, the CFSL has Scientific Aids Unit located at CBI Branches in Chennai and Mumbai. The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, New Delhi today is one of the most comprehensive Laboratories in the country with 10 fully equipped Divisions namely Ballistics, Biology & DNA Profiling unit, Chemistry, Documents, Finger Print, Forensic Psychology, Photo, Physics, Serology and Computer Forensics.





**CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY  
CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
NEW DELHI**

## JURISDICTION

9.5.2 The CFSL, CBI, New Delhi is a scientific department under the administrative control of CBI and overall control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The CFSL undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary and Vigilance Departments of Ministries & Undertakings & State/Central Government Departments. The experts of CFSL examine the exhibits forwarded by the Investigating Agencies and render expert opinion and substantiate their opinions in the Court of Law through court testimony and evidence. Services of the scientific experts of this Laboratory are also utilized at the scene of crime throughout India by CBI for detection of physical clues. The scientists/experts also impart trainings to the CBI Investigating Officers and other trainees of Forensic Science. The laboratory also undertakes R & D work related to art & skill development in forensic science.

### Court Attendance and Scene of Crime Visits

9.5.3 The Laboratory scientists gave expert testimony in 422 cases in Courts in Delhi and other parts of India and examined 246 scenes of crimes at Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes, during the period 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014.

### Initiative towards Quality Assurance

9.5.4 The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, New Delhi is committed to quality work for all its functional disciplines. The CFSL (CBI), New Delhi has been accredited by National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi as per Quality System conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) 113. The Laboratory has prepared Comprehensive Quality Manual and Working Procedures Manuals for analytical and scientific tests to be carried out in respect of variety of crime exhibits referred to each of its Division. During the year, the congruency checks were made in 1,768 cases. The Quality Manual was revised as per the requirement of NABL. The new standard proforma i.e. ISO IEC 17025 – 2005 has been introduced in the laboratory. The instruments used for analysis work of the crime exhibits have been calibrated through NABL accredited agencies. Internal auditing was carried out by nominated internal auditors in all the divisions of

CFSL to check the quality system, laboratory management as well as the documentation processes. The laboratory is committed to adhere strictly to its quality policy to provide – Assured Quality Services of certified standards to the public as well as to the Investigating Agencies and Judiciary in order to deduce effective remedial solutions of the intricacies related to forensic investigation of crime cases of any type and proper dispensation of justice.



**Real time PCR System in DNA Profiling Unit.**

### Existing Examination Facilities

9.5.5 The CFSL (CBI), New Delhi has the following divisions which are providing forensic support services to the various Investigating Agencies in scientific analysis of exhibits and collection/detection of relevant physical clues from the scenes of crime. The scientists of the laboratory are put to rigorous trainings in India and abroad in order to upgrade the existing forensic skills and to induct innovative technologies in the field of Forensic Science.

## BALLISTIC DIVISION

9.5.6 The Division is equipped with requisite technology and expertise to handle cases of firearms and explosives. The work involves examination of firearms to determine the nature and type of weapons used in the crime; range of firing, linking fired bullets/cartridge cases with the suspect weapons and checking of mechanism of the weapon for the evidence of accidental discharge. The explosive work involves the examination and opinion on explosives (Civil, Military and IEDs) and explosive devices used in crime, public disorders, riots, police firing, encounters etc., reconstruction of scene of crime/explosion etc., laboratory analysis of explosives and their detection.



For upgradation of the working of explosives and explosion residue analysis, this Division incorporated more sophisticated instruments like HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography) System.



**WORKING ON HPLC SYSTEM FOR THE ANALYSIS OF EXPLOSIVE**

#### **BIOLOGY and DNA PROFILING DIVISION**

9.5.7 The Division is equipped with the technologies and expertise to carry out all types of analytical works related to forensic biology. The biological analysis being carried out in the division includes detection and establishment of any type of biological fluids like blood, semen, saliva, urine, sweat and milk. Further, the laboratory has been fabricated to carryout accurate microscopic examinations related to hair, fibre, tissue and botanical exhibits. In addition to the above, the DNA Profiling Laboratory is being operated under the supervision of Biology Division. The high tech DNA Profiling Laboratory of Biology division is operational and is receiving all types of biological samples from the CBI as well as the State Governments

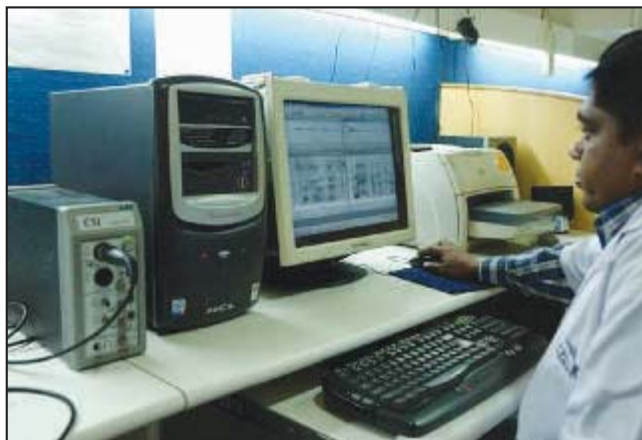


**WORKING ON GENETIC ANALYZER**

and Judiciary. The reported cases are of various nature like murder/homicides, suicides, assaults, unnatural sexual offences, dacoity, robbery, thefts and others including those under the Arms Act, Prevention of damage of property Act, etc.

#### **CHEMISTRY DIVISION**

9.5.8 The Division consists of Toxicology, Narcotics and General Chemical Analysis Sections. This Division is equipped with high- tech analytical equipments and undertakes Chemical Analysis of exhibits such as viscera, biological fluids, trap cases, dowry death cases, petroleum products, acids and various other miscellaneous exhibits referred by the Investigating Agencies. Viscera including biological fluids are examined for poison detection in cases of homicides and suicides which are referred by the Investigating Agencies namely the CBI, Delhi Police, Courts and from other parts of the Country. The Research and Development activities to meet case-needs also form a part of the programme in bringing up the latest techniques and instrumental methods of analysis.



**WORKING ON GAS CHROMATOGRAPH**

#### **DOCUMENT DIVISION**

9.5.9 The Document Division carries out the examination of hand writing, signatures, type scripts, rubber stamp impressions, seal impressions, examination of counterfeit currency notes and lottery tickets, determination of interpolation, substitution, addition, over writings, decipherment of the mechanically and chemically erased writings, decipherment of invisible ink, re-construction of the charred and burnt documents, determination of the order of the sequence of the strokes at the point of intersections, examination of the torn or serrated edges



of paper and comparison with their counterparts, determination of the absolute or relative age of the documents, examination of ink, paper and writing implements etc.

### **FINGERPRINT DIVISION**

9.5.10 The Finger Print Division provides services to all branches of CBI with reference to examination of questioned thumb impressions, crime scene visits for chance prints, developments of latent prints, preparation of specimen ten digit finger prints of accused/suspects & deposition in Courts. The available resources are also tapped by Delhi Police and judicial courts and other Central Government Departments for similar purposes in important crime investigation. High Power laser beam light sources and portable equipment namely High Intensity Light Source for development of chance prints at the scene of crime was inducted in this Division.

### **FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY DIVISION**

9.5.11 In India, the CFSL, New Delhi is the first one to establish a full-fledged Forensic Psychology Division. Since 1973 till date, examination of approximately 10,180 subjects have been conducted for detection of psycho-physiological deception. The Division extends its services not only to the CBI, but also to the Delhi Police and other law enforcement agencies of the country in almost all the cases of national importance. The Forensic Psychology Division maintains latest version of Computerized (Desktop and Laptop) Polygraph equipments. Laptop Polygraph equipment has been used in conducting the polygraph examination of the subjects at various other places (even in jail) outside Delhi.



**SUBJECT UNDERGOING POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION**

9.5.12 The Division carried out Personality Assessments, Criminal Profiling in some of the important CBI Case Investigations. The Division has initiated action programme for induction of the state-of-the-art technology for analysis of information present in the brain X of the subject. Its installation will be helpful in the investigation of crime.

### **PHOTO & SCIENTIFIC AID DIVISION**

9.5.13 Photography Division provides scientific supports to all Divisions of CFSL/CBI in the examination of crime exhibits. Photographs are also provided. Experts of the Division also provide the expert opinions on questioned photo prints. The recording and playing of the CDs/Audio/video cassette is done in the Courts throughout India. In addition to transfer of analog video data in digital form, the Photo division has a latest state-of-art-technology video measurement system to examine the authenticity of video films.

### **PHYSICS DIVISION**

9.5.14 In the Physics Division, different types of examinations are carried out like examination of paint, glass, soil, fibres, metallic pieces, threads and ropes, cloth pieces, struggle mark and cut marks on cloth, knot examination, examination of metallic seals, postal seals, deciphering of erased chassis and engine number of vehicles, registration plate of vehicles, examination of tool marks, etc. The Division is also carrying out the examination of telephonic and direct recording in respect of Speaker Identification. A very advanced version of computerized Voice Spectrograph namely Computerized Speech Lab Model CSL-4500 has been acquired and is being used for analysis of Speaker Identification cases. In addition to these activities, the Physics Division visits the scene of crime and also undertakes the task of reconstruction of scene of crime on a regular basis. The Division has undertaken new project work in the field of Noise reduction/signal enhancement and Audio tape Authentication.

### **SEROLOGY DIVISION**

9.5.15 The scientific support provided by the Serology division includes the determination of origin & species of body fluids, tissues, saliva, semen and other body materials. The reported cases consist of murder, causing death due to negligence, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, attempt to murder causing hurt, sexual offences (Rape/Sodomy), inquiry into cause of death, and of miscellaneous nature.

## COMPUTER FORENSIC DIVISION

9.5.16 The Computer Forensic Division started functioning since January 2004. Its main objectives are preservation, identification, extraction and documentation of computer evidence in various Computer related crimes which are forwarded to the laboratory. Computer Forensics involves the use of sophisticated technology tools and procedures. The accuracy of evidence processing procedures is ensured by using multiple software hardware tools developed by separate and independent developers. The use of different tools which have been developed to validate results is important to avoid inaccuracies introduced by potential software design flaws and software bugs. The accuracy of the result is of prime importance and therefore, the cross validation through the use of multiple tools and techniques is a standard protocol in the laboratory. Validation through the use of multiple software tools and procedures by the computer experts eliminates the potential problems.

## SCIENTIFIC AID UNIT

9.5.17 Three additional Scientific Support Units, one each at Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai under the administrative control of CFSL, New Delhi have been created. Both the units at Mumbai and Chennai are operational. The infrastructure development work at Kolkata unit is under active progress and is expected to resume operations shortly.

## The Future Growth

9.5.18 The laboratory is concentrating its efforts to update the technology and infrastructure by a new state-of-the-art technology. The procurement of new technology for the division namely (1) Brain Finger printing (2) Toxicology (3) Analog/Digital Audio/Video analysis is in process. Initiatives have been taken for Quality management system, Technical up-gradations, calibration systems, etc. Currently, the Metro SAU units are in operation with only four divisions. However future efforts shall be initiated to convert these SAU units to full-fledged Forensic Labs catering to the needs of the respective zones.

## LOKNAYAK JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (NICFS)

9.6.1 The Institute was established in 1972 for training of senior officers of the criminal justice system.

38,481 officers from Police and Civil Administration, Prosecution, Judiciary, Correctional Administration, Customs, Defence forces and Forensic Science Laboratories from India and around 18 Foreign Countries have attended various orientation and specialized courses at the Institute cumulatively upto 31.12.2014.

## Training and Research

9.6.2 Between 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, this Institute organized 33 Training Courses, 05 Seminars and 05 Workshops for Police, Judiciary, Prosecution, Prison officials. In all, 1,643 Officers from various parts of India and 61 foreign officers participated in these programmes.

## Post Graduate Courses

9.6.3 The Institute also offers MA/M.Sc. courses in Criminology and Forensic Science in affiliation with the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University since 2004. Initially, the Institute started these Courses with common curriculum for all students. The Institute has launched new curriculum which allows 3 parallel streams of specialization in Criminology and 4 parallel streams of specialization in Forensic Science. These streams are (a) Economic Offences & Prevention, (b) Security Management and (c) Human Rights in Criminal Justice in MA (Criminology) Course and (a) Forensic Ballistics, (b) Forensic Document Examination, (c) Forensic Chemistry & Toxicology and (d) Forensic Biology, Serology & DNA Profiling in M.Sc.(Forensic Science) Course. The MA/MSc teaching of the Institute is inspected every year by a joint team of Govt. of NCT Delhi and *GGs Indraprastha University*. Following inspection conducted in July 2013, the Institute was upgraded to 'Category A'.

9.6.4 The teaching and examination standards across Universities and colleges vary widely. The National Eligibility Test conducted by the UGC has emerged as a common benchmark to evaluate academic rigour of students. The Institute students showed exemplary performance at the Tests conducted by the UGC in June, 2013 and December, 2013. In all, 21 students cleared these rigorous examinations.

## INITIATIVES

9.6.5 The Institute is in the process of creating new infrastructure and establishing 'Crime Control Research Centre' and the proposal is under the active

consideration of MHA. Both these proposals are under the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The Institute contemplates construction of new hostel Block with 80 rooms, residence for Faculty and a new Library Block at an estimated cost of ₹ 40 crore. The renovation of existing Hostel block is also contemplated.

### Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan

9.6.6 Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan Week was conducted from 25.09.2014 to 02.10.2014 and all officers/officials/ staff/students took swachhta-shapath and voluntarily carried out the cleaning of their office premises from inside and outside.



Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan at LNJP NICFS New Delhi



Swachhta-Shapath

### DIRECTORATE OF COORDINATION POLICE WIRELESS (DCPW)

9.7.1 As a nodal agency for coordinating various Police Communication services in the country, the DCPW rose to various situations along with the activities as technical adviser to the Ministry of Home Affairs and State/Central Police Organizations in all

Police Communication related matters. In addition to providing communication facilities for exchange of messages among State/Central Police Organizations and the Ministry of Home Affairs offices, the Directorate also held the responsibility of the Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for Cryptographic Documents and devices being used by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) as well as State Police Radio Organizations.

### MAINTENANCE AND COMMUNICATION WING

9.7.2 The Directorate is responsible for maintaining round-the clock Communication network of all Inter State Police Wireless Stations spread across the country at State/UT Capitals at an optimum efficiency level. The communication facilities of all Inter State Police Wireless Stations network are also utilized for handling emergency messages during natural calamities and other exigencies. The Directorate is coordinating with all the agencies including States/Union Territories, Central Armed Police Forces through an Internal Monitoring Cell of DCPW for dealing with the breaches in circuits of Radio Communication of DCPW as well as States/UTs/Central Armed Police Forces. Appropriate remedial measures to reduce the breaches at State/Central/UT Police level are initiated and implemented by the Directorate.

### SATELLITE BASED COMMUNICATION NETWORK (POLNET)

9.7.3 The Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW), Ministry of Home Affairs is maintaining a Satellite based Communication Network between the National Capital Delhi and Inter State Police Wireless Stations (ISPW) at each State/UT capital, State Police Organisations upto the District level and locations of CAPFs.

### COORDINATION WING

9.7.4 DCPW is a member of the Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation (SACFA) of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology and has contributed significantly to the formulation of the National Frequency Allocation Plan and is actively involved in its related activities. The requirements of Radio Frequency spectrum for the Radio communication networks of the States/UTs and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are studied and appropriate recommendations are made, for their allocation by the Wireless Planning and Coordination



(WPC) Wing of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology. It is actively involved in spectrum reconciliation of State, UT Police and CAPFs with the WPC to ensure an interference free communication among the user organizations. The issue of Spectrum Reconciliation of Central, State, UT Police has been meticulously resolved with due consultations with the Department of Telecommunications.

### **CIPHER WING**

9.7.5 Cipher Wing of DCPW has accomplished clearance of Classified Messages and Maintaining Inter-State Secure Communication. The role of Central Distributing Authority (CDA) for purpose of receiving Cipher Documents/Devices from Joint Cipher Bureau (JCB), Ministry of Defence is to distribute to State/UTs Police organizations and ISPW Stations for facilitating the Secure Communication using Cryptosystems. Training to Officers/personnel of CAPFs and State Police Radio Organizations on all aspects of Cryptography has also been imparted by this Wing. During the current year, 198 Police personnel have been trained through 16 CIPHER Courses at Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI). During the current year from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, 264 Police personnel have been trained through 24 cipher courses at CPRTI (Cipher Wing).

9.7.6 This wing maintains a close liaison with JCB and SAG for updation of Cryptographic Systems being used. A Personal Computer (PC) Based Cipher Systems has been inducted in DCPW Crypto Communication network and achieved the induction of the same system in 17 State/UT police Organisations.

### **TRAINING AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

9.7.7 The Central Police Radio Training Institute was established in the year 1971 with an aim to train Police personnel of the country. The Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI), New Delhi has two training wings (Technical and Cipher) wherein various training programmes are conducted for the Police Telecommunication personnel of various ranks. The aim of the Training Institute is to conduct regular courses such as proficiency courses, skill development courses, Training-of-Trainers courses, Special Courses for Officers of the Directorate and State/UTs/Central Para Military Forces. The Central Police Radio Training Institute, New

Delhi has conducted a total of 67 courses and trained 893 officials both technical and cipher in current year from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, under different courses including a specialised course namely Public Protection and Disaster Relief & Mobile Network (PPDR & MN) in collaboration with the National Telecom Institute for Policy Research, Innovation & Training (NTIPRIT), Department of Telecommunications, Government of India, New Delhi for police personnel including officers in order to facilitate effective management of Secure Communication Establishments of Police Organizations.

9.7.8 A quantitative enhancement has been accomplished by expanding existing infrastructure in terms of material and man power. As the thrust in the current age of modernization, is Techno Managerial Skills, the scope of technology appreciation and management has been enhanced for Senior Police Officers with added technology and management oriented programmes.

### **Workshop and Technical Evaluation**

9.7.9 In the Central Workshop of the Directorate, about 382 testing and repair jobs of wireless equipment and accessories have been accomplished. Significantly, the testing of wireless equipment and their accessories have been accomplished at a short notice for dispatching to Srinagar during recent floods as a Relief Measure. A team from Central Workshop was also deputed with Wireless Equipment for setting up Emergency Communication System at Srinagar, during recent floods in Jammu and Kashmir. Apart from providing technical specification with latest features to DGS&D for Rate Contract purpose, a process of framing technical specifications for Integrating Devices for Diverse Network/ Technologies has been initiated to cater to various operational exigencies. The workshop also rendered suitable advisory services to CAPFs on Technical proposals. In an effort to strengthen Testing Infrastructure of Central Workshop, the framing of Qualitative Requirements has been initiated.

### **RESERVE STOCK OF WIRELESS EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES**

9.7.10 One of the onerous responsibilities of DCPW is to support Central and State/UT Police Organizations with wireless equipment and accessories on loan basis during operational exigencies like Disasters, General Elections etc. The DCPW has issued the Radio sets and accessories to 21 States & Central Armed Police Forces

(CAPFs) up to 31.12.2014. During the Elections in 2014, a total of 18,732 Wireless sets with accessories were issued to the States and CPMFs to meet the emergent requirements.

### NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU (NCB)

9.8.1 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the National Nodal Agency created under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for combating illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. NCB is responsible for coordination with various Ministries, other offices & State/Central Enforcement Agencies. The NCB is also responsible for implementation of the International obligations under various UN Conventions of 1961, 1971, 1988 (to which India is signatory) against illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It also provides assistance to concerned authorities in various countries to facilitate universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

9.8.2 Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) with its Headquarters at New Delhi has three Regional Deputy Director General offices i.e. Northern Region at (Delhi), South Western Region at Mumbai, Eastern Region at Kolkata, 13 Zonal Units at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Chandigarh, Jammu, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Indore, Bangalore & Patna, 12 Sub Zones at Kocchi, Hyderabad, Goa, Mandasaur, Amritsar, Ajmer, Ranchi, Mandi, Madurai, Imphal, Dehradun & Bhubaneshwar and 5 cells at NCB HQs –

International Coordination Cell, Precursor Cell, Strategic Study Cell, Training Cell & Legal Cell beside one Enforcement Unit discharging various functions of the organization.

9.8.3 During the period, Narcotics Control Bureau acquired/created the following infrastructure to strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the organization:

- Construction work for office-cum-residential complexes of NCB Kolkata/Chennai Zonal units have been completed.
- 1.60 acre land has been purchased from Greater Mohali Area Development Authority (GMADA) at the cost of ₹22.8080 crore for construction of office – cum- residential complex for NCB Chandigarh Zonal Unit.
- Payment of ₹45,00,469 was deposited on 31.12.2014 to Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup for transfer of land to NCB Guwahati in connection with purchase of land 3 Bighas (43,200 Sq. ft.) from Assam Government.
- 25 Guntas (0.625 acre) land has been purchased from Government of Karnataka at the cost of ₹21,87,555 for construction of office-cum-residential complex for NCB Bangalore Zonal Unit.

### ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

9.8.4 Seizures of various drugs reported by various agencies in the country and the NCB during the period 2014-15 (1.04.2014 to 31.12.2014) are mentioned in the table below:

| Name of Drug           | Drug seized in India by All Agencies (in kg) (Provisional) | Drug seized by NCB (in kg) | Drug seized by NCB as a percentage of Total All India Seizures. |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Narcotics Drugs</b> |  |                            |   |
| Heroin                 | 490.372  | 290.752                    | 59.29%  |
| Opium                  | 802.1  | 81.28                      | 10.13%  |
| Morphine               | 14.080   | 0.70                       | 4.97%   |
| Ganja                  | 60369.6  | 10658.43                   | 17.65%  |
| Hashish                | 867  | 105.63                     | 12.18%  |
| Cocaine                | 7.242  | 3.312                      | 45.73%  |
| Methaqualone           | 48   | 6.30                       | 13.12%  |
| Amphetamines           | 159.460  | 155.560                    | 97.55%  |

| Name of Drug                          | Drug seized in India by All Agencies (in kg) (Provisional) | Drug seized by NCB (in kg)                    | Drug seized by NCB as a percentage of Total All India Seizures. |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Psychotropic Substances               |  |   |   |
| Psychotropic Substance                | 167.464 kgs,<br>640222 tablets and<br>3632 Injections      | 167.464.kgs,<br>73895 tablets<br>0 injections | 100%<br>11.54%<br>0%  |
| Ketamine                              | 17   | 13.27   | 78.05%  |
| Precursor Chemicals                   |  |   |   |
| Ephedrine/Pseudo-ephedrine            | 876.98   | 258.030                                       | 29.42%  |
| Pseudo-ephedrine Tablets (in numbers) | 246760   | 0   | 0%  |
| Acetic Anhydride                      | 0  | 0   | 0%  |

9.8.5 Seizures made by the NCB during 2014-15 (01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014) are given below in table:

| S. No | Date(s)    | Name of the Agency which seized the drugs/ substance | Place where the seizure took place | Details of items seized (in Kgs) |        | Number of persons arrested |           | Remarks (if any)    |
|-------|------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
|       |            |  |                                    |                                  |        | Indian                     | Foreigner |                     |
| 1.    | 01.04.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Heroin                           | 0.220  | 1                          | 0         |                     |
| 2.    | 02.04.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                           | 26.890 | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 3.    | 03.04.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | P/Ephedrine                      | 20.150 | 0                          | 1         |                     |
| 4.    | 03.04.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | P/Ephedrine                      | 15     | 0                          | 1         |                     |
| 5.    | 03.04.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                           | 12.750 | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 6.    | 06.04.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                           | 35.325 | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 7.    | 07.04.2014 | NCB  | Amritsar                           | Poppy Plants                     | 230    | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 8.    | 08.04.2014 | NCB  | Mumbai                             | Ephedrine                        | 0.880  | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 9.    | 10.04.2014 | NCB  | Ahmedabad                          | Hashish                          | 0.550  | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 10.   | 10.04.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                           | 2.010  | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 11.   | 15.04.2014 | NCB  | Patna                              | Ganja                            | 19.350 | 1                          | 0         |                     |
| 12.   | 16.04.2014 | NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                           | 7.900  | 0                          | 0         | 01 Pakistani killed |
| 13.   | 16.04.2014 | NCB  | Indore                             | Ephedrine                        | 88.754 | 3                          | 0         | 02 Labs Busted      |
|       |            |  |                                    | Alprazolam                       | 67.80  |                            |           |                     |
| 14.   | 16.04.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Ganja                            | 0.420  | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 15.   | 24.04.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                           | 3.810  | 1                          | 0         |                     |
|       |            |  |                                    | Opium                            | 0.260  |                            |           |                     |



| S. No | Date(s)    | Name of the Agency which seized the drugs/ substance | Place where the seizure took place | Details of items seized ( in Kgs) |          | Number of persons arrested |           | Remarks (if any)    |
|-------|------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
|       |            |  |                                    |                                   |          | Indian                     | Foreigner |                     |
| 16.   | 25.04.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 9.130    | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 17.   | 26.04.2014 | NCB  | Chandigarh                         | Hashish                           | 0.990    | 2                          | 0         |                     |
| 18.   | 01.05.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Ganja                             | 83       | 3                          | 0         |                     |
| 19.   | 02.05.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Cocaine                           | 0.610    | 1                          | 1         | Controlled Delivery |
| 20.   | 02.05.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 1.990    | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 21.   | 07.05.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Opium                             | 1        | 1                          | 0         |                     |
| 22.   | 09.05.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Ganja                             | 28       | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 23.   | 13.05.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 2.030    | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 24.   | 16.05.2014 | NCB  | Mumbai                             | Heroin                            | 0.165    | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 25.   | 18.05.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Ganja                             | 1.50     | 2                          | 0         |                     |
|       |            |  |                                    | Hashish                           | 1        |                            |           |                     |
| 26.   | 19.05.2014 | NCB  | Mumbai                             | Heroin                            | 0.200    | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 27.   | 20.05.2014 | NCB  | Guwahati                           | Ganja                             | 2000     | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 28.   | 22.05.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Methampheta mine                  | 3.350    | 0                          | 4         |                     |
|       |            |  |                                    | Phenyle-2-Propane                 | 57       |                            |           |                     |
|       |            |  |                                    | Micro Crystalline Cellulose       | 100      |                            |           |                     |
|       |            |  |                                    | Stearate                          | 99       |                            |           |                     |
| 29.   | 26.05.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Cocaine based baby mat            |          | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 30.   | 26.05.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Heroin                            | 0.200    | 0                          | 0         |                     |
| 31.   | 27.05.2014 | NCB  | Patna                              | Ganja                             | 213      | 2                          | 0         |                     |
| 32.   | 02.06.2014 | NCB  | Bhubaneshwar                       | Ganja                             | 2506.250 | 1                          | 0         |                     |
|       |            |  |                                    | Opium                             | 29.500   |                            |           |                     |
| 33.   | 02.06.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Heroin                            | 0.265    | 0                          | 1         |                     |
|       |            |  |                                    | Hashish                           | 0.170    |                            |           |                     |
| 34.   | 03.06.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Ganja                             | 23.500   | 1                          | 0         |                     |
| 35.   | 06.06.2014 | NCB  | Madurai                            | Ganja                             | 36.133   | 3                          | 0         |                     |
| 36.   | 10.06.2014 | NCB  | Imphal                             | Methampheta mine tablets          | 2965     | 1                          | 0         |                     |
| 37.   | 13.06.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Poppy Straw                       | 151.200  | 5                          | 0         |                     |

| S. No | Date(s)    | Name of the Agency which seized the drugs/ substance | Place where the seizure took place | Details of items seized ( in Kgs) |             | Number of persons arrested |           | Remarks (if any) |
|-------|------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|
|       |            |  |                                    |                                   |             | Indian                     | Foreigner |                  |
| 38.   | 15.06.2014 | NCB  | Chandigarh                         | Opium                             | 4.950       | 2                          |           |                  |
| 39.   | 15.06.2014 | NCB  | Lucknow                            | Heroin                            | 0.265       | 3                          | 0         |                  |
|       |            |  |                                    | Alprazolam                        | 0.505       |                            |           |                  |
|       |            |  |                                    | Brucine-AR                        | 25          |                            |           |                  |
| 40.   | 20.06.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Poppy Straw                       | 362         | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 41.   | 20.06.2014 | NCB  | Mumbai                             | Ketamine                          | 3.025       | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 42.   | 21.06.2014 | NCB  | Guwahati                           | Heroin                            | 2.015       | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 43.   | 21.06.2014 | NCB  | Indore                             | Heroin                            | 0.750       | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 44.   | 23.06.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Opium                             | 4.100       | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 45.   | 24.06.2014 | NCB  | Guwahati                           | Heroin                            | 2.005       | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 46.   | 24.06.2014 | NCB  | Bangalore                          | Ganja                             | 5.320       | 3                          | 2         |                  |
| 47.   | 28.06.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Ganja                             | 3326.500    | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 48.   | 28.06.2014 | NCB  | Ahmedabad                          | Hashish                           | 17.650      | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 49.   | 02.07.2014 | NCB  | Indore                             | Ganja                             | 284         | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 50.   | 03.07.2014 | NCB  | Mumbai                             | Ephedrine                         | 5.410       | 0                          | 2         |                  |
|       |            |  |                                    | Methamphetamine                   | 3.350       |                            |           |                  |
| 51.   | 05.07.2014 | NCB  | Imphal                             | Heroin                            | 0.070       | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 52.   | 07.07.2014 | NCB  | Hyderabad                          | Amphetamine                       | 154.100     | 12                         | 0         |                  |
|       |            |  |                                    | Ephedrine                         | 69          |                            |           |                  |
| 53.   | 10.07.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 3.985       | 0                          | 0         |                  |
|       |            |  |                                    | Opium                             | 0.217       |                            |           |                  |
| 54.   | 14.07.2014 | NCB  | Guwahati                           | Opium                             | 3.120       | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 55.   | 14.07.2014 | NCB  | Guwahati                           | Heroin                            | 1.548       | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 56.   | 16.07.2014 | CISF/NCB   | Delhi                              | P/Ephedrine                       | 22          | 0                          | 1         |                  |
| 57.   | 16.07.2014 | NCB  | Mumbai                             | Ephedrine                         | 2           | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 58.   | 16.07.2014 | NCB  | Guwahati                           | Phensedyl                         | 248 Bottles | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 59.   | 19.07.2014 | NCB  | Chennai                            | Heroin                            | 1.160       | 4                          | 0         |                  |
|       |            |  |                                    | Methamphetamine                   | 1.020       |                            |           |                  |
| 60.   | 19.07.2014 | NCB  | Chandigarh                         | Opium                             | 5.20        | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 61.   | 19.07.2014 | NCB  | Ahmedabad                          | Hashish                           | 15.090      | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 62.   | 21.07.2014 | NCB  | Mumbai                             | Ephedrine                         | 2.040       | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 63.   | 23.07.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Jammu                              | Heroin                            | 0.910       | 0                          | 0         |                  |

| S. No | Date(s)    | Name of the Agency which seized the drugs/ substance | Place where the seizure took place | Details of items seized ( in Kgs) |        | Number of persons arrested |           | Remarks (if any) |
|-------|------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|
|       |            |  |                                    |                                   |        | Indian                     | Foreigner |                  |
| 64.   | 22.07.2014 | NCB  | Chennai                            | Hashish                           | 0.980  | 0                          | 0         |                  |
|       |            |  |                                    | Heroin                            | 0.190  |                            |           |                  |
| 65.   | 24.07.2014 | NCB  | Cochin                             | Ganja                             | 24.905 | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 66.   | 26.07.2014 | NCB  | Indore                             | Heroin                            | 0.475  | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 67.   | 29.07.2014 | NCB  | Guwahati                           | Heroin                            | 3.540  | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 68.   | 31.07.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Cocaine                           | 0.370  | 0                          | 1         |                  |
| 69.   | 31.07.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Cocaine                           | 0.120  | 0                          | 1         |                  |
| 70.   | 31.07.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 3.865  | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 71.   | 02.08.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Methamphetamine                   | 6.300  | 0                          | 1         |                  |
| 72.   | 02.08.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Heroin                            | 3.250  | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 73.   | 02.08.2014 | NCB  | Chennai                            | Ganja                             | 16.350 | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 74.   | 06.08.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Opium                             | 1.100  | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 75.   | 08.08.2014 | NCB  | Madurai                            | Ganja                             | 40.05  | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 76.   | 13.08.2014 | NCB  | Chandigarh                         | Buprenorphine Tablets             | 71200  | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 77.   | 16.08.2014 | NCB  | Chennai                            | Ganja                             | 170    | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 78.   | 19.08.2014 | NCB  | Chennai                            | Ganja                             | 9.9    | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 79.   | 21.08.2014 | Assam Rifles/NCB                                     | Imphal                             | Cocaine                           | 0.87   | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 80.   | 21.08.2014 | Assam Rifles/NCB                                     | Imphal                             | Cocaine                           | 0.68   | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 81.   | 23.08.2014 | NCB  | Bhubaneswar                        | Ganja                             | 70     | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 82.   | 29.08.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 3.76   | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 83.   | 03.09.2014 | NCB  | Mumbai                             | Ketamine                          | 10.22  | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 84.   | 09.09.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 0.93   | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 85.   | 09.09.2014 | NCB  | Mumbai                             | Ketamine                          | 10.02  | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 86.   | 12.09.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Heroin                            | 30.4   | 3                          | 1         |                  |
| 87.   | 12.09.2014 | NCB  | Mumbai                             | Cocaine                           | 0.516  | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 88.   | 12.09.2014 | NCB  | Ranchi                             | Ganja                             | 1      | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 89.   | 14.09.2014 | NCB  | Indore                             | Opium                             | 9.5    | 4                          | 0         |                  |
| 90.   | 15.09.2014 | NCB  | Chennai                            | Heroin                            | 1.377  | 1                          | 0         |                  |
|       |            |  |                                    | Methamphetamine                   | 0.01   |                            |           |                  |
| 91.   | 15.09.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 1.9    | 0                          | 0         |                  |



| S. No | Date(s)    | Name of the Agency which seized the drugs/ substance | Place where the seizure took place | Details of items seized ( in Kgs) |          | Number of persons arrested |           | Remarks (if any) |
|-------|------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|
|       |            |  |                                    |                                   |          | Indian                     | Foreigner |                  |
| 92.   | 16.09.2014 | NCB  | Mandi                              | Cocaine                           | 0.006    | 0                          | 2         |                  |
| 93.   | 17.09.2014 | NCB  | Bangalore                          | LSD                               | 61 blots | 13                         | 0         |                  |
|       |            |  |                                    | MDMA                              | 0.012    |                            |           |                  |
|       |            |  |                                    | Ganja                             | 1.6      |                            |           |                  |
|       |            |  |                                    | Hashish                           | 0.004    |                            |           |                  |
| 94.   | 19.09.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            |          | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 95.   | 25.09.2014 | NCB  | Ajmer                              | Ganja                             | 11.8     | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 96.   | 26.09.2014 | NCB  | Ahmedabad                          | Heroin                            | 1.39     | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 97.   | 27.09.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 0.95     | 0                          | 0         |                  |
|       |            |  |                                    | Morphine                          | 0.335    |                            |           |                  |
| 98.   | 27.09.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Poppy Husk                        | 745      | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 99.   | 27.09.2014 | NCB  | Dehradun                           | P/Ehdrine Tablets                 | 110070   | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 100.  | 27.09.2014 | NCB  | Guwahati                           | Heroin                            | 2.03     | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 101.  | 30.09.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 1.005    | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 102.  | 02.10.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 5.07     | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 103.  | 02.10.2014 | NCB  | Chennai                            | P/Ephedrine                       | 16.81    | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 104.  | 02.10.2014 | Assam Rifles/NCB                                     | Imphal                             | Heroin                            | 0.052    | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 105.  | 03.10.2014 | NCB  | Ahmedabad                          | Hashish                           | 3.15     | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 106.  | 03.10.2014 | NCB  | Chennai                            | Heroin                            | 1        | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 107.  | 04.10.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 2        | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 108.  | 09.10.2014 | NCB  | Patna                              | Ganja                             | 18.93    | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 109.  | 11.10.2014 | NCB  | Ahmedabad                          | Hashish                           | 7        | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 110.  | 11.10.2014 | NCB  | Ajmer                              | Ganja                             | 20.1     | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 111.  | 15.10.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Morphine                          | 0.28     | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 112.  | 17.10.2014 | NCB  | Chandigarh                         | Opium                             | 4.49     | 5                          | 0         |                  |
| 113.  | 18.10.2014 | NCB  | Ajmer                              | Ganja                             | 154.5    | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 114.  | 20.10.2014 | NCB  | Mandi                              | Hashish                           | 19.78    | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 115.  | 23.10.2014 | NCB  | Jammu                              | Hashish                           | 3.84     | 4                          | 0         |                  |
| 116.  | 26.10.2014 | NCB  | Chennai                            | P/Ephedrine                       | 1        | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 117.  | 27.10.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 7.04     | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 118.  | 27.10.2014 | Assam Rifles/NCB                                     | Imphal                             | Heroin                            | 0.083    | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 119.  | 27.10.2014 | Assam Rifles/NCB                                     | Imphal                             | Heroin                            | 0.047    | 0                          | 0         |                  |

| S. No | Date(s)    | Name of the Agency which seized the drugs/ substance | Place where the seizure took place | Details of items seized ( in Kgs) |          | Number of persons arrested |           | Remarks (if any) |
|-------|------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|
|       |            |  |                                    |                                   |          | Indian                     | Foreigner |                  |
| 120.  | 28.10.2014 | NCB  | Bangalore                          | LSD                               | 23 Blots | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 121.  | 02.11.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 21.805   | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 122.  | 02.11.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Hashish                           | 1.544    | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 123.  | 04.11.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 20.95    | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 124.  | 04.11.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Hashish                           | 0.09     | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 125.  | 07.11.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Heroin                            | 0.152    | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 126.  | 11.11.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Ganja                             | 369      | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 127.  | 13.11.2014 | NCB  | Cochin                             | Heroin                            | 1.938    | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 128.  | 17.11.2014 | NCB  | Ahmedabad                          | Hashish                           | 9.75     | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 129.  | 17.11.2014 | Assam Rifles/NCB                                     | Imphal                             | Opium                             | 0.74     | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 130.  | 21.11.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Hashish                           | 0.025    | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 131.  | 23.11.2014 | NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 4.8      | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 132.  | 23.11.2014 | NCB  | Mumbai                             | Hashish                           | 3.7      | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 133.  | 25.11.2014 | NCB  | Hyderabad                          | Ephedrine                         | 0.002    | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 134.  | 26.11.2014 | Assam Rifles/NCB                                     | Imphal                             | Heroin                            | 0.205    | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 135.  | 27.11.2014 | Assam Rifles/NCB                                     | Imphal                             | Heroin                            | 0.06     | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 136.  | 27.11.2014 | NCB  | Jammu                              | Hashish                           | 1.07     | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 137.  | 28.11.2014 | Assam Rifles/NCB                                     | Imphal                             | Heroin                            | 0.11     | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 138.  | 28.11.2014 | NCB  | Goa                                | Hashish                           | 1.48     | 0                          | 2         |                  |
| 139.  | 29.11.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Hashish                           | 17.77    | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 140.  | 29.11.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Ganja                             | 50       | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 141.  | 30.11.2014 | NCB  | Ajmer                              | Ganja                             | 915.72   | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 142.  | 30.11.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Ganja                             | 80       | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 143.  | 01.12.2014 | NCB  | Chennai                            | P/Ephedrine                       | 1.98     | 0                          | 1         |                  |
| 144.  | 01.12.2014 | Assam Rifles/NCB                                     | Imphal                             | Heroin                            | 0.14     | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 145.  | 01.12.2014 | Assam Rifles/NCB                                     | Imphal                             | Heroin                            | 0.05     | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 146.  | 02.12.2014 | NCB  | Bangalore                          | Ganja                             | 25.5     | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 147.  | 03.12.2014 | NCB  | Dehradun                           | Diazepam Tablets                  | 151.284  | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 148.  | 04.12.2014 | NCB  | Bangalore                          | Cocaine                           | 0.01     | 0                          | 1         |                  |

| S. No | Date(s)    | Name of the Agency which seized the drugs/ substance | Place where the seizure took place | Details of items seized ( in Kgs) |       | Number of persons arrested |           | Remarks (if any) |
|-------|------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|
|       |            |  |                                    |                                   |       | Indian                     | Foreigner |                  |
| 149.  | 05.12.2014 | NCB  | Bangalore                          | Cocaine                           | 0.102 | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 150.  | 05.12.2014 | NCB  | Mumbai                             | Heroin                            | 0.3   | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 151.  | 05.12.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Poppy Straw                       | 108   | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 152.  | 06.12.2014 | Assam Rifles/NCB                                     | Imphal                             | Heroin                            | 0.37  | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 153.  | 09.12.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Ganja                             | 26.1  | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 154.  | 10.12.2014 | NCB  | Chandigarh                         | Opium                             | 4.5   | 3                          | 0         |                  |
| 155.  | 10.12.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Ganja                             | 32    | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 156.  | 11.12.2014 | NCB  | Lucknow                            | Opium                             | 12.6  | 2                          | 0         |                  |
|       |            |  |                                    | Morphine                          | 0.08  |                            |           |                  |
| 157.  | 16.12.2014 | NCB  | Cochin                             | Heroin                            | 0.395 | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 158.  | 18.12.2014 | NCB  | Cochin                             | Heroin                            | 1.44  | 4                          | 0         |                  |
| 159.  | 19.12.2014 | NCB  | Cochin                             | Heroin                            | 3.742 | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 160.  | 24.12.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Jammu                              | Heroin                            | 2.915 | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 161.  | 25.12.2014 | NCB  | Chennai                            | Ephedrine                         | 13    | 2                          | 0         |                  |
| 162.  | 25.12.2014 | NCB  | Patna                              | Ganja                             | 54    | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 163.  | 28.12.2014 | BSF/NCB  | Amritsar                           | Heroin                            | 3.02  | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 164.  | 29.12.2014 | NCB  | Bangalore                          | Cocaine                           | 0.01  | 0                          | 1         |                  |
| 165.  | 29.12.2014 | NCB  | Mumbai                             | Amphetamine                       | 1.46  | 0                          | 0         |                  |
| 166.  | 30.12.2014 | NCB  | Kolkata                            | Ganja                             | 40    | 1                          | 0         |                  |
| 167.  | 31.12.2014 | NCB  | Delhi                              | Cocaine                           | 0.12  | 0                          | 0         |                  |

#### DESTRUCTION OF ILLICIT CULTIVATION OF POPPY

9.8.6 During the crop year 2014, the Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies co-ordinated the efforts that eventually resulted in eradication of standing and fruiting illicit opium cultivation spread over 2,2857 acres of land in the States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. NCB with State agencies initiated action for eradication of illicit cultivation in over 2,656 acres of land out of total 2,857 acres that was destroyed during the crop year, 2014.

9.8.7 A meeting of nodal officers of the identified States and the central agencies on identification and destruction of illicit opium poppy cultivation was held at

Narcotics Control Bureau, Hqrs on 05.09.2014 to discuss the following issues:

- Destruction done in each state during the crop year 2013-2014.
- Difficulties faced during destructions.
- Efficacy of satellite images provided by Advanced Data Processing Research Institute (ADRIN).
- Best practices in West Bengal for destruction of illicit crop.
- Formulation of action plan for identification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation for the ensuing year.

9.8.8 D.D.G (Ops), NCB co-ordinated the meeting and representatives from Advanced Data Processing



Research Institute (ADRIN), Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN), identified States, Border Security Force (BSF), Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Assam Rifles etc. attended the meeting.

### CONVICTION

9.8.9 On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Court by NCB, 39 cases culminated into conviction during the period from 01.04.2014 to 30.11.2014.

### DRUG DISPOSAL

9.8.10 During the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, 362.948 kg of Heroin, 2525.5 kg of Methaqualone and 255.301 kg of Ganja were disposed off.

### ASSISTANCE TO STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

9.8.11 A Scheme to finance State Governments to strengthen their enforcement capabilities for combating illicit traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was launched by the Union Home Ministry on 24.10.2004 at an estimated cost of ₹ 10 crore. The Scheme was valid for a period of 5 years i.e till 31.03.2009. Considering the need for continuation of the Central Assistance Scheme and its objectives, the Government of India further extended this Scheme for a period of 5 years i.e from 2009-10 to 2013-14 with an estimated budget of ₹ 15 crore. The Government of India has introduced a Scheme namely "Assistance to States & UTs", wherein financial assistance is given for augmenting the drug law enforcement capabilities of the States/UTs agencies by providing Central Assistance to procure necessary infrastructure and equipments for combating drug trafficking. Assistance is provided in kind for the following equipments, like a) Surveillance equipment; b) Laboratory equipment, c) Vehicles for patrolling/surveillance; d) Computers and their accessories; e) Fax machine and photocopies; and f) Other equipments useful for enforcement.

9.8.12 After expiry of the scheme in March, 2014, the Government of India has further decided to extend this Scheme for a further period of 3 years i.e from 2014-15 to 2016-17 with an estimated budget of ₹15 crore on 04.12.2014. On extension of the Scheme on 04.12.2014, proposals from different States and UTs have been invited for providing financial assistance to them.

### TRAINING

9.8.13 The NCB regularly coordinates with various training Academies and Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for organizing training course on Drug Law Enforcement. 512 such courses were organized in the States of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, UT Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand during period 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014 wherein approximately 12,210 Personnel of State Police forces, Forest Department, Central/State Excise, Customs, Central Armed police Forces (CAPFs), Coast Guard and Courier Agencies were trained. 24 visits of NCB Drug Museum were organized for BSF/SSB/Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)/Delhi Police, National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) & Coast Guard personnel etc. As and when requested, resource personnel were provided by NCB to various organizations viz. BSF /SSB /CISF/National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics (NACEN)/Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA)/Intelligence Bureau (IB)/Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)/Customs/Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)/Lok Nayak Jayaprakash National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS) etc.

### INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS/CO-OPERATION

9.8.14 The charter of the Narcotics Control Bureau includes implementation of the obligations under the various International Conventions to which India is a signatory. NCB also renders assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned International Organizations with a view to facilitating coordination and universal action for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

9.8.15 Drug trafficking and abuse has assumed global proportions. International cooperation is one of the most potent tools in this common fight. To achieve this objective, India has entered into agreements both bilateral and multilateral, Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) and Joint Working Groups (JWGs) with various countries. It is also an active participant in various international forums both Regional [SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation),

SDOMD (SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk)] and Inter-regional [CND (Commission for Narcotic Drug Law Enforcement Agencies), IDEC (International Drug Enforcement Conference), ADEC (Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference), ADLOMIC (Anti Drug Liaison Officials Meeting for International Conference)] etc.

9.8.16 To enhance bilateral cooperation, NCB/ Government of India has entered into Bilateral Agreements for mutual cooperation for reducing demand, and preventing illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals with 23 countries, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos PDR, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, UAE, USA and Zambia.

9.8.17 The NCB/Government of India has also signed MoU on Narcotic drugs related matters with 11 countries i.e. Australia, Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Oman, Pakistan, USA, Vietnam, Maldives, Indonesia and Bangladesh.

9.8.18 The agreements envisage assistance in exchanging information to identify, suppress and prevent the criminal activities of International Drugs Syndicates engaged in the illicit trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

#### DEMAND REDUCTION

9.8.19 The UN General Assembly in a Resolution passed in December, 1987, proclaimed 26<sup>th</sup> June of each year as the "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking". In pursuance of this declaration, this day is observed all over the world to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs. NCB is the

nodal agency for coordination of actions of various Ministries, Departments and States in respect of matters relating to Drugs. To sensitize the masses especially students, regarding the evils of drug abuse, NCB Hqrs and its Zonal Units, in association with various State Anti – Narcotics Task Forces, States & Central Agencies, NGO organized approximately 300 demand reduction activities in schools, colleges, institutes and other vulnerable public places. Apart from 26<sup>th</sup> June, NCB organizes various awareness programmes regularly for creating mass awareness. The details of the programmes organized are as under:

- a) Awareness Run against drug abuse.
- b) Padyatras/Rallies/Dramas
- c) Street Plays/Shows.
- d) Seminars/Workshops.
- e) Painting, declamation, slogan writing competition.
- f) Pledge taking ceremonies.
- g) Flashing of SMS through Service Providers.
- h) Display of Posters & Banners with awareness messages endorsed by prominent personalities at public places.
- i) Visit of NCB representatives to Schools for conducting Awareness Programmes.
- j) Display Boards in Pubs and Bars and Airports have been installed/ are being installed to spread awareness about the punishment provided in law for drug trafficking and its abuse.
- k) Display Boards in School Buses.
- l) Display Boards in Delhi Metro.
- m) Drug Awareness Display on NCB Facebook Page.







**Run against Drug Abuse held on India Gate on 26.06.2014 by NCB**



**Jammu Zone conducted a Street Play on 26.06.2014.**



**Dehradun Sub Zone conducted a (Nukkar Natak) on 26.06.2014.**



**Jammu Zone conducted Debate Competition on 26.06.2014**



**Jodhpur Zone organized Rally at Chak Balwal, Jammu on 26.06.2014.**





Patna Zone organized a rally in collaboration with NGO Disha at Patna, Bihar on 26.06.2014.



Indore Zone Organized a rally on 26.06.2014.



Chennai Zone Organised a rally on 26.06. 2014



Demo van on drug awareness at Bangalore airport on the 26.06. 2014.

**Important events/Activities during the period**

9.8.20 NCB attended the Workshop on "Precursor Control: Enhancing Chemical Industry– Government Co-operation held at Manama, Bahrain on 28.04.2014 to 30.04.2014.

9.8.21 NCB attended the Ministerial Meeting on countering the World Drug Problem held at Moscow, Russia on 15.05.2014.

9.8.22 NCB attended the Second Meeting of Heads of BRICS Counter Narcotics Agency held at Moscow, Russia on 16.05.2014.



Shri Rajiv Mehta, DG, NCB and Shri A.K. Jaiswal, DDG (Hqrs. & Coord.), NCB attended the 31<sup>st</sup> Annual International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC XXXI) at Rome, Italy.

9.8.23 NCB attended 31st Annual International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC XXXI) held at Rome, Italy on 17.06.2014 to 19.06.2014.

9.8.24 NCB attended the 35<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD) held at Makati City, Philippines on 01.07.2014 to 07.07.2014.

9.8.25 DG level talks between DG, NCB India & Sri Lanka were held at New Delhi on 20.08.2014 & 21.08.2014.

9.8.26 NCB attended 4<sup>th</sup> Co-ordination Committee Meeting of the Competent Authority of Government of India and Royal Government of Bhutan held at New Delhi on 25.08.2014 & 26.08.2014.

9.8.27 NCB attended 5<sup>th</sup> International Working Group Meeting on Drug Smuggling Responses held at Seoul, South Korea on 28.08.2014 & 29.08.2014.

9.8.28 NCB attended 15 Home Secretary/14 JWG meetings between India and Bangladesh held at Dhaka, Bangladesh on 02.09.2014 to 04.09.2014.

9.8.29 NCB attended the Colombo Plan Drug Focal Points Meeting and Drug Demand Reduction Expert Group Consultation held at Chiang Mai, Thailand on 03.09.2014 to 05.09.2014.

9.8.30 NCB attended 6<sup>th</sup> SAARC held at Kathmandu, Nepal w.e.f 17.09.2014 to 19.09.2014.

9.8.31 NCB attended 19<sup>th</sup> National Level Meeting between India and Myanmar held at Myanmar on 17.11.2014 & 18.11.2014.

9.8.32 NCB attended a meeting of Screening Committee at Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi on 03.04.2014 to scrutinize the nomination for National Awards for Outstanding Services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse.

9.8.33 NCB attended a Workshop on "Public Financial Management" at the Basic Training Academy of ITBP at Panchkula, Haryana w.e.f. 03.04.2014 to 05.04.2014.



**Shri Rohit Katiyar, DD(Admin), NCB Hqrs. attended a workshop on "Public Financial Management"**

9.8.34 On 30.04.2014, Zonal Directors Conference was held at NCB Hqrs., New Delhi to discuss operational and administrative issues of NCB. All officers of and above the rank of Zonal Directors attended.

9.8.35 NCB participated in "21<sup>st</sup> Joint Civil-Military Training Programme" on the topic "Security Issues in Drug Trafficking" at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie (Uttarakhand) on 10.06.14.

9.8.36 NCB attended the National Awards Function for Outstanding Services in the field of Prevention of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse on 26.06.2014 at Plenary Hall of Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

9.8.37 NCB attended meetings regarding National Workshop on NDPS (Essential Narcotic Drugs) Rules' 2014 on 28.07.2014 at New Delhi.

9.8.38 NCB attended the Inter-State Co-ordination Meeting Police Hqrs. Shimla on 12.09.2014 at Police Hqrs. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.





**Shri Rajiv Mehta, Director General, NCB and Shri A.K Jaiswal, Dy. Director General (Hqrs. & Coord.) addressing the participants attending Zonal Directors Conference at NCB Hqrs on 30.04.2014**

9.8.39 NCB attended 49<sup>th</sup> Session of Sub-Commission on illicit Drug Trafficking and related matters in the near and Middle East held on 10.11.2014 to 13.11.2014 at Vienna, Austria.

9.8.40 NCB attended seminar for South and Central Asian Country Drug regulators held on 17.11.2014 to 21.11.2014 at Washington D.C. USA.

9.8.41 NCB attended meeting with Executive Director (ED), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on 03.12.2014 at New Delhi.

9.8.42 NCB attended an interaction meeting with Delhi Police at Delhi regarding drug trafficking on 05.12.2014.

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## OVERVIEW

10.1 India is vulnerable to various natural hazards, including floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, avalanches and forest fire. About 58.6% landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; 12% land is prone to flood and river erosion; out of the 7,516 km of the coastline, 5,700 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of cultivable land is vulnerable to drought. Mountainous and hilly areas have the risk due to landslides and avalanches. Fire incidents, industrial accidents and other human induced hazards involving chemical, biological and radioactive materials add to the vulnerability. This underscores the need for strengthening mitigation, capacity building, preparedness and response measures in various sectors.

## ROLE OF THE CENTRAL AND THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

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

10.3 The Government has brought a change in the approach to disaster management, from a relief-centric one to a holistic and integrated approach covering the entire gamut of activities encompassing prevention,

mitigation, capacity building, preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach stems from the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in the development process.

## National Disaster Management Authority

10.4 The National Disaster Management Authority functions under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Three members have been nominated to the Authority

10.5 At the National level, the NDMA attends to various tasks that include laying down policies on disaster management and guidelines to be followed by different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects. It also lays down guidelines to be followed by the State authorities in drawing up State Plans and take such measures for the prevention of disasters or mitigation or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster's situation or disaster as it may consider necessary.

10.6 NDMA, since its constitution, has released guidelines on various hazards and themes like Psycho-Social and Mental Health Services in Disasters, Earthquakes, Incident Response System, Tsunami, Drought, Urban Flooding, Cyclone, Floods, Landslides, Snow Avalanches, Medical Preparedness, Mass Casualty Management, Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies, Chemical Disaster and Biological Disaster, etc.

## State Disaster Management Plans

10.7 NDMA released Guidelines for preparation of State Disaster Management Plan in July 2007. NDMA has prescribed the required guidelines, assisted the

States in this task and pursued closely with the State Governments. All the States have prepared their State Disaster Management Plans.

### Preparation of Upgraded Earthquake Hazards Maps

10.8 The project seeks to upgrade the Earthquake Hazard Maps at a cost of ₹76.83 lakh. The maps are being prepared by Building Material Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) to whom ₹19.2 lakh have been released.

10.9 Soil piping is a sub-surface soil erosion process noticed in some parts of Kerala. This new phenomenon requires proper instrumentation for studying this and suggesting measures for mitigation. NDMA has sanctioned an assistance of ₹49.70 Lakh to this project, out of which ₹32.67 Lakhs has been released.

10.10 A Project for capacity building of Central Service Personnel at the Centre of Disaster Management at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration is ongoing, with ₹2.16 crore to strengthen the curriculum for disaster management in the basic foundation training courses with regular updates in refresher and orientation programmes.

10.11 NDMA is arranging audio-video spots on Natural Disasters like earthquake, flood, urban flooding, landslides, Cyclone and safety kits through Doordarshan, All India Radio and F.M. Radio Channels.

10.12 The tenth Formation Day of NDMA was observed on 29.09.2014 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The inaugural session was followed by two Technical Sessions on the 'Phailin Success Story – Lessons Learnt' and Presentations of New Guidelines (i.e. NDMA Guidelines on School Safety and NDMA Guidelines on Community Based Disaster Management).



**Observation of 10th Formation Day of NDMA**

### Participation by NDMA in 34<sup>th</sup> India International Trade Fair, 2014

10.13 NDMA participated in the 34<sup>th</sup> India International Trade Fair, 2014 from 14<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi to create awareness among general public, students and various stakeholders about managing different kinds of disasters.



**Inauguration of NDMA Pavilion by Shri P.K. Mishra, Addl. Principal Secretary to PM, November, 2014, New Delhi.**

10.14 NDMA is implementing the following projects:

- (i) Phase-I of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project for Andhra Pradesh and Odisha is under implementation at a cost of ₹1,496.71 crore to address the vulnerability of coastal communities to cyclones. The project seeks to upgrade cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning systems, cyclone risk mitigation and capacity building in multi-hazard risk management and to construct multi-purpose cyclone shelters (including shelter-cum-go down and approach roads/bridges to habitations) and embankments.
- (ii) National School Safety Programme with a total provision of ₹48.47 crore is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is a holistic project to promote culture of safety in Schools by undertaking Information, Education and Communication activities, promoting non-structural mitigation measures and

demonstrative structural retro-fitting in the selected schools. The project caters to 8,600 schools of 43 Districts of 22 States/UTs falling in seismic zones IV&V.

### Damages due to Disasters

10.15 During the year 2014-15, 21 States have reported damages due to floods/cyclonic storms/ heavy rains/ drought/ landslides/ cloudburst etc. in varying degrees. They are; Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The extent of damage in the country during the year 2014-15 was as follows:

|                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| No. of human lives lost | 1,674              |
| No. of cattle perished  | 92,180             |
| Houses damaged          | 7,25,390           |
| Cropped area affected   | 26.72 lakh hectare |

State-wise details of the damages are at **Annexure-XI**.



### NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE

10.16 During the year, the personnel of NDRF took part in a number of search and rescue tasks in different parts of the country. Some of them are indicated as follows:

- (i) **Jammu & Kashmir Floods and Landslides:** Soon after the heavy torrential rains and landslides that caused massive destruction and

severe distress in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the NDRF deployed 22 teams with 35 divers, 148 boats and other life saving equipment in various parts of J&K. During the course of operation, NDRF teams evacuated 50,815 pers, retrieved 15 dead bodies, distributed 88.22 ton relief materials, established medical camp where 10145 flood affected persons attended. Further NDRF established its help line numbers and received more than 4,000 requests from all over India and few from abroad, which were responded to proactively.

- (ii) **Cyclone "HUDHUD":** On getting the alert from IMD on 06.10.2014 regarding formation of deep depression over north Andaman Sea and adjoining southeast Bay of Bengal & Cyclone alert for Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Pre-cyclone watch for north Andhra Pradesh and Odisha, NDRF deployed 42 teams, 16 teams in Odisha and 26 teams in AP. Teams worked day in and day out in AP and rescued 14,193 flood/cyclone affected persons, evacuated 83 livestock, retrieved 01 dead body of human being and 04 of animals, restored the road connection of nearly 1,175 kms by removing 14,305 tree after cutting them and by removing 1,619 Electric poles. Further, distributed 50 qtl. of relief materials. Teams of NDRF deployed in Odisha rescued 1,403 persons and restored road movements by cutting down 185 trees and distributed 07 qtl relief materials.



**CYCLONE HUDHUD**



- (iii) **Landslide at Village Malin:** On hearing of the massive land slide in village- Malin, Tehsil- Ambegaon, District- Pune, 09 teams of 05 Bn NDRF were immediately deployed and conducted search and rescue operation for over a period of a week in which the teams rescued 08 pers, recovered 151 dead bodies, 5 un-identified dead bodies and 58 cattle. Apart from this, property worth approx five lakhs of cash, ornaments gold and silver vessels were also recovered from the operation site.



**Landslide at Village Malin**

- (iv) **Beas River, Near Village Thalaut, Distt-Mandi (H.P.):** On getting information about sweeping away of 24 students of the V N R Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad along with one tour operator in Beas river, near village Thalaut, Distt-Mandi (H.P.).



**Beas River Incident, District Mandi, Himachal Pradesh**

NDRF deployed its 05 teams and conducted search operation for ten days in which 17 out of 24 bodies were retrieved by NDRF teams. Later on the remaining 7 bodies were also retrieved by other agencies.

- (v) **Moulivakkam, Chennai Building Collapse:** Collapse of a 11 storey under construction building at Moulivakkam, Chennai on 28.06.2014 was another challenging task faced by the personnel of NDRF. 10 teams were pressed into service. Heavy rains caused disturbance to the operation of the teams. Without caring for such disturbance, NDRF personnel conducted the search and rescue operation and alone saved 12 lives and retrieved 52 dead bodies. The highlight of the operation was rescuing of a person after 72 hours of the incident from the debris. The operation was personally supervised by Shri Sandeep Rai Rathore, IPS, IG NDRF.



**11 Storey Building Collapse Operation at Chennai**

- (vi) **Assam and Meghalaya Floods:** Due to heavy rainfall in Assam and Meghalaya, these states were affected by flood. Known for its competency in such situation, NDRF deployed its 15 teams in various districts of Assam i.e. Kamrup (Rural), Kamrup (Metro), Guwahati, Goalpara, Lakhimpur, Tinsukia, Dhemaji & IWT Guwahati and West Garo Hills, North garo hills and East garo hills in Meghalaya. These teams evacuated 3,439 persons to safer places, retrieved 02 dead bodies and distributed 40 Qtl relief materials in Assam and in Meghalaya evacuated 3,889 persons, retrieved 04 dead bodies, distributed 184 Qtl relief materials. NDRF which deployed its

Medical Officers took care of large number of patients.



**Assam Flood Rescue Operations**

## 10.17 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

- (i) During the year, NIDM conducted 47 face-to-face training programmes which were attended by about 1,209 participants. In addition to face-to-face programmes, the Institute has also conducted 10 web-based online courses which were attended by 434 participants. Further, NIDM organised various training programmes, workshops, conferences and other such programmes which are detailed in the following table:

| S.No. | Programmes during 2014-15   |
|-------|---|
| 1.    | Consultative Workshop on Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) Study for India under NCRMP at NIDM, on 07.04.2014.  |
| 2.    | NIDM organised National Workshop on "Phailin Cyclone 2013: Lessons Learnt" on 30.05.2014.   |
| 3.    | 6th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Bangkok, Thailand from 22.06.2014 to 26.06.2014.   |
| 4.    | National Awareness Campaign on "Safeguarding Environment for Disaster Risk Reduction" and "Programme on the Eve of World Environment Day", 04.06.2014.  |
| 5.    | NIDM participation in Policy Dialogue on Building Strong Disaster Risk Management systems in Asia, 10.06.2014 to 12.06.2014 at Chengdu, China.  |
| 6.    | NIDM Faculty Member Participated in the International Science Policy workshop on Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) & Global Training of Instructors on EcoDRR-CCA during Bogor, Indonesia, from 16.06.2014 to 21.06.2014. |
| 7.    | NIDM Faculty Chaired Water-Hazards-Mountain-DRR Group in Kosi Basin Program Forum of ICIMOD at Kathmandu, Nepal-11.07.2014 to 12.07.2014.   |
| 8.    | National Training Programme on "Chemical (Industrial) Disaster Management", Odisha 08.07.2014 to 11.07.2014.  |
| 9.    | NIDM in the Scientific Exchange Workshop on Drought Proofing Strategy for Semi-Arid Region of Bundelkhand - 04.07.2014.   |
| 10.   | National Programme on "DRR Strategies for Sustainable Development - Planning and Policy Instruments" 21.08.2014 to 22.08.2014.  |
| 11.   | Hindi Divas, 15.09.2014   |
| 12.   | National Level Brainstorming Workshop on India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) on 23.09.2014.  |
| 13.   | Pre-conference Workshop on Environmental Health Disasters- Risk Analysis & Planning, 24.09.2014 to 25.09.2014.  |
| 14.   | NIDM organized a cleanliness drive on 02.10.2014.   |

| S.No. | Programmes during 2014-15  |
|-------|--|
| 15.   | NIDM observed "Disaster Reduction Day", 08.10.2014.  |
| 16.   | Formulation of DM Plan for Zoological Park, New Delhi visit on 18.10.2014.   |
| 17.   | Training Programme on "Forest Fire Mitigation and Management", 13.10.2014 to 17.10.2014.   |
| 18.   | Conference on "Mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Development Policies and Practices", 20.10.2014 |



***National Workshop on "Phailin Cyclone 2013***



***Opening Ceremony of the 6th AMCDRR***



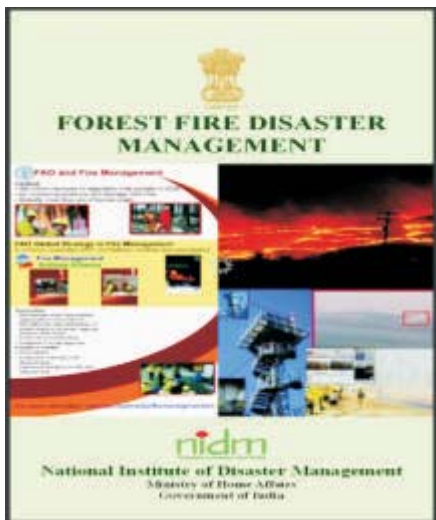
***National Programme on "DRR Strategies for Sustainable Development***



***National Level Brainstorming Workshop on IDRN***



- (ii) NIDM has brought out a book in titled 'Forest Fire Disaster Management'. This book comprises the latest information on forests, forest fire & its impact, forest fire management strategies and related issues at national and international levels. An update and good annotated bibliography on forest fire has also been given in this book, which may be definitely useful for trainers, researchers and foresters.



- (iii) A core part of the NCRMP programme is 'Technical assistance for hazard risk analysis; capacity building; and damage & loss assessment'. One of the expected outcomes of this project is the Strategic framework for implementation of the training and developing Training of Trainers Modules. Seven ToT modules developed by NIDM under this include:

- 1) Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adoption (CCA) in development.
- 2) Integration of Disaster Risk and Climate Change (DR & CC) Resilience in Rural Development policies and programs.
- 3) Mainstreaming DRR & CCA into city development plan.
- 4) Preparation and implementation of hospital Disaster Management plan.
- 5) Creation of culture of safety through knowledge and education for Teachers.

- 6) Training of Trainers (TOT) module for Entry level Journalists - Examining principles of disaster reporting.
- 7) TOT module for Senior level Journalists - Re-examining principles of disaster reporting.

- (iv) NIDM, has documented major disasters and developed modules for training programmes. Apart from these print publications, NIDM has come up with the idea of developing documentaries. This year NIDM has developed two such documentaries. The first one is a corporate film on NIDM, which discusses about its genesis, vision, mission and functions. It also informs about various training programs, documentation work, research projects, collaboration, etc. conducted by NIDM. Another documentary has been developed on Earthquake Risk Management. This film highlights a step by step approach to earthquake preparedness. It identifies the poor construction and the method to correct such structures. It also guides the audience about the good quality material and good design of the building, to sustain earthquakes. These two documentaries which were brought out in 2014 are: i) NIDM at a Glance (16 minutes and 39 seconds) and ii) Home Owner's Recipe on Earthquake Preparedness (21 minutes and 02 seconds) and are available on NIDM's website.

- (v) To create awareness about disasters and reduce risk/ damage, NIDM has developed a small booklet in 'Hindi' giving Do's and Don'ts for 12 types of common disasters i.e. Earthquake, Floods, Cyclone, Fire, Landslides, Drought, Tsunami, Heat Wave, Epidemics, Thunder and Lightning and Forest Fire.
- (vi) NIDM organized an Awareness Program on the eve of World Environment Day with an objective to create awareness among students and other sections of the society for 'Safeguarding Environment for Disaster Risk Reduction'. To create awareness among students on this issue, NIDM organized an essay competition on the theme.
- (vii) A Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) is a web based information system, and a platform for managing the inventory of equipment, skilled

human resources and critical supplies for emergency response. IDRN is having 1,57,566 records as on 31.12.2014. The primary focus is to enable the decision makers to find availability of equipment, critical supplies and human resource required to combat any emergency situation. This database enables them to assess the level of preparedness for specific hazards and disasters. IDRN is currently monitored and maintained by NIDM centrally. NIDM imparts regular training programmes on IDRN. Under this project, NIDM has conducted 2 TOT programmes which were attended by 48 participants.

## CIVIL DEFENCE

10.18 Civil Defence is an organisation comprised of volunteers. It includes any measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack whether from air, land, sea or other places or for depriving/mitigating the effect of any such attack: whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack. It also includes measures taken for disaster management.

10.19 Central financial assistance to the States for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence volunteers is presently confined to categorized towns. Reimbursement to the States is done to the extent of 50% for North -East States (except Assam) and 25% for all other States including Assam. During the year 2014-15, ₹4.89 crore were reimbursed to the States.

10.20 The Government has approved a new centrally approved scheme, titled "Mainstreaming Civil Defence in Disaster Risk Reduction" at an outlay of ₹ 290.89 crore to be implemented in 32 States/UTs. ₹15 crore has already been released to the States in 2014-15.

10.21 The National Civil Defence College has been training the Trainers of National Disaster Response Force and other Central Armed Police Forces for developing skills to handle terrorist threats that may comprise use of Weapons of Mass Destruction and consequences of any natural disaster. The College has been upgraded with modern facilities for enhancing its training capabilities and physical infrastructure.

10.22 'Home Guards' is a voluntary force, first raised in India in December, 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizen's force was adopted by several States. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the States and Union Territories to merge their existing voluntary organization into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary Force to the police in the maintenance of law & order and internal security situations, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air-raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic, etc., help in 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.

10.23 The total sanctioned strength of Home Guards volunteers in the country is 5.74 lakh, against which the raised strength is 5.02 lakhs as on 31.12.2014.

10.24 'Home Guards' are raised under the Home Guards Act and Rules of the States/Union Territories. They are recruited from various cross sections of the society such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, private sector organizations, college and University students, agricultural and industrial workers, etc. who give their spare time to the organization for betterment of the community. 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 organization are trained in Policing, maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-dacoity measures, border patrolling, prohibition, flood relief, fire-fighting, election duties and social welfare activities.

10.25 The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy in respect of role, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organization. Expenditure on Home Guards is generally shared between Centre and State Governments in the ratio of 25% by the Centre and 75% by the State Governments for raising, training and equipping on a reimbursement basis. For North-

Eastern States except Assam the sharing pattern between the Centre and States is in the ratio of 50:50. For the financial year 2014-15, ₹9.98 crore were reimbursed to the States by 31.12.2014.

10.26 Fire services are organized by the States and the Union Territories. MHA renders technical advice to States and UTs and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Fire Legislation and Training.

10.27 The Officers of Fire Service are trained in the National Fire Service College, Nagpur. The Fire Engineers of this College are placed in India and abroad for the job of Fire Prevention and Protection. The College also provides trainings on Fire Ground Operations, Paramedics and real life situation for Disaster Management. The College has a panel of guest faculties from the Senior Fire Engineers Officers of various public and private sector undertakings, State Governments, Municipal Corporations, Fire Brigades, Port Trusts, Air Port Authority to impart comprehensive training on various aspects of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection. The Officers of the Fire Service provide protection against fire & explosion hazards by providing scientific engineering solution, and thus help the economy.

### **Coordination During Natural Disasters**

10.28 The National Executive Committee (NEC) headed by the Union Home Secretary coordinates the rescue and relief operations in different States during natural disasters.

10.29 The National Emergency Operation Centre, (which functions at North Block on 24 x 7 basis), apart from coordinating the assistance from GOI, issues advisories to the State Governments to take necessary preparatory measures and prepare daily situation reports which are forwarded to all concerned and also uploaded on the website "ndmindia.nic.in" on a daily basis. Senior officers of this Ministry remain in constant touch with the Chief Secretaries and Relief Commissioners of the affected States. Being the nodal Ministry, Ministry of Home Affairs monitors the flood and cyclone 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.

### **Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners and Secretaries, Departments of Disaster Management of States and Union Territories**

10.30 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/ UTs was held on 27.05.2014 in New Delhi to review the status of preparedness for ensuing South-west Monsoon, 2014 and to discuss other disaster management related issues. The representatives of various Central Ministries/ Organisations rendering emergency support, including the representatives of Central Armed Police Forces participated in the Conference. The preparedness of each State to deal with natural disasters was reviewed through a checklist.

### **Financial Mechanism**

10.31 The Scheme of financing the relief expenditure is based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. The present scheme, which is in operation from 2010-11 to 2014-15, is based on the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. The Finance Commission had recommended that avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, Tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides and pest attacks are to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance from SDRF and NDRF. The Government of India has also approved the inclusion of cold wave/ frost in the list of eligible calamity for assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and issued the notification in this regard on 13.08.2012. This notification is available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website; [www.ndmindia.nic.in](http://www.ndmindia.nic.in).

10.32 On the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission, the Minister of Finance, GOI has allocated funds for strengthening disaster management institutions, capacity building and response mechanisms.

10.33 Section 48(1) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for constitution of State Disaster Response Fund by the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the guidelines to the States for operation of SDRF. Allocations to the State Relief Funds have been made based on the



recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. While allocating the funds to various States for a period of five years the factors considered include the expenditure incurred by the State Government on relief operations during the last about 10 years, vulnerability of the State to natural disasters and economic status of the State. Currently, as per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, the Government of India has approved an allocation of ₹33,580.93 crore in the State Disaster Relief Fund to all the States, comprising of ₹25,847.93 crore as central share and ₹7,733.00 crore as state share. The scheme of SDRF provides for release of the central share SDRF in two equal installments in the months of June and December. A statement showing the State-wise and Year-wise allocation to the SDRF for the period 2010-15 is given at **Annexure-XII**.

### National Disaster Response Fund

10.34 Section 46(1) of DM Act, 2005 provides for constitution of National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for meeting any threatening disaster management situation or disaster. Accordingly, the MHA issued a notification for the constitution of NDRF on 28.09.2010.

### Additional Financial Assistance

10.35 Over and above the provisions of the SDRF, funding is provided from the NDRF in the wake of disasters of severe nature. On receipt of the memorandum from the affected State, an Inter Ministerial Central Team comprising of representatives of the central ministries/ departments is constituted. The report of the team is examined by the Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are placed before the High Level Committee for their consideration and approval of funds from NDRF.

10.36 For the year 2014-15, the allocation in SDRF is ₹7,387.00 crore out of which ₹5,685.94 crore is central share of GOI and ₹1,701.06 crore is share of State Governments. During the year 2014-15, an

amount of ₹2,626.72 crore (₹461.705 crore arrears of previous years + ₹2,165.01 crore 1st installment) has been released, as central share of SDRF to 26 States. In addition, the 2nd installment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2014-15, amounting to ₹807.84 crore has been released, to the 08 States. Besides, financial assistance of ₹795.95 crore has also been released from NDRF to the 07 States. A statement showing State-wise releases of funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2014-15 is at **Annexure-XIII**. The items and norms of expenditure under NDRF/SDRF are amended from time to time.



### First All India SDRF Conference

10.37 On the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission, ₹525.00 crore has been allocated to the States for taking up activities for building capacity in the administrative machinery. The State wise allocation for the period 2010-15 is given in **Annexure-XIV**. The Ministry of Finance has issued the guidelines for the utilization of the funds. The guidelines provide for preparation of an action plan for the entire period of 2010-15 as well as action plans for each financial year. These plans would inter alia include items for training and capacity building of stakeholders and functionaries in states, preparation of disaster management plans based on hazard, risk and vulnerability analysis and setting up and strengthening of Emergency Operations Centres in States.

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11.1 The modus operandi of perpetrators or potential perpetrators of crime, particularly of those engaged in the international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs has evolved and changed rapidly with the advancement of technology and has assumed a transnational and global dimension. Accordingly, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has taken up and pursued a variety of multilateral and bilateral initiatives in security-related areas to counter the occurrence of such crimes.

#### MULTILATERTAL COOPERATION

##### South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

11.2 The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was set up in 1985 as an association of States to promote the well-being of the population of South Asia and improve their standards of living; to speed up economic growth, social progress and cultural development; to reinforce links between the countries of this area. Presently, SAARC has eight member countries; namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The organization also makes efforts at promoting trade facilitation and implementing the South Asia Free Trade Agreements (SAFTA) which began in the year 2006. The SAARC Secretariat is based in Kathmandu (Nepal).

11.3 During the 13<sup>th</sup> SAARC Summit held at Dhaka in November, 2005, it was inter-alia, decided that SAARC Interior/Home Ministers would meet annually preceded by a meeting of the Interior/Home Secretaries. So far six meetings of the SAARC Interior/Home Ministers have been held - in Dhaka (11.05.2006), New Delhi (25.10.2007), Islamabad (26.06.2010), Thimphu (23.07.2011) Maldives (26.09.2012) and Kathmandu (19.9.2014)

##### India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS)

11.4 The aim of the first IAFS held in April, 2008 was to add substantial content to India's engagement with Africa and build broad-based and long-standing links with individual African States. The Summit initiative is also in line with India's need to develop an India-Africa dialogue. The formal outcome document of the Summit was a Declaration and an Action Plan. The Ministry of Home Affairs proposed cooperation by way of having bilateral institutional mechanisms with African countries apart from helping in building the capacity of their law enforcement officers. During the period from 01.01.2014 to 31.03.2015, the following courses were held under this programme:

- (i) Course on Investigation of Economic Offences including Cyber Crime was conducted by the CBI Academy, Ghaziabad from 09.02.2015 to 15.02.2015.
- (ii) Basic Course on Drug Law Enforcement was conducted by National Academy of Customs, Excise & Narcotics (NACEN) from 02.02.2015 to 06.02.2015.

#### BI-LATERAL COOPERATION

11.5 The legal framework for combating transnational/international terrorism includes Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, Memoranda of Understanding /Agreements on Security Cooperation to counter the organized crimes, Joint Working Groups on Counter Terrorism/International Terrorism and Bilateral Agreements on Combating Drugs and related matters which are signed between India and other countries on bi-lateral basis. Such treaties/agreements are signed with a view to securing bilateral cooperation against terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeiting of Indian currency notes, etc.

##### Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs)

11.6 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) is one

of the significant legal instruments to improve and facilitate effectiveness of Contracting States in the investigation and Prosecution of crimes, including crimes related to terrorism by providing necessary legal framework for rendering/receiving legal assistance in the criminal matters. As on 10.02.2015 Treaty/ Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal matters is in force with 37 countries namely, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Egypt, France, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's

Republic of China, Iran, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kuwait, Mauritius, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Mongolia, Russia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, South Africa, South Korea, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.

11.7 In addition to above, 'MLAT in Criminal Matters' with two countries namely Israel and Oman have also been signed on 27.02.2014 and 29.10.2014 respectively.



***Shri Rajnath Singh Hon'ble Home Minister, Government of India and Dr. Ali Masoud Al Sunaidy, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Sultanate of Oman exchange the signed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty on Criminal Matters on 29.10.2014.***

11.8 India alongwith other SAARC countries has signed a Convention on 'Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters' in 2008. India has since ratified the Convention. The Convention will come into force after the ratification of the Convention by all the member States. The Convention aims to strengthen the regional cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of crimes.

#### **Bilateral Agreements on Combating Drugs and Related Matters**

11.9 India has signed bilateral agreements on drug related issues with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria,

Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates (UAE), United States of America and Zambia. The Memoranda of Understanding on drug related issues have also been signed with Bhutan, Indonesia, Iran, Oman, Pakistan, USA and Vietnam.

#### **Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons**

11.10 The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003 was enacted for enabling foreign prisoners convicted in India



to be transferred to a jail in their own country to serve the remaining part of their sentence and vice versa. The Act was notified and came into force with effect from 01.01.2004. Subsequently, the repatriation of Prisoners Rules, 2004 was published in the Official Gazette on 09.08.2004. For operationalising the Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with individual interested countries.

11.11 The Government of India has so far signed Agreements with 23 countries viz. United Kingdom, Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France,

Bangladesh, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Sri Lanka, UAE, Maldives, Thailand, Turkey, Italy, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Israel, Russia, Vietnam, Kuwait, Brazil and Australia. Negotiations have also been finalised with the Governments of Canada, Hong Kong, Spain, Nigeria and Bahrain.

11.12 Under this Act, so far the numbers of prisoners who have been repatriated for serving the remainder of their sentence in their respective countries respectively are as follows:

| Repatriated foreign prisoners belong to |              |                                    | Indian prisoners repatriated from |              |                                      |
|---|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sl. No.                                 | Country      | No. of foreign prisoners sent back | Sl. No.                           | Country      | No. of Indian prisoners brought back |
| 1                                       | UK           | 6                                  | 1                                 | UK           | 2                                    |
| 2                                       | France       | 1                                  | 2                                 | Mauritius    | 13                                   |
| 3                                       | Israel       | 1                                  | 3                                 | Sri Lanka    | 29                                   |
| 4                                       | Germany      | 1                                  |                                   |              |                                      |
|   | <b>Total</b> | <b>9</b>                           |                                   | <b>Total</b> | <b>44</b>                            |

11.13 The salient features of the agreement are as under:

- i) The transfer will be made if the sentenced person is a citizen of the Receiving State.
- ii) A request for transfer may be made by the sentenced person or a person entitled to act on his behalf in view of his age or physical or mental condition.
- iii) The request for transfer will have to be agreed upon by the Transferring and the Receiving States.
- iv) The transfer will be effected if the judgment awarding the sentence is final and no inquiry, trial or any other proceeding is pending in any Court of the Transferring State.
- v) The transfer will be considered if the acts or omissions for which that person was sentenced in the transferring State are those which are punishable as a crime in the receiving State or would constitute a criminal offence if committed on its territory.

- vi) The enforcement of sentence shall be governed by the law of the Receiving State and that State alone will be competent to take all appropriate decisions.
- vii) The sentenced person shall not be transferred if death penalty has been awarded to the sentenced person in the Transferring State.
- viii) The transfer of custody of the sentenced person to the receiving State shall not be prejudicial to the sovereignty, security or any other interest of the Transferring State.

#### **Homeland Security Dialogue between India and USA**

11.14 The 'India-U.S. Homeland Security Dialogue' (HSD) was announced by the Prime Minister of India and the President of USA in November, 2010 as part of the global strategic partnership between India and the United States. The 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of HSD between India and USA was held in New Delhi in 2011. The second meeting between India and USA was held in Washington D.C. USA in 2013.

11.15 A meeting was held on 01.08.2014 in New Delhi between Government of India and Government of USA to review the progress made on issues relating to Homeland Security Dialogue (HSD) between India and USA. The meeting was co-chaired by Shri Rajiv Guaba,

Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs on the Indian side and on the US side by Mr. Francis X. Taylor, Under Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.



***India – USA Delegation Level Meeting on Homeland Security Dialogue held in New Delhi on 01.08.2014***

### **Indo-Bangladesh Relations**

11.16 A three-tier bilateral institutional mechanism has been set up between India and Bangladesh in 1994 to resolve security and border management issues. The first tier is at Director General (DG), Border Security Force (BSF) and DG, Border Guards, Bangladesh (BGB) level, the second tier is a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretaries of both the countries, and the third tier is at the level of Home Secretaries of both the countries.

11.17 It was mutually decided that in addition to the three-tier mechanism, Home Minister level talks between India and Bangladesh be held once in a year. The first Home Minister Level talks were held at Dhaka in July, 2011, during which Co-ordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP) was signed between the two countries for proper management of International

border. The second and the third Home Ministers level talks were held in February, 2012 and December, 2012. The fourth Home Ministers level talks held in January, 2013 between India and Bangladesh at Dhaka wherein Extradition Treaty and Revised Travel Arrangements between the two countries were signed. Bangladesh side addressed India's security concern.

11.18 Home Secretary level talks, Joint Working Group meetings, DG, BSF and DG, BGB are held regularly. In the recent Home Secretary Level talks and Joint Working Group meeting held between India and Bangladesh from 02.09.2014 to 04.09.2014 at Dhaka, the Indian side had raised the security related issues including IIGs camps in Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh at the highest level assured that their territory will not be allowed to be used for activities inimical to India. The other issues related to security, border management, implementation of various

agreements, repatriation of sentenced persons and fishermen, smuggling of arms/ammunition and fake currency and mechanism for controlling human and drug trafficking and curbing the activities of cross-border movement etc. were also discussed. Agreements between the two countries have helped in containing cross border movements and other organised crimes and also repatriation of Bangladeshi

nationals who are in Indian jails. Effective domination of the India Bangladesh border by the security forces, erection of fencing and installation of floodlights along Indo-Bangladesh border has also helped in controlling cross border movements, smuggling of arms/ammunition, Fake Currency Notes, drugs and other illegal cross border activities.



***Shri Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary, Government of India met Sheikh Hasina, Hon'ble Prime Minister of People's Republic of Bangladesh during 15th Indo-Bangladesh Home Secretary Level Talks held at Dhaka, Bangladesh during September, 2014***



***Shri Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary, Government of India with Dr. Md. Mozammel Haque Khan, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh during 15th Indo-Bangladesh Home Secretary Level Talks held at Dhaka, Bangladesh during September, 2014***



## Indo-Myanmar Relations

11.19 The Government of India and Myanmar had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for maintenance of peace and tranquility in border areas in January, 1994. Pursuant to this MoU, Joint Secretary and Home Secretary level talks between the two countries are held every year alternately in India and Myanmar.

11.20 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) treaty was signed between India and Myanmar in December, 2010 during 16<sup>th</sup> National Level Meeting with a view to strengthen the co-operation between the two countries in prevention, investigation and prosecution of crime related matters including crimes related to terrorism and funds meant for financing. At the Sectoral Level Meetings held in 2012 and 2013, the two sides exchanged information about their respective Nodal Points under the India-Myanmar Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT). India and Myanmar maintain a close cooperation on containing arms smuggling and drug trafficking through the existing institutional frameworks.

11.21 Pursuant to the meetings held between India and Myanmar, Border Liaison Officer (BLOs) have been set up at Moreh, (India)/Tamu (Myanmar), Zowakhatar (India/Rhi (Myanmar) and Changlang (India)/Pangsang

(Myanmar) for discussing measures required for combating trans-national crimes including arms smuggling, smuggling of wild life and wild life products, drug trafficking and immigration issues on India Myanmar border and sharing of intelligence on these issues. BLOs are operational now and meetings are held at Moreh/Tamu and Zowakhatar/Rhi and Changlang/Pangsang at regular interval.

11.22 19<sup>th</sup> National Level Meeting (Home Secretary Level Talks) on security related issues between India and Myanmar was held at Yangon from 17.11.2014 to 18.11.2014. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Anil Goswami, Union Home Secretary and Myanmar delegation was led by Brig. General Kyaw Zan Myint, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Republic of the Union of Myanmar. In the meeting, issues related to security & border management, dismantling of IIGs camps in Myanmar, repatriation of Myanmar fishermen lodged in Andaman and Nicobar jails, mechanism for controlling drug trafficking and illegal smuggling of wild life parts etc. were discussed. In the Meeting, Indian side sought cooperation of Myanmar for not allowing anti-India activities of IIGs and dismantling of their camps in Myanmar for peace & economic prosperity in the North- Eastern (NE) region. The Myanmar side agreed to cooperate to address the Indian concern.



**19<sup>th</sup> National Level Meeting between Myanmar and India held on 17th-18th November, 2014 at Yangon, Myanmar.**

11.23 The Union Home Secretary, Government of India handed over an invitation from the Home Minister of India to the Minister, Home Affairs, Myanmar to undertake an official visit to India to further boost ongoing security cooperation between the two countries.

#### HIGH LEVEL BILATERAL VISITS

11.24 A Government of India delegation led by Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Home Minister, Government of India visited Israel from 05.11.2014 to 07.11.2014. The Hon'ble Union Home Minister met Israeli Prime Minister Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, Defence Minister Mr. Moshe Ya'alon and Minister of Public Security Mr. A. Yitzhak and held wide ranging discussions on bilateral security matters and future cooperation.



*Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, Hon'ble Prime Minister of Israel with Hon'ble Union Home Minister in Israel during the visit of Gol Delegation, led by Hon'ble Union Home Minister*



*Hon'ble Union Home Minister with Mr. A. Yitzhak, Hon'ble Minister of Public Security of Israel*

## CAPACITY BUILDING

11.25 The Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes capacity building not just for its own Police forces but also for foreign police personnel. During the period beginning from 01.04.2014, training courses have been offered to the Police personnel of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Maldives and other countries under bilateral cooperation.

11.26 Training courses have also been offered to the Police personnel of Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sri Lanka through SAARC Secretariat.

11.27 The Government of the United States of America (USA) has offered/conducted training courses for police officers in India and also in USA under Anti-Terrorism Assistance Programme. A total of 8 such courses were conducted in India and USA from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014. 143 police personnel have been trained so far under this programme.

### Visit from Austrian delegation

11.28 A delegation from Austria headed by Mr. Michel Lederer, Senior Adviser at the Federal Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure and Technology met Joint Secretary (Mitigation), NDMA on 12.09.2014 to present Austrian technologies in the field of disaster management.

### Visit of Mauritian delegation

11.29 A Mauritian delegation visited National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) on 11.09.2014 and discussed various aspects of "Disaster Risk Reduction and Management."

## 3<sup>rd</sup> World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

11.30 Mr. Takehiro Kagawa, Ambassador, Director General for Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan had called on NDMA on 19.03.2014 and discussed the issues regarding cooperation in various fields including forestry and its management/various other projects/expertise to enhance Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and participation of Indian contingent in the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Conference on DRR to be held in Sendai Japan from 14.03.2015 to 18.03.2015.

### Visit of French delegation

11.31 Mr. Fabrice Grossir, Police Commissioner Police Attaché, French Embassy, International Cooperation Directorate, New Delhi participated in a meeting at NDMA on 28.04.2014 and showed interest in learning from NDMA's expertise in context of disasters vulnerability of France and its islands in the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean.

### 6<sup>th</sup> Trilateral meeting of experts of India, Russia and China

11.32 The 6<sup>th</sup> Trilateral meeting of experts of India, Russia and China in the field of disaster mitigation and emergency prevention management was held from 15.12.2014 to 16.12.2014 at National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad. During the discussions the following consensus was arrived:

- a) To further strengthen cooperation in Disaster Management.



*Visit of Mauritian Delegation to NDMA*



- b) To organize training programmes under IRC cooperation for exchange of expertise by Russia and China.
- c) To enhance International Cooperation through exchange of technical expertise in disaster response and relief.
- d) Pilot projects with common objective could be discussed in subsequent meetings for demonstrations of method and skills available with IRC.
- e) Russian federation was requested to hold seventh experts meeting in, 2015

### **GOI-UNDP Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change" (2013-2017)**

11.33 The GOI-UNDP project on "Enhancing Institutional and Community Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change" (2013-2017) with a total outlay of USD 6.235 million (approx. ₹37.41 crore) is currently under implementation. The aims of project are to provide technical support to strengthen the capacity of government, communities and institutions to fast-track implementation of the planning frameworks on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation. The project is being implemented in 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Sikkim, Tripura and

Uttarakhand. In total, 24 Districts, 10 cities and 10,000 villages are being targeted during the project period.

11.34 The Ministry of Home Affairs proposes to hold a meeting with German Delegation in New Delhi in January, 2015. The German delegation will be led by an official of the Federal Ministry of Interior and will include experts from the Federal office for Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance and the Federal Agency for technical Relief.

11.35 At the East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers' Consultations in Bali on 22.07.2011 most of the countries had emphasized the need to improve coordination amongst EAS member countries on disaster management and relief. Taking cue from the East Asia Summit (EAS) on 19.11.2011 at Bali, Indonesia and successful organization of 1<sup>st</sup> EAS-India Workshop-2012 in New Delhi, followed by Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Foreign Ministers Meeting (FMM) in New Delhi in November 2013, an initiative for Roundtables on Disaster Management for ASEM/EAS/ASEAN countries had emerged.

11.36 Two days' Roundtable Meeting on Innovations in Technologies for Disaster Rescue Efforts amongst Asia- Europe Meeting (ASEM) countries & Inauguration of the Virtual Knowledge Portal (VKP) and Meeting of the 24x7 Point of Contact (PoC) of the East Asia Summit (EAS) member countries was hosted by India from 04.12.2014 to 05.12.2014.



***Lighting of Lamp by Hon'ble Minister of State, Home Ministry during two day Roundtable Meeting from 04.12.2014 to 05.12.2014 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.***

11.37 These meetings were attended by delegates from 26 member countries from Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) countries and East Asia Summit (EAS) member countries, representative from European Union (EU) and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, dignitaries from 10 International Organizations such as Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), United Nations Children's Funds (UNICEF), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP), South Asian Association Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Disaster Management Centre, European Union Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department(ECHO) and Officials & experts from various Central Ministries, Armed Forces, State Governments, and Technical Organizations from India. More than 360 delegates participated in the event.



### ***Inaugural Session of the two day Roundtable Meeting***

11.38 These roundtable meetings have discussed and explored use of innovations in technologies for Disaster Rescue efforts amongst the ASEM countries. These meetings have deliberated opportunities to promote multilateralism in cross border assistance in the event of disasters and establish a mechanism for activating the 24x7 Point of Contacts of the EAS countries and discussed how innovations in technology can be utilized to save lives and reduce effective response time by the Governments. These meetings have also discussed broad structures of the VKP and responsibilities of the PoC. These meetings have been concluded with a resolve for better co-ordination among EAS and ASEM countries for disaster management.

11.39 The Virtual Knowledge Portal (VKP), a web based tool to share knowledge & best practices related to natural disaster risk assessment, mitigation, and response among EAS countries was launched by Shri Haribhai Parathibhai Chaudhary the Hon'ble Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs, during the inaugural session, on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2014.

11.40 An exhibition on "Innovations in Technologies for Disaster Rescue Efforts", arranged by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) was inaugurated on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2014 by Shri Haribhai Parathibhai Chaudhary the Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs. More than 40 domestic and international industries participated in the exhibition.

### **International Meetings/Courses/Trainings**

11.41 During the year 2014, a total of 24 Officers/personnel had attended various International Meetings/Workshops/trainings/courses in the field of Disaster Management including officers from National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

### **6<sup>th</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), Bangkok, Thailand from 22.06.2014 to 26.06.2014**

11.42 Government of India deputed a high level delegation comprising of Hon'ble Minister of State (Home Affairs) Shri Kiren Rijiju along with Secretary to the Government of India (Border Management) and Head of Policy Planning Division of NIDM, to attend the 6<sup>th</sup> AMCDRR, Bangkok from 22.06.2014 to 26.06.2014. The conference was a forum for countries, organizations and individual practitioners to meet and discuss the way forward in reducing disaster risk in the region. It was also the final regional inter-governmental meeting in Asia before the completion of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-15, in January 2015 and the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in March 2015 in Sendai (Japan). Key outcomes of the 6<sup>th</sup> AMCDRR were as follows:-

- (i) Asia-Pacific Input Document for the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2),
- (ii) Bangkok Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2014, and
- (iii) Voluntary Commitment Statements of Asian Stakeholder Groups- Annexes to the Bangkok Declaration.



**Hon'ble Minister of State (Home) Mr. Kiren Rijiju in the Opening Ceremony of the 6<sup>th</sup> AMCDRR**

**NIDM participation in Policy Dialogue on Building Strong Disaster Risk Management systems in Asia, 10-12 June, 2014 at Chengdu, China**

11.43 Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI), Japan and Institute for Disaster Management and Reconstruction (IDMR), China, jointly organized a policy dialogue on "Building Strong Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Systems in Asia", from 10.06.2014 to 12.06.2014, at Chengdu, China. About 25 participants and speakers from 15 different countries were invited to share and discuss their experiences



**A Group Photo of the participants who visited the earthquake affected site and participated in the Policy Dialogue on Building Strong DRM systems in Asia during June 10-12, 2014 at Chengdu, China**

related to disaster risk management systems in these countries, along with experiences related to recent disasters like Sichuan earthquake 2008, East Japan earthquake 2011, Phailin Cyclone 2013 and Haiyan Typhoon 2013.

**Participation of NIDM in the International Science Policy Workshop on Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco DRR) and Climate Change Adaption (CCA) & Global Training of Instructors on Eco DRR-CCA during June 16-21 at Bogor, Indonesia**

11.44 The Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR), the Centre for Natural Resources and Development (CNRD) and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) organized the International Science Policy Workshop on Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation & Global Training of Instructors on Eco DRR-CCA from 16.06.2014 to 21.06.2014 at Bogor, Indonesia. The policy workshop was aimed at maximizing integration of DRR and CCA through ecosystem-based approaches and how these integrated strategies can help form policies and programmes that aim to build local and national resilience to disasters and to identify a research agenda for the next ten years, which would have direct relevance to policy and decision-making.

**Kosi Basin Program Forum of ICIMOD during June 11-12, 2014 at Kathmandu, Nepal**

11.45 Contemporary global and regional climate and other environmental and social-economic changes pose immense challenges to water resources management and disaster risk reduction in the Kosi River basin. To improve allied knowledge and foster water centric regional cooperation, ICIMOD and partners jointly developed the Kosi Basin Programme - Phase I (KBP) during 2010-2012. ICIMOD organized a partners' forum meeting and workshop with partners of Kosi basin program from India, Nepal and China from 11.06.2014 to 12.06.2014 to discuss the progress and plans for the future, take stock of outcomes, revisit impact pathway, and more importantly, strengthen partnership network.

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## Major Initiatives and Schemes

### Scheme for modernisation of State Police Forces

12.1 The Scheme for 'Modernization 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, Left Wing Extremism etc. Some of the major items for which funds are provided under the Scheme include construction of secure police stations, outposts, police lines, ensuring mobility, provision of modern weaponry, security /surveillance/ communication/forensic equipment, upgradation of training infrastructure, police housing, computerization, etc.

#### Objectives

12.2 The main objective of the scheme are to meet the identified deficiencies in various aspects of police administration, reduce the dependence of the State Governments on the Army and Central Armed Police Forces to control internal security and law & 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.

12.3 Under the Scheme, the States are grouped into two categories, namely Category 'A' and Category 'B' for the purpose of funding both under Non-Plan and Plan. Category 'A' States, namely, J&K and 8 NE States including Sikkim, are eligible to receive 90% of financial assistance and will need to provide 10% of their own

funds. The remaining States are in Category 'B' and are eligible for 60% financial assistance from the Central Government. They are to provide the remaining 40% from their own side.

#### Extension of the MPF Scheme beyond 2011-12

12.4 The MPF Scheme has been extended for a further period of five years with effect from 2012-13 to 2016-17, with funding partly under 'Non-Plan' and partly under 'Plan'. The items required by the State Police under the components mobility, weapons, equipment, training equipment, forensic equipment, etc. are funded under 'Non-Plan'. The construction/upgradation of police stations /outposts, police lines, police housing, construction of forensic science laboratories and training infrastructure (buildings) are being funded under 'Plan' budget of the Scheme.

12.5 Under the 'Non-Plan' part of the MPF Scheme, an overall allocation of ₹8195.53 crore has been approved for five years (2012-13 to 2016-17) and under 'Plan' budget head, a provision of ₹3750.87 crore for the 12th Plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17) has been approved. Mega City Policing will continue to be sub-set of MPF Scheme under 'Non-Plan'. An allocation of ₹432.90 crore has been approved for two years i.e. 2012-13 and 2013-14 for Mega City Policing in six cities. The cities to be covered under Mega City Policing sub-set of MPF Scheme are Hyderabad, Chennai, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Ahmedabad.

#### Year-wise Release and utilisation of Funds

12.6 The following is the year-wise total funds released from 2000-01 to 2013-14 to States under MPF Scheme and its utilization position as reported by States:

**Table : Status of MPF Fund utilisation**

(₹ in crore)

| S.No. | Year              | Funds released   | Amount spent (position as on 31.12.2014) | Unspent balances (position as on 31.12.2014) |
|-------|-------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 1.    | 2000-01           | 1,000.00         | 1,000.00                                 | 0.00   |
| 2.    | 2001-02           | 1,000.00         | 1,000.00                                 | 0.00   |
| 3.    | 2002-03           | 695.00           | 695.00                                   | 0.00   |
| 4.    | 2003-04           | 705.27           | 705.11                                   | 0.16   |
| 5.    | 2004-05           | 960.00           | 960.00                                   | 0.00   |
| 6.    | 2005-06           | 1,025.00         | 1,025.00                                 | 0.00   |
| 7.    | 2006-07           | 1,065.22         | 1,062.24                                 | 2.98   |
| 8.    | 2007-08           | 1,248.70         | 1,243.06                                 | 5.64   |
| 9.    | 2008-09           | 1,157.64         | 1,145.66                                 | 11.98  |
| 10.   | 2009-10           | 1,230.00         | 1,213.26                                 | 16.74  |
| 11.   | 2010-11           | 1,224.63         | 1,180.88                                 | 43.75  |
| 12.   | 2011-12           | 800.00           | 700.38                                   | 99.62  |
| 13.   | 2012-13           | 300.00           | 204.16                                   | 95.84  |
|       | <b>GrandTotal</b> | <b>12,411.46</b> | <b>12,134.75</b>                         | <b>276.71</b>                                |
| 14.   | 2013-14           | 1341.62          | UCs not yet due                          | --   |
| 15.   | 2014-15*          | 1311.11*         | UCs not yet due                          | --   |

\*Till 31.12.2014

12.7 A budgetary provision of ₹1500.00 crore has been made for the Scheme under 'Non-Plan' and 'Plan' in the current financial year 2014-15. Against this, an amount of ₹1311.11 crore has already been released upto 31.12.2014 against the approved annual action plans which are submitted by the State Governments.

12.8 The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech announced that the Scheme for modernization of State Police Forces would be reviewed.

12.9 The Ministry of Home Affairs has, accordingly constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Director General, Bureau of Police Research & Development, which has carried out a review of MPF Scheme, including the fund allocation criterion to States and suggested an accelerated procedure for appraisal

and approval of State Action Plans and release of MPF Funds to the States. The Review Committee has submitted its Report on 03.12.2014. The Report is under consideration of the Government.

### Mega City Policing

12.10 The Mega City Policing (MCP) will continue to be a sub-set of the Non-Plan MPF Scheme and will be funded on 60:40 (sharing ratio between Centre and States) cost sharing basis. The Mega City Policing requirements of Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Bengaluru for their State Police are to be funded for two years. Mega City Policing Plans for the cities of Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Bengaluru have been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs. These Plans, inter-alia, include setting up of CCTV

Cameras Network, Command and Control Centre, Dial 100 facilities, patrolling of Highways Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, and other technology components to make these cities safer. During 2014-15, funds for Mega City Policing have been released for the cities of Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Bengaluru as per following details:

(₹In crore)

| City         | Amount Released during 2014-15 |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Ahemdabad    | 10.03                          |
| Hyderabad    | 16.03                          |
| Bengaluru    | 40.73                          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>66.79</b>                   |

### Strengthening of Special Branches

12.11 The strengthening of Special Branches/ Intelligence set-up in the States in term of modern equipment, gadgets for communications, etc. is also supported under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces. Funds have been provided to State Governments as and when this component has been included in the Annual Action Plans of States under the MPF Scheme.

### Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS)

12.12 The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) project is a mission mode project under National e-Governance Plan being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The project aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system and a nation-wide networked solution for connecting more than 15,000 Police Stations and nearly 6,000 Higher Offices in 29 States and 7 Union Territories of the country for sharing of real-time crime and criminal information.

12.13 The project has been conceptualized on the principle of 'Centralized Planning and Decentralized Implementation'. A Core Application Software (CAS) is being developed at the central level with common definitions, scheme and specifications which would be handed over to the States/ UTs for State specific customization. However, States/ UTs which have been

allowed to continue to run on their existing applications have to align their existing software to facilitate the information exchange with CAS.

### 12.14 Objectives of CCTNS:

- Make the police functioning citizen friendly, transparent, accountable, effective and efficient by automating the process and functions at the level of the Police Stations and other police offices at various levels.
- Improving delivery of citizen centric services through effective usage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
- Provide the Investigating Officers with the tools, technologies and information to facilitate faster and more accurate investigation of crime and detection of criminals.
- Improve the Police functioning in various other areas such as law and order, traffic management, curbing organized crimes, resource management etc.
- Facilitate collection, storage, retrieval, analysis, transfer and sharing of information among Police Stations, Districts, State headquarters and other organizations/agencies, including those at Government of India level.
- Enabling and assisting the senior Police Officers in better management of Police Force.
- Keep track of the progress of the crime and criminal investigation and prosecution cases, including progress of cases in the Courts.
- Reduction in manual and redundant record keeping.

### Key Milestones Achieved and Present Status:

12.15 The details of the key milestones achieved and the present Status of the CCTNS Scheme are:

12.15.1 During the year 2014-15, a total of 3,412 sites were commissioned by BSNL across all State/UTs till date. Overall, network connectivity is available for 16,536 out of the total 21,283 locations.

12.15.2 With respect to State Project Management Unit (SPMU), signing of contract and release of advance payment were completed by 7 States/UTs



during 2013-14. Overall, State Project Management Unit contract has been signed in all States/UTs.

12.15.3 Capacity Building (Infrastructure) has been completed in 895 out of a total of 902 units. Till date, the total role based trainings imparted are 3,34,863 out of planned number of 6,27,524.

12.15.4 During the year, additional funds amounting to ₹236.25 crore have been released to States/UTs. Overall funds to the tune of ₹521.34 crore under various heads have been utilized out of the total released amount of ₹806.34 crore.

12.15.5 The STQC certified version of CAS was released to States/UTs in November 2013. New build of CAS version 4.1 was released by Software Development Agency (SDA) to NCRB for testing on 01.10.2014 with improved features and functionalities such as Property of Interest, District Level Administration, Assigning officer in-charge through General Diary (GD), e-Forms for remaining functionality – Citizen Services, Master Data Management Utility, Missing Version Compliance Utility, Deferred Bugs of NCRB (Related to Person of Interest (POI), Limitation Period and e-Form), etc. The same is under testing by NCRB for release to States/UTs.

12.15.6 National Data Centre (NDC) has been set up in Shastri Park, New Delhi. State Data Centre have been operationalized for 20 States/UTs whereas the remaining 15 States/UTs are on alternate Data Centre.

12.15.7 Disaster Recovery Centre (DRC) for all the States/UTs have been identified at Delhi, Pune and Hyderabad. Disaster Recovery (DR) equipments for 2 States and UTs have been installed during 2014-15. Overall out of the 35 States/UTs, equipments have been installed for 18 States/UTs

12.15.8 The State Data Centre (SDC)-Disaster Recovery Centre (DRC) connectivity has been established and tested for 6 States/UTs viz. Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Uttar Pradesh during the year 2014-15. Overall SDC-DRC connectivity has been established and tested for 12 States/UTs.

12.15.9 Client Systems have been delivered in 17,039 locations out of 20,048 locations. So far data

digitization has been completed for 3.45 crore records across the country.

## Telangana

12.16 After holding series of talks at Government levels, Union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 03.10.2013, decided to form a separate State of Telangana by bifurcating the State of Andhra Pradesh.

12.17 The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2013 was passed by both the Houses of Parliament (on 18.02.2014 by Lok Sabha and on 20.02.2014 by Rajya Sabha). Presidential Assent on this Bill was obtained on 01.03.2014 and the new State of Telangana came into being with effect from 02.06.2014.

12.18 To enable the successor State Government of Andhra Pradesh to have more flexibility in the identification of areas for implementing the rehabilitation and resettlement aspect of the Polavaram Multi-purpose National Irrigation Project as well as to ensure contiguity in areas to be transferred and for administrative convenience, an additional 188 villages were transferred to Andhra Pradesh. This Amendment, first issued as an Ordinance by the President, was later replaced by a Bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament and Assented by the President and became Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Act, 2014, and notified on 18.07.2014.

12.19 Implementation of various provisions in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, are being monitored constantly under the Chairmanship of the Home Secretary by convening periodical meetings and interaction with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. There is considerable progress in implementing various provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

## Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons

12.20 The Central Government launched a non-plan scheme in 2002-03 in 27 States with an outlay of ₹1,800 cores on the cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 75:25 respectively for construction of new jails to reduce overcrowding, repair and renovation and construction of additional barracks in the existing jails, improvement in sanitation and water supply and construction of living

accommodation for prison personnel. The scheme has ended on 31.03.2009 without further extension.

12.21 Under the Scheme of Modernisation of Prisons, 125 new jails, 1579 additional barracks in the existing prisons and 8658 staff quarters for the prison personnel have so far been constructed by the State Governments. Most of the jails constructed under the scheme were made operational after 2009 and as a result, the rate of overcrowding in prisons steadily went down over the years and came down from 129.2% in 2008 to 122.8% in 2009 to 115.1% in 2010 and in 2011 it stood at 112.1% and it was at the level of 112.2% in the

year 2012. However, the overcrowding in prisons in the year 2013 was 118.4%.

#### Grant in-aid provided by the 13th Finance Commission for prisons

12.22 Based on the proposals of States for requirement of funds for the upgradation of prisons, the Thirteenth Finance Commission had granted ₹ 609 crore over a period from 2011-2015 for prisons to 8 States viz - Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha and Tripura.

12.23 The funds released so far under Thirteenth Finance Commission grant to the States are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

| S.No | State             | FY 2011-12    | FY 2012-13   | FY 2013-14   | FY 2014-15   |
|------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| 1    | Andhra Pradesh    | 22.50         | 0.00         | 22.50        | 22.50<br>[₹12.50 crore to<br>Telangana and ₹10<br>crore to Andhra Pradesh] |
| 2    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00          | 2.50         | 0.00         | 2.50   |
| 3    | Chhattisgarh      | 37.50         | 22.76        | 0.00         | 37.50  |
| 4    | Kerala            | 38.50         | 38.50        | 0.00         | 38.50  |
| 5    | Maharashtra       | 15.22         | 0.00         | 0.00         | 15.15  |
| 6    | Mizoram           | 5.00          | 8.33         | 0.00         | 8.33   |
| 7    | Odisha            | 25.00         | 25.00        | 0.00         | 0.00   |
| 8    | Tripura           | 10.00         | 2.50         | 0.00         | 2.50   |
|      | <b>Total</b>      | <b>153.72</b> | <b>99.59</b> | <b>22.50</b> | <b>126.98</b>  |

#### Institutes of Correctional Administration (ICA)

12.24 To improve the quality of prison administration and also to provide training to prison personnel, the Government of India established the Institute of Correctional Administration at Chandigarh in 1989 with full financial assistance from the Centre. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh imparts training to prison personnel from all over India,

particularly to prison personnel of neighboring states such as Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT Chandigarh etc.

12.25 During the financial year 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014), the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh has conducted the following course in which 232 prison/police officers were trained:

| S.No. | Name of Course /Workshop  | Dates                    | No. of participants |
|-------|---|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1     | Six Weeks Course on 'Basic Training in Correctional Administration and Prison Management'     | 10.03.2014 to 16.04.2014 | 35                  |
| 2     | Outreach Training Programme on 'Gender Sensitization'   | 19.06.2014 to 20.06.2014 | 45                  |
| 3     | Course on 'Correctional Administration & Prison Management'                                   | 23.06.2014 to 27.06.2014 | 35                  |
| 4     | Course on 'Health Issues in Prison Management'  | 21.07.2014 to 25.07.2014 | 18                  |
| 5     | Course on 'Counselling Techniques for Correction'   | 08.09.2014 to 12.09.2014 | 17                  |
| 6     | Course on 'Custody Management in respect of Under trial Prisoners'                            | 27.10.2014 to 31.10.2014 | 29                  |
| 7     | Course on 'Contemporary Advances in Criminology and Correction' for Prison Officers           | 10.11.2014 to 13.11.2014 | 10                  |
| 8     | Course on 'Best Prison Practices' for Police Officers   | 07.11.2014 to 21.11.2014 | 11                  |
| 9     | Course on 'Best Prison Practices for Prison Officers  | 15.12.2014 to 18.12.2014 | 16                  |
| 10    | Workshop on 'Temporary Release of Prisoners : Philosophy and Practice' for the Prison Officer | 19.12.2014               | 16                  |
|       |   | <b>Total</b>             | <b>232</b>          |

12.26 In addition, a Regional Institute for Correctional administration, namely Academy of Prisons and Correctional Administration (APCA) is also functioning at Vellore, Tamil Nadu. The said Academy is being funded jointly by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil

Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs had provided a one-time grant for setting up the Institute.

12.27 During the financial year 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014), APCA, Vellore has organized the following courses for prison officers, which were attended by 112 participants:



| S.No. | Name of Course/Workshop                           | Dates                      | No. of participants |
|-------|---|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1     | VII Batch of 10 days Computer course              | 20.06.2014 to 01.07.2014   | 14                  |
| 2     | VII Batch of One month Refresher course           | 02.06.2014 to 01.07.2014   | 14                  |
| 3     | XX Batch of In-service Course                     | 02.07.2014 to 30.09.2014   | 16                  |
| 4     | Orientation Programme on Correctional Social work | 23.08.2014 to 26.08.2014   | 14                  |
| 5     | Counseling Skills and Techniques                  | 10.09.2014 to 12.09.2014   | 16                  |
| 6     | XXI Batch of In-service course                    | From 08.10.2014 – On going | 5                   |
| 7     | Counselling Skills and Techniques                 | 29.10.2014 to 30.10.2014   | 5                   |
| 8     | VII Batch of One Month Refresher Course           | 08.10.2014 to 07.11.2014   | 9                   |
| 9     | Counselling Skill and Techniques                  | 29.10.2014 to 30.10.2014   | 9                   |
| 10    | VII Batch of 10 days Computer course              | 10.11.2014 to 20.11.2014   | 10                  |
|       |   | <b>Total</b>               | <b>112</b>          |

12.28 Apart from above, APCA, Vellore has also organized the following courses for other than prison

officers during the financial year 2014-15 (upto 31.12.2014), which were attended by 23 participants:

| S.No. | Name of Course/Workshop  | Dates                    | No. of participants |
|-------|--|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1     | II Batch of Three Months Course for Probation Officers                   | 02.07.2014 to 30.09.2014 | 5                   |
| 2     | Orientation Programme on correctional Social work for Probation officers | 23.08.2014 to 26.08.2014 | 5                   |
| 3     | Counselling Skills and Techniques for Probation officers                 | 10.09.2014 to 12.09.2014 | 5                   |
| 4     | Orientation Course for Prison Medical officers                           | 09.09.2014 to 10.09.2014 | 8                   |
|       |  | <b>Total</b>             | <b>23</b>           |

12.29 The State Government of West Bengal has set up a Regional Institute of Correctional Administration at Kolkata with the participation of North Eastern States for

which Government of India has provided one time grant of ₹1.55 crore to the Institute.

## Asian & Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators 2014

12.30 Asian & Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) is an organisation of 23 countries viz., Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Vietnam. India is a founder member of this organization. Since 2008 India is an elected member of the Governing Board of the organization.

12.31 Every year an annual conference is organised by the member countries on rotational basis where Correctional Administrators of member countries exchange ideas on updates and best practices on prison reforms in the Asia Pacific region. The conference gives correctional officers a chance to express their knowledge and exchange best practices being followed in various countries. In 2013 the conference was hosted by India.

12.32 An Indian delegation led by Shri Radhakrishna Kini, ADG, BPR&D attended the 34th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) which was held at Victoria, British Columbia, Canada from 07.09.2014 to 12.09.2014.

## CORRECTIONAL SERVICE MEDALS

12.33 The Government has instituted followings medals for rewarding prison personnel:

### Gallantry Medal

- (a) President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (PCSMG).
- (b) Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (CSMG).

## Service Medal

- (a) President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service (PCSMDS).
- (b) Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service (CSMMS).

12.34 The number of President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service and the number of Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service which can be awarded in a year are 25 and 75 respectively. There is no limit to the number of medals to be awarded for gallantry in one year.

12.35 The President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service/gallantry and the Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service/gallantry are awarded:

- (i) for a specially distinguished record in correctional service.
- (ii) for success in organizing correctional service or maintaining the administration in difficult situation 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.

12.36 The President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry and the Correctional service Medal for Gallantry are awarded for conspicuous/exceptional gallantry in apprehending a prisoner or in preventing their escape, the risk incurred being estimated with regard to the obligations and the duties of the officer concerned and for the outstanding work done in the preceding year.

12.37 The following Correctional Service Medals have been awarded to the Prison Personnel since the year 2000:

| Year | Number of correctional Service Medals awarded on occasion of Republic Day | Number of correctional Service Medals awarded on occasion of Independence Day |
|------|---|---|
| 2000 | 21  | 14  |
| 2001 | 11  | 32  |
| 2002 | 28  | 23  |
| 2003 | 22  | 09  |
| 2004 | 20  | 15  |
| 2005 | 13  | 12  |
| 2006 | 30  | 29  |
| 2007 | 34  | 19  |
| 2008 | 24  | 15  |
| 2009 | 13  | 13  |
| 2010 | 14  | 21  |
| 2011 | 24  | 16  |
| 2012 | 38  | 28  |
| 2013 | 37  | 41  |
| 2014 | 41  | 37  |

### THE GOVERNORS (ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) RULES 1987

12.38 The Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Rules 1987 have been amended and notified in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3 – Sub-section (i), dated the 21.07.2014. As per amended rules, an ex-Governor is entitled to secretarial assistance in the form of one Personal Assistant who may be appointed by the ex-Governor on reimbursable basis, on a maximum remuneration of ₹ 25,000 per month. The remuneration shall be borne by the Central Government.

### POLICE REFORMS

12.39 The Ministry of Home Affairs set up a Review Committee to review the recommendations of the National Police Commission and other Committees (2004). In its report submitted to the Government in 2005, the Committee made 49 recommendations which were sent to the States/UTs for immediate implementation. The Government has been persuading the State Governments/UT Administrations for an early

implementation of the said recommendations on police reforms.

12.39.1 One of the recommendations of the Review Committee pertained to enactment of a New Police Act to replace the Police Act of 1861. The Ministry of Home Affairs set up an Expert Committee to draft a new Model Police Act in September, 2005.

12.39.2 The Committee submitted a model Police Act on 30.10.2006. The Model Act emphasized the need to have a professional police 'service' in a democratic society, which is efficient, effective, responsive to the needs of the people and accountable to the Rule of Law. The Act provided for social responsibilities of the police and emphasized that the police would be governed by the principles of impartiality and human rights norms, with special attention to protect the weaker sections including minorities.

12.39.3 As per available information, so far 17 States, viz. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim,



Tamilnadu, Tripura & Uttarakhand have either enacted the Police Act or amended the existing Acts.

12.40 The Supreme Court of India in the meantime has also passed a judgment on 22.09.2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996 – Prakash Singh and others Vs. UOI and others on several issues concerning Police Reforms. The Court in the said judgment directed the Union Government and State Governments to set up mechanisms (as directed) by 31.12.2006 and file affidavits of compliance by 03.01.2007. The directions, inter-alia, were:

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
- (ii) Select the Director General of Police of the State from amongst three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation.
- (iii) Prescribe minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- (iv) Separate investigating police from law & order police, starting with 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 for, inter- alia, 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.
- (vii) The Supreme Court also directed the Central Government to set up a National Security Commission at the Union Level to prepare a panel for being placed before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPOs), who should also be given a minimum tenure of two years, with additional mandate to review from time to time measures to upgrade the

effectiveness of these forces, improve the service conditions of its personnel, ensure that there is proper coordination between them and that the forces are generally utilized for the purposes they were raised and make recommendations in that behalf.

12.41 Out of the above seven directives, the first six were meant for the State Governments and Union Territories while the seventh directive related solely to the Central Government.

12.42 The matter was heard successively on different dates. On 16.05.2008, Hon'ble Supreme Court, set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice K.T. Thomas, former retired Judge of the Supreme Court and two other Members. The Terms of Reference for the Committee, inter-alia, included - to examine the affidavits filed by the different States and the Union Territories in compliance to the Court's directions with reference to the ground realities; advise the Respondents wherever the implementation is falling short of the Court's orders, after considering the Respondents' stated difficulties in implementation; bring to the notice of the Court any genuine problems the Respondents may be having in view of the specific conditions prevailing in a State or Union Territory etc.

12.43 The Committee submitted its report to Hon'ble Supreme Court and the said report has been circulated to States/ Union Territories by the Registry of Supreme Court on 04.10.2010.

12.44 The matter last came for hearing on 16.10.2012. All the States, Union Territories and the Union of India were directed to submit status reports as to how far they have acted in terms of the directions which had been given by the Court on 22.09.2006. The Ministry of Home Affairs has filed a Status Report by way of Affidavit in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 26.02.2013. The matter is sub-judice and is under active consideration of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

12.45 The latest status of action taken to implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in respect of UTs, pending disposal of said application is as under:-

#### **Security Commission**

12.46 With regard to Security Commission the status is as under :

- (i) Ministry of Home Affairs vide its O.M. dated 01.01.2011 constituted one Security Commission for N.C.T. of Delhi and another for remaining six Union Territories. Five meetings of the Security Commission of NCT of Delhi have been held so far.
- (ii) The first meeting of the Security Commission for all the UTs except GNCT of Delhi was held under the chairmanship of Home Secretary on 18.01.2013 at Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Island. It was, inter alia, decided in the aforesaid meeting that instead of having a single Security Commission, separate Security Commission for each UT should be constituted.
- (iii) Accordingly, MHA vide its O.M. No. 14040/127/2010-UTP dated 07.02.2013 has constituted separate Security Commission for each of the following UTs:-
  - (a) Andaman & Nicobar (b) Lakshadweep (c) Daman & Diu (d) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (e) Chandigarh (f) Puducherry
- (iv) The composition of the Security Commission is as under:-
  - i) Union Home Secretary - Chairman
  - ii) Chief Secretary/Administrator of the respective UT - Member
  - iii) Independent Member for the respective Union Territory - Member
  - iv) Joint Secretary (UT) - Convener
- (v) Separate meetings of the Security Commission in respect of each UT viz. Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh were held on 13.02.2013, 12.08.2013, 12.09.2013 and 11.10.2013 respectively under the Chairmanship of Home Secretary.

### Police Complaint Authority

12.47 All the Union Territories have put in place the appropriate mechanism in relation to Police Complaints Authority. The details are as under:-

- (i) The GNCT of Delhi designated the Public Grievances Commission of Delhi as the Police Complaint Authority on 15.03.2012.

- (ii) The Government of Puducherry vide its notification dated 03.01.2011 constituted the Police Complaints Authority.
- (iii) The UT administration Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli vide their notification dated 10.08.2011 constituted the Police Complaints Authority.
- (iv) The Chandigarh Administration vide its notification dated 08.11.2013 constituted the Police Complaints Authority.
- (v) The Lakshadweep Administration vide its order dated 18.03.2007 constituted the Police Complaints Authority.
- (vi) The Andaman & Nicobar Administration vide its notification dated 18.10.2011 constituted the Police Complaints Authority.

### Selection/tenure of DGP and key functionaries

12.48 With regard to direction pertaining to selection methodology, minimum tenure of DGP and minimum tenure of key functionaries such as Zonal IGs, range DIGs, district SPs and SHOs, the status is as under:

- (i) The stand taken by the State Governments for selection of DGPs is that being the elected Governments, they are responsible to the people for law & order. Therefore, they must have the right to select the DGPs. With the approval of Home Minister, it was decided to take a similar stand in respect of AGMUT cadre Police Officers appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (ii) The senior level of police functionaries would have minimum tenure of two years in the constituents, as far as possible.
- (iii) The UTs have been advised this Ministry vide letter dated 12.02.2007 to ensure that the tenure of key police functionaries is kept, as far as possible, at a minimum of two years.
- (iv) In respect of Delhi, minimum tenure of two years may be proposed, subject to attaining the age of superannuation, for key functionaries, including the Commissioner of Police, Joint Commissioner of Police in charge of a Range, District DCP and SHO at the stage of legislation.
- (v) As regards DANIPS officers, the DANIPS Rules

have been amended on 29.03.2010 to provide for a minimum tenure of two years for key functionaries.

- (vi) As regards Chandigarh, the Punjab Police Act, 2007, as extended to Chandigarh, provides for a minimum tenure of two years for the key functionaries.

### Separation of 'Investigation' and 'Law & Order'

12.49 With regard to separation of 'Investigation' and 'Law & Order', the status is as under:

- (i) As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the separation has to start in towns/urban areas having population of 10 lakh or more. In so far as Union territories are concerned, only Delhi qualifies under this criterion. It has been implemented in Delhi and separate IO is appointed.
- (ii) At the stage of legislation, creation of Crime Investigation Units in all police stations for investigations of economic and heinous crimes may be proposed.
- (iii) An enabling provision has already been made in the Punjab Police Act, 2007 as extended to Chandigarh, regarding creation of Crime Investigation Units in police stations in the UT of Chandigarh.
- (iv) In the UT of Puducherry, in major police stations, this arrangement is already in place.

### Police Establishment Board

12.50 The Status of Police Establishment Board in the UTs is as under:

- (i) All the UTs have set up Police Establishment Boards as per availability of officers in a particular UT;
- (ii) The Constitution of Police Establishment Board, Zonal Establishment Committee and District Police Establishment Committee is likely to be proposed at the stage of legislation;

- (iii) The Punjab Police Act, 2007 as extended to Chandigarh, provides for constitution of the Police Establishment Committee in respect of Chandigarh.

12.51 Thus in UTs, there has been a significant and substantial compliance by the Government of India except only those issues in which appropriate clarification and modifications have been sought in application dated 12.02.2007 before the Supreme Court.

### STATE LEGISLATIONS

12.52 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry in the Government of India for processing the legislative proposals (under Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution) received from the State Governments, either for the approval of the Government of India or for obtaining the assent of the President of India. The Bills under Article 201 of the Constitution, Bills for previous sanction of the President under the proviso to Article 304(b) of the Constitution, Ordinances for instructions of the President under the proviso to Clause 1 of Article 213 of the Constitution, and Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244(1) read with para 4(3) of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution fall in this category.

12.53 The proposals on legislation are examined for approval, in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The position is reviewed periodically through meetings with the other Ministries/Departments and the concerned State Governments to facilitate expeditious approval/assent of the Bills.

12.54 In addition to the previously pending State Legislative proposals, the Ministry of Home Affairs has received 29 fresh State Legislative proposals for approval of the Government of India/assent of the President of India during the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014. The number of proposals finalized during this period is as under:



| 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  | 31         |
|        | (ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from President   | 03         |
|        | (iii) Assent withheld by the President from the Bills   | 08         |
|        | (iv) Bills Withdrawn by the State Government concerned  | 05         |
| II     | Ordinances for Previous instructions of the President under Article 213(1) of the Constitution:                     |            |
|        | (i) Ordinances closed   | 01         |
|        | (ii) Instructions of the President conveyed for promulgation  | 02         |
| III    | Bills for previous sanctions of the President under Article 304 (b) of the Constitution:                            | 01         |
| IV     | Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244(1) read with para 4(3) of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution: | --         |
|        | <b>Total</b>  | <b>51*</b> |

\* This figure includes Legislative proposals received before 01.04. 2014 also.

### IPC and Cr.P.C

12.55 The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with the legislative aspects of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Amendments to the provisions of these codes are carried out from time to time to bring the same in sync with the social changes. These amendments are carried out on the basis of the recommendations of the Law Commission of India, the recommendations of the Commissions/Committee set up in this regard and also on the basis of the court orders.

12.56 This Ministry has requested the Law Commission of India to examine and give a comprehensive report covering all aspects of the criminal law so that comprehensive amendments may be made in the Cr.P.C/IPC as per the rapid social changes. Besides this, this Ministry has also initiated the process for amending certain sections of the Cr.P.C/IPC on which the Law Commission of India has already given its recommendations and which require urgent attention.

### Mercy Petitions

12.57 The Ministry of Home Affairs also handles mercy petitions for pardon, etc. made to the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution of India. From the period 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, 7 mercy petition cases of 8 condemned prisoners have been disposed off.

### LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS PASSED IN THE PARLIAMENT

12.58 The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was passed in the Lok Sabha on 11.07.2014 and in the Rajya Sabha on 14.07.2014.

### LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS INTRODUCED IN THE PARLIAMENT

12.59 The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 23.12.2014.

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# Foreigners, Freedom Fighters' Pension and Rehabilitation

## FOREIGNERS AND CITIZENSHIP

13.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for immigration, visa, foreign contribution and citizenship related matters. The entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are regulated through the Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations.

## FOREIGNERS AND VISA

### Entry of the Movement of Foreigners

13.2 The entry, stay and exit of foreigners in India are governed by two Acts, namely, the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920. While Indian visa to foreigners is granted by Indian Missions/Posts abroad, the stay of the foreigners in India and their exit is regulated by the Bureau of Immigration and the State Governments / UT Administrations.

13.3 69,67,601 foreigners visited India during the year 2013 registering an increase of 5.93% over previous year. The maximum number of foreigners who visited India were from USA (10,85,309) followed by those from UK (8,09,444), Bangladesh (5,24,923), Sri Lanka (2,62,345), Russian Federation (2,59,120), Canada (2,55,222), Germany (2,52,003), France (2,48,379), Malaysia (2,42,649) and Japan (2,20,283). These ten countries accounted for 59.70% of the total arrival of foreigners in India.

13.4 10,043 foreigners were arrested during the year 2013 under various sections of the Foreigners Act or for violating other provisions of Immigration Control Rules & Regulations, while 6,903 foreigners were deported during the year 2013.

13.5 India is emerging as a preferred tourist destination and a large number of foreigners are keen to visit India for tourism purpose. With a view to facilitate

foreigners desirous of visiting India for tourism purpose, Government of India have launched Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVoA) enabled by Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA) for nationals of 43 countries on 27.11.2014.

### Repatriation of Pakistani and Indian Prisoners

13.6 During 2013, Government of India have repatriated 38 Pakistani civil prisoners and 28 Pakistani fishermen who had completed their sentences, to Pakistan. During the period from 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014, another 26 Pakistani prisoners and 74 Pakistani fishermen have been repatriated to Pakistan.

### Immigration Control

13.7 Immigration is an important sovereign function of the Government exercised through the Immigration Check Posts (ICPs). There are 83 ICPs in the country, out of which 37 are under the control of Bureau of Immigration (BoI) while the remaining 46 ICPs are controlled by the respective State Governments/UTs.

### Mission Mode Project (MMP)

13.8 The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a Plan Scheme "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)". The core objective of this Project is to develop and implement a secure and integrated service delivery framework that facilitates legitimate travellers while strengthening security. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had approved a Plan scheme amounting to ₹1,011 crore for implementing the MMP. The Scheme is being implemented in a planned and phased manner in consonance with infrastructure/connectivity readiness of locations supported by effective communication, training and capacity building.

13.9 Following steps have been taken for implementation of the MMP:

- i. Visa application forms have been standardized. Integrated online visa application system for visa applicants has been implemented in 155 Indian Missions abroad (till 31.12.2014).
- ii. Biometrics enrolment software has been implemented in 61 Indian Missions abroad.
- iii. C-FRO has been implemented in 400 Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) & 13 Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) across country.
- iv. C-FORM has been implemented in 400 FROs & 13 FRROs.
- v. S-FORM has been in implementation in 400 FROs & 13 FRROs.
- vi. More secure visa stickers have been introduced in IVFRT compliant Indian Missions. The new visa sticker has additional security features like Bar Code at the time of manufacture and photo at the time of personalization. Unlike earlier visa sticker, it is very difficult to be personalized by unauthorized printers.
- vii. Central IVFRT office has been operationalized in New Delhi and Visa Support Centre has been established in New Delhi to assist Missions in resolving day-to-day operational issues. This centre is operational for 03 shifts per day. Further, a support centre has been operationalized in Bureau of Immigration for providing operational, managerial and technical (including software related) support to all ICPs/ Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) / Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs).
- viii. Installation of computer hardware and ICS software has been completed in the 81 ICPs. 79 ICPs are now connected with the Central Foreigners Bureau (CFB).
- ix. NIC has developed a module for Centralized Advance Passenger Information System (APIS). Under this module, the APIS data for 25 airports is being received at New Delhi for all the flights. Data pertaining to airport ICPs other than Delhi is being sent subsequently to the respective airports.
- x. Regular training/orientation programs are organized for the officers of the State

Governments/UTs for sensitizing them about IVFRT. One National Conference, 6 State Level Conferences/Workshops, 100 District Level Workshops/Training Programme, 6 Trainers' Training Programmes (TTPs) have been organised under IVFRT and more than 2,000 officers of Indian Missions/FRROs/FROs have been trained.

### Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)

13.10 Government of India had introduced the Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card and the Person of Indian Origin (PIO) Card to facilitate visa-free travel to India as well as to provide the rights of residency and participation in business and educational activities in India. The OCI Scheme is operational since 02.12.2005. The application form, procedure brochure and updated Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) have been hosted on the Ministry's website (<http://mha.nic.in>). The Scheme has generated a very enthusiastic response from the Indian Diaspora. 17,18,498 persons have been granted OCI registration as on 31.12.2014. 1,71,046 OCI cards have been issued during the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014.

13.11 By simultaneous existence of Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) & Person of Indian Origin (PIO) Cards, a lot of confusion was prevailing among the persons of Indian Origin residing abroad. For simplifying the whole process and for giving more benefits to Indian Diaspora across the World, Hon'ble Prime Minister had announced in USA and Australia during his recent visits that PIO and OCI Cards will be merged and the Indian Diaspora will be given maximum possible benefits. Keeping in view the promise made by Hon'ble Prime Minister, an Ordinance was promulgated on 06.01.2015, whereby the eligibility and additional benefits of PIO Cards have been incorporated in OCI card and certain other relaxations have been given to OCI Card Holders by amending the Citizenship Act, 1955. Subsequently on 09.01.2015, PIO card notification has been withdrawn with immediate effect and further it has been notified that all existing PIO card holders will deem to be OCI card holders from 09.01.2015. Now only one OCI card with enhanced benefits is in existence. This is going to fulfil the long cherished demand of Indian Diaspora abroad.



## Foreign Contribution

13.12 The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 regulates the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by institutions, associations and other voluntary organizations. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that foreign contribution received by any person or organization is not misused or diverted for any activity detrimental to the National interest. The Act also regulates the acceptance of foreign hospitality by certain persons working in important areas of national life in order to ensure that they may function in a manner consistent with India's values as a sovereign democratic republic.

13.13 The receipt/ utilization of foreign contribution is regulated by the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 which came into force with effect from 01.05.2011. Non submission or late submission of Annual Return is an offence. The rules permit the Association to opt for compounding of its offence by way of submission of penalty as prescribed in the said Notification.

13.14 During the period 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014, 155 Associations were granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 to receive foreign contributions. During the period from 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014, 1,108 Associations have been granted Registration under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 to receive foreign contribution. The total receipt of Foreign Contribution reported by 18,519 associations during the year 2012-13 was ₹11,909.07 crore. The total receipt of Foreign Contribution during 2013-14 as reported by 16,868 associations till 31.12.2014 is ₹13,813.068 crore.

## Freedom Fighters' Pension

13.15 Indian freedom struggle is unique in the history of mankind. Persons from all walks of life, cutting across the barriers of caste, creed or religion worked unitedly for a common cause. It was the struggle and sacrifice of several generations of people, starting from 1857 and continuing up to 1947, which brought freedom to the country. Millions of people participated in the freedom struggle.

## Pension Scheme

13.16 In order to honour the freedom fighters, the Government of India introduced a scheme known as the

'Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners Pension Scheme' in 1969. In 1972, on the eve of 25th anniversary of India's independence, a regular scheme called the "Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme" was introduced for granting pension to the freedom fighters. This Scheme was liberalized and renamed as the '*Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme*' with effect from 01.08.1980. The salient features of "*Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980*" are given below:

13.16.1 **Eligibility:** The following categories of freedom fighters are eligible for the *Samman Pension* under the Scheme:

- (a) Eligible dependents of martyrs.
- (b) A person who had suffered a minimum imprisonment of six months on account of participation in the freedom struggle.
- (c) A person who, on account of his participation in the freedom struggle, remained underground for more than six months.
- (d) A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, was interned in his home or externed from his district for a minimum period of 6 months.
- (e) A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to his participation in the freedom struggle.
- (f) A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge.
- (g) A person who lost his Government job for participation in the freedom struggle.
- (h) A person who was awarded the punishment of ten or more strokes of caning/flogging/whipping for his participation in the freedom struggle.

13.16.2 **Dependents:** Spouses (widows/widowers), unmarried and unemployed daughters (up-to maximum three) and mother or father of deceased freedom fighters (as also of martyrs) in that order are eligible for grant of dependent family pension under the scheme. At one point of time, only one of the above mentioned categories of dependents is eligible for family pension.

13.16.3 **Special Dispensation for Women and**

**Weaker Sections of the Society:** The eligibility criterion for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which the freedom fighters should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for the freedom fighters belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the minimum period has been kept at three months.

#### Other Facilities to the Freedom Fighters

13.17 Apart from pension, the freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Government of India:

- (i) Free railway pass (II AC in Rajdhani, Chair Car in Shatabdi and I Class/AC Sleeper in all other trains) for freedom fighter or his widow, along with a companion, for life;
- (ii) Free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises;
- (iii) C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to the freedom fighters and their dependents;
- (iv) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges and on payment of

only half the rental;

- (v) General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) in Delhi;
- (vi) Accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for the freedom fighters/eligible dependents.
- (vii) Free air travel facility to ex-Andaman freedom fighters/their widows to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion; and
- (viii) Provision of 2% reservation under Freedom Fighters category in the normal selection procedure by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies etc.

13.18 All major facilities provided to the freedom fighters are also extended to their widows.

#### Amount of Pension

13.19 The rates of freedom fighters' pension are reviewed periodically. The initial amount of pension as fixed in the year 1972 was ₹ 200 per month. The current rate of monthly pension and dearness relief payable to various categories of freedom fighters and their eligible dependents is given below:

| S. No. | Category of the freedom fighters                                     | Basic Pension (in ₹)   | Dearness Relief @ 218% w.e.f. 01.08.14 | Total amount of pension (in ₹) |
|--------|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| i.     | Ex-Andaman political prisoners                                       | 7,330  | 15,979                                 | 23,309                         |
| ii.    | Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA) | 6,830  | 14,889                                 | 21,719                         |
| iii.   | Other freedom fighters (including INA)                               | 6,330  | 13,799                                 | 20,129                         |
| iv.    | Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters                | Entitlement is the same as of respective deceased freedom fighters |  |                                |
| v.     | Each unmarried and unemployed daughter (upto three)                  | 1,500  | 3,270                                  | 4,770                          |
| vi.    | Mother or Father   | 1,000  | 2,180                                  | 3,180                          |

#### Expenditure on welfare of the freedom fighters

13.20 In the year 2013-14, there was expenditure of about ₹833 crore on disbursement of Central Samman Pension. There is a budget provision of ₹800 crore for the year 2014-15 for payment of pension.

#### Number of Central Samman Pensioners

13.21 Under the Scheme, 1,71,582 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman Pension till 31.12.2014. State-wise break-up of the freedom fighters/their dependents

who have been sanctioned Samman pension is given below:

| S. No. | Name of State/<br>Union Territory/Organisation | Number of freedom fighters/their<br>eligible dependents who have been<br>sanctioned pension (as on<br>31.12.2014) |
|--------|--|---|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh                                 | 15,282  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh                              | 0   |
| 3.     | Assam  | 4,441   |
| 4.     | Bihar  | 24,900  |
| 5.     | Jharkhand                                      |   |
| 6.     | Goa  | 1,508   |
| 7.     | Gujarat  | 3,599   |
| 8.     | Haryana  | 1,689   |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh                               | 630   |
| 10.    | Jammu & Kashmir                                | 1,807   |
| 11.    | Karnataka                                      | 10,100  |
| 12.    | Kerala   | 3,403   |
| 13.    | Madhya Pradesh                                 | 3,487   |
| 14.    | Chhattisgarh                                   |   |
| 15.    | Maharashtra                                    | 17,964  |
| 16.    | Manipur  | 62  |
| 17.    | Meghalaya                                      | 86  |
| 18.    | Mizoram  | 04  |
| 19.    | Nagaland                                       | 03  |
| 20.    | Odisha   | 4,196   |
| 21.    | Punjab   | 7,032   |
| 22.    | Rajasthan                                      | 814   |
| 23.    | Sikkim   | 0   |
| 24.    | Tamil Nadu                                     | 4126  |
| 25.    | Tripura  | 888   |
| 26.    | Uttar Pradesh                                  | 17,999  |
| 27.    | Uttarakhand                                    |   |
| 28.    | West Bengal                                    | 22518   |
| 29.    | Andaman & Nicobar Islands                      | 03  |
| 30.    | Chandigarh                                     | 91  |
| 31.    | Dadra & Nagar Haveli                           | 83  |
| 32.    | Daman & Diu                                    | 33  |
| 33.    | Lakshadweep                                    | 0   |
| 34.    | NCT of Delhi                                   | 2,046   |
| 35.    | Pondicherry                                    | 320   |
| 36.    | Indian National Army (INA)                     | 22,468  |
|        | <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>1,71,582</b>   |



## Honouring Freedom Fighters

13.22 As per the convention, on the anniversary of the Quit India Movement, Hon'ble President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee hosted a reception – 'At Home' in the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 09.08.2014 and honoured some of the freedom fighters from various States and Union Territories with *Angvastram*. In addition, the freedom fighter invitees were felicitated with a shawl and a small gift. 90 freedom fighters from various parts of the country attended this function and interacted with the President.



***Hon'ble President of India with the freedom fighters at 'At Home' function held on 09.08.2014 at Rashtrapati Bhawan***



***Hon'ble President of India deliberating with the freedom fighters at 'At Home' function held on 09.08.2014 at Rashtrapati Bhawan***

## Hyderabad Liberation Movement

13.23 In 1985, those who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement for the merger of the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the Union of India during 1947-48, were made eligible for grant of pension

under the "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980" by relaxing the eligibility conditions. The Shroff Committee (from 1985 to 1996) listed 98 border camps and recommended about 7,000 cases. Pension was sanctioned in all the cases recommended by the Shroff Committee.

13.24 Subsequently in December 1996, another Screening Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Giri Prasad and on passing away of Shri Giri Prasad, Ch. Rajeshwara Rao was appointed Chairman of the Screening Committee in June 1997. The Ch. Rajeswara Rao Committee (from 1997 to 1998) recommended about 13,500 cases. In July, 2004, the Ministry of Home Affairs recognized 18 additional border camps. In January, 2005, the Government approved an enhancement in the estimated number of beneficiaries from about 11,000 (estimated in 1985) to about 15,000, with the stipulation that only those applicants who participated in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement up to 15.09.1948, i.e. before the police action in Hyderabad, would be eligible for the grant of pension. This stipulation has been adopted prospectively for the grant of pension in all pending cases of Hyderabad Liberation Movement.

13.25 On the basis of complaints received regarding bogus claimants and subsequent enquiry conducted by the Director General (Vigilance and Enforcement), it was decided that all the cases recommended by the Ch. Rajeswara Rao Committee would be referred to the State Governments for re-verification. It was laid down that each case, including those already sanctioned, will be thoroughly re-verified and, thereafter, a Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters would scrutinize the results of the re-verification and finalize its recommendations, ensuring that no fake claimant gets pension and no genuine freedom fighter is overlooked. The State Governments were also requested to give specific recommendations in each case. The State Governments were further requested that the following factors should be kept in mind while verifying the claims:

- a) The age of the applicant should be more than 15 years as on March, 1947 (i.e., the time of commencement of the Hyderabad Liberation Movement).
- b) Proof of age should be based on official records such as Birth Registration certificate or School

certificate or Voter Identity Card, Voter List of 1995 or earlier, etc; and

- c) Claims may be got re-verified/ confirmed from the camp in-charge of the border camp who had issued the certificate in favour of the applicant, or from two central freedom fighters of the District of the applicant if the in-charge of the Border camp was no longer alive.

13.26 Ministry of Home Affairs issued detailed guidelines on 10.09.2009 in order to streamline the procedure for grant of pension to genuine freedom fighters. These guidelines are being followed scrupulously.

13.27 A Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters (SCEFF) has been constituted in May, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Shri Boinapally Venkat Rama Rao to scrutinize the re-verified cases relating to Border Camp sufferers during the Hyderabad Liberation Movement. The Committee has started scrutinizing the re-verification reports from the State Governments. As on 31.12.2014, a total of 3,802 re-verification reports have been received from the State Governments. All re-verification reports have been scrutinized in the Ministry; pension has been sanctioned in 875 cases on the recommendation of the Committee and 32 cases referred back to the State Government and the remaining cases have been rejected due to non-fulfilment of the eligibility criteria of the Scheme.

### Goa Liberation Movement

13.28 It is a known fact that the movement for liberation of Goa lasted for many years. Large number of freedom fighters had undergone severe punishment at the hands of the Portuguese authorities. The movement for the liberation of Goa was spread over three phases as follows:

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Phase-I   | From 1946 to 1953 |
| 2. Phase-II  | From 1954 to 1955 |
| 3. Phase-III | From 1955 to 1961 |

13.29 The Phase-I was organized in 1946. All the participants (*satyagrahis*) of this Movement were from within the Goan Territory i.e. Goa, Diu, Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. This Movement was launched on the principle of non-violence but was on small scale. The participant satyagrahis with their leaders were arrested,

tried and punished with 10 to 28 years of rigorous imprisonment.

13.30 The Phase-II Movement took place in the year 1954-55. All the participants (*Satyagrahis*) of this Movement were from all over the country excluding the Goan territory. This *Satyagraha* was organized on mass scale but on the principle of non-violence. Sixty seven *Satyagrahis* including the Batch Leaders were said to be shot dead on the spot. The bodies of the dead, maimed and unconscious *Satyagrahis* were thrown into the Indian territories unnoticed. The seriously wounded, injured and harmed Batch Leaders were arrested and tried and punished with 10 years of rigorous imprisonment by the Portuguese Martial Law Court.

13.31 The Phase-III After the general slaughter of the *Satyagrahis* of the second phase of the movement, there arose an unprecedented resentment against the Portuguese rule in the minds of the young patriots of the soil who had deep faith in armed rebellion. The leaders of this Movement were also arrested, tried and sentenced to 10 to 28 years of rigorous imprisonment.

13.32 The Central Government recognised the Goa Liberation Movement for grant of pension under the *Swatantrata Sainik Samman* Pension Scheme, 1980. Pension was granted to all the living Batch Leaders of the first and third phases of the Movement who had been arrested, tried and punished with 10 to 28 years of rigorous imprisonment by the Portuguese Government and the Martial Law Court.

13.33 Phase-I and Phase-III Movements have already been recognised for the purpose of grant of pension under the SSS Pension Scheme, 1980. As regards participants of Phase-II, they participated in *Satyagraha* on the Goan territory. However, they were neither arrested nor imprisoned. Despite that, in February, 2003, the Government of India relaxed the eligibility criteria under the *Swatantrata Sainik Samman* Pension Scheme, 1980 to grant pension to those freedom fighters of Phase-II of the Goa Liberation Movement who had been sanctioned State freedom fighters' pension before or upto 01.08.2002 by the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

13.34 A total of 2,190 freedom fighters who had participated in the Goa Liberation Movement, Phase-II have been granted *Samman* Pension till 31.12.2014. As

far as sanctions for the Phase-I & III are concerned, 336 cases for Phase-I and 244 cases for Phase-III have been identified.

### Policy Initiatives

13.35 The following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to streamline the *Samman* Pension Scheme:-

13.35.1 After careful examination the minimum age limit for consideration of claims from the freedom fighters for *Samman* pension has been fixed at above 15 years of age at the time of their participation in the freedom movement.

13.35.2 As per “*Swatantrata Sainik Samman* Pension Scheme, 1980”, the disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents is made through various branches of Public Sector Banks and State Treasuries spread all over the country. Since the power to transfer the dependent family pension has been delegated to the disbursing authorities, the data of the Central *samman* pensioners / eligible dependents, living and drawing pension from Public Sector Banks and Treasuries was obtained in the year 2010. Some of the data furnished by the Public Sector Banks was scrutinized. The discrepancies found in disbursement of pension were communicated to the banks and they were advised to rectify the data and send the same to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

13.35.3 In the last few months, the Ministry have had a series of meetings with all the 25 banks and the 22 State Governments who have been disbursing the pension. With great efforts, the Ministry has been able to ascertain the data of Central *Samman* Pensioners and their detailed break-up. At present, number of living freedom fighters/eligible dependents drawing pension is 38,669. Earlier in the year 2011, this number, as reported by the Public Sector Banks and the State Treasuries was approximately 49,000.

13.35.4 The disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters has been reviewed constantly with all the Public Sector Banks. During the review it was noticed that for want of proper awareness of the policy guidelines of disbursement of Central *Samman* pension, several pensioners were getting less amount than what is due to them. In these cases banks were directed to prepare the arrears due to them and pay the same immediately. Similarly, in several cases banks were paying excess

amount to the pensioners. The excess payments have been recovered by the banks and so far an amount of ₹33.5 crores upto 31.12.2014 has been deposited in Central exchequer towards the excess and wrong payment made by the banks.

13.35.5 In view of the aforementioned variation in the number and considering that the annual outgo on account of Central *Samman* Pension is about ₹800 crore, it becomes imperative to ensure that pension is disbursed to the eligible beneficiaries and as per the guidelines of the scheme. For the purpose, C&AG has been requested to arrange to get audit of the agency banks as well as the State Treasuries in the matter of disbursement of Central *Samman* Pension.

13.35.6 In order to have uniformity in the payment of Central *Samman* Pension and in order to have more robust data, a decision has been taken to mandatorily shift all the pensioners from the State Treasuries to the Public Sector banks for payment of pension.

13.35.7 For effective monitoring of disbursement of Central *Samman* Pension, for updation and maintenance of data, a Pension Disbursement Monitoring Cell has been set up in the Ministry.

13.35.8 For awareness and clear idea about the policy governing Central *Samman* Pension, revised policy guidelines have been issued and widely circulated to the disbursing authorities.

13.35.9 For allotment of transit accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home at New Delhi, the guidelines have been liberalized and simplified. A decision has also been taken to renovate the Freedom Fighters' Home making it more comfortable, old-age friendly and having additional facilities.

13.35.10 For enhancing transparency in disposal of applications for sanction of pension, fresh cases in which freedom fighter's pension is sanctioned as well as the cases which are rejected, alongwith reasons for rejection, are also uploaded on the Ministry's website on monthly basis.

## REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

### Sri Lankan Refugees

13.36 Due to ethnic violence and disturbed conditions in Sri Lanka, 3,04,269 Sri Lankan refugees have entered India in various phases between July 1983 and August, 2012.



13.37 Refugees are of the following two categories:

- (i) Stateless persons who had not applied for Indian citizenship or those not yet conferred Sri Lankan citizenship; and
- (ii) Sri Lankan citizens.

13.38 Government of India's approach is to discourage the movement of people as refugees but if any refugees belonging to these categories do come, they are granted relief on humanitarian grounds. The ultimate objective is that they should be repatriated back to Sri Lanka. Relief is given pending such repatriation.

13.39 While 99,469 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka upto March, 1995, there has been no organized repatriation after March 1995. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. As on 31.12.2014, there are 65,079 Sri Lankan refugees staying in 109 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Odisha. Besides, about 15,727 refugees are staying outside the camps, after getting themselves registered at the nearest Police Station.

13.40 Upon arrival, refugees are quarantined and after complete verification of their antecedents, they are shifted to refugee camps. Pending repatriation, certain essential relief facilities are provided to them 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 ₹725 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to 31.12.2014.

13.41 The Government of India agreed to grant Indian Citizenship 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 from October, 1964 upto December, 2006. The repatriated families have been provided with the 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**

13.42 REPCO Bank was set up in the year 1969 as a Society under the Madras Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 (No. 53 of 1961) [now the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 (No.39 of 2002)] to help and promote the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Vietnam and other countries. The management of the Bank vests in a Board of Directors. Two of the Directors represent the Government of India. The total authorized capital of the Bank stood at ₹500.25 crore against which the amount of subscribed capital is ₹115.75 crore. The Government of India has contributed ₹76.32 crore, towards the paid-up capital. Four Southern States Tamil Nadu (with ₹7.13 crore), Andhra Pradesh (₹1.80 crore), Karnataka (₹17.47 lakh) and Kerala (₹61.16 lakh) have also contributed to the share capital. Repatriates have contributed ₹29.72 crore.

13.43 As per its bye-laws, the administrative control over REPCO is, at present, with the Government of India. The Bank has paid an amount of ₹15.26 crore as dividend @ 20% for the year 2013-14 to the Government of India. Audit of the Bank is up-to-date. The Accounts and Annual Report of REPCO Bank for the year 2013-14 have been laid on the Table of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 16.12.2014 and 17.12.2014 respectively.

#### **Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala**

13.44 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and Government of Kerala, was incorporated in the year 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates as workers and employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on 31.03.2014) was ₹339.27 lakh. The Government of Kerala holds ₹205.85 lakh and the Government of India ₹133.42 lakh of the equity in the Company. Since the State Government is the majority shareholder, the administrative control over

RPL is with the State Government. During the financial year 2013-14, the Company made a profit of an amount of ₹1278.83 lakh after tax. The company has made dividend payment of ₹26.68 lakh for the financial year 2013-14 to the Government of India. The Accounts and Annual Report of RPL for the year 2013-14 have been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 16.12.2014 and 17.12.2014 respectively.

### Tibetan Refugees

13.45 Tibetan refugees began pouring into India in the wake of the flight of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama in the year 1959 from Tibet. The Government of India decided to give them asylum as well as assistance towards temporary settlement. Care has been taken to retain their separate ethnic and cultural identity.

13.46 As per information provided by the Bureau of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, the population of Tibetan refugees in India in 2009 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 & Kashmir (6,920). The Ministry of Home Affairs have spent an amount of ₹18.81 crore upto 31.03.2014 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. The Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees is almost complete and only one residuary housing scheme is at various stages of implementation in the State of Uttarakhand. Out of total grant in aid of ₹28.07 lakh approved for this scheme, an amount of ₹9 lakh has been released to the State Government during 2013-2014. An allotment of ₹18 lakh has been made in BE 2014-2015.

13.47 In order to bring about uniformity with respect to extending various facilities by the Central Government and State Governments to the Tibetan refugees settled in different parts of the country, the Ministry has issued the Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014 on 20.10.2014. A Workshop on the Tibetan Policy was organized on 17.11.2014, in which the representatives of the concerned State Governments, Tibetan Settlements and the CTRC Offices participated. The Representative of the State Governments were requested to implement the policy and extend all possible help to the Tibetan Refugees

staying across different States of the country.

### EX-GRATIA PAYMENT ETC. TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM PAK OCCUPIED KASHMIR, 1947 AND NON-CAMP DISPLACED PERSONS FROM CHHAMB-NIABAT AREA, 1971

13.48 In the wake of Pakistani aggression in Jammu and Kashmir in 1947, mass exodus of population took place from Pak occupied area of Kashmir (PoK) and 31,619 families migrated from Pakistan occupied areas registered till 1962 were settled in Jammu and Kashmir. Government of India announced relief packages in April & August, 2000 for the Non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971) and displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir (1947) respectively. A Committee headed by Divisional Commissioner, Jammu was also appointed to verify the genuine claims of eligible displaced persons. The following benefits have been provided: -

- (i) Payment of ex-gratia @ of ₹25,000 per family to non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb Niabat Area (1971);
- (ii) Payment of ex-gratia @ of ₹25,000 per family to displaced persons from PoK (1947);
- (iii) Payment of cash compensation in lieu of land deficiency @ ₹25,000 per kanal subject to the maximum of ₹1.5 lakh per family of the displaced persons from PoK (1947);
- (iv) Payment of ₹2 crore to be provided for the allotment of plots to those displaced persons who have already been settled in the State of J&K and who have not been allotted plots in the past;
- (v) Payment of ₹25 lakh to the State Government for improvement of civic Amenities in 46 regularized colonies of displaced persons.

13.49 A Committee headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu has been constituted for verification of the genuine claimants for payment of ex-gratia/rehabilitation assistance. It has started the job of identification of eligible beneficiaries of PoK (1947). A total amount of ₹6.17 crore had been released to the Government of J&K for disbursement to verified and eligible families. The Government of India released a further amount of ₹49 crore to the State Government of J&K on 24.12.2008 on account of payment of compensation for land deficiency to displaced persons

from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 as per package announced by the Prime Minister in April, 2008. It has been intimated by the State Government of J&K that out of total assistance of ₹55.17 crore released for rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir of 1947, an amount of ₹31.07 crore has been disbursed to 2,550 eligible families/beneficiaries till 31.12.2014.

13.50 As regards the non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971), the Committee has verified 1502 cases out of a total of 1,965 cases for payment of ex-gratia @ ₹25,000 per eligible family. The State Government has disbursed ex-gratia payment of ₹25,000 per family to 1,230 eligible beneficiaries up to 31.12.2014.

#### **RESIDUARY WORK PERTAINING TO REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS (DPs) FROM ERSTWHILE EAST PAKISTAN (NOW BANGLADESH)**

13.51 About 52.31 lakh Displaced Persons (DPs) from former East Pakistan had migrated to India between 1946 and 1971. Out of them, the DPs numbering about 41.17 lakh who arrived up to 31.03.1958 were called 'Old Migrants' and those who arrived between 01.01.1964 and 25.03.1971 numbering about 11.14 lakh were called 'New Migrants'. Out of the 41.17 lakh 'old migrants', about 31.32 lakh were settled in West Bengal. The remaining old and new migrants have been rehabilitated in different States of the country under various schemes of the Government of India.

13.52 Wide range of relief and rehabilitation measures were undertaken by the Government of India for rehabilitation of the old and new migrants. The rehabilitation of old migrants was by and large completed by the end of 1960s and that of the new migrants by 1980s. However, a few residuary schemes pertaining to the rehabilitation of these DPs have been under implementation. These residuary schemes include regularization of squatters' colonies, provision of infrastructural facilities in rural DP colonies in West Bengal and reimbursement of old arrears claims of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The scheme for development of infrastructural facilities for DPs in West Bengal for an amount of ₹79.10 crore has been approved by the Government on 20.01.2011. An

amount of ₹31 crore has been released to the Government of West Bengal till 31.12.2014. The scheme has been extended up to March, 2015.

#### **ENEMY PROPERTY**

13.53 The work relating to the administration of Enemy Property, which was earlier under the Ministry of Commerce was transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs vide Notification No.1/22/4/2007-Cab. dated 28.06.2007, issued by the Cabinet Secretariat in exercise of powers conferred under clause (3) of the Article 77 of the Constitution of India regarding amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.

13.54 Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property (CEP) for India is presently functioning under the provisions contained in the Enemy Property Act, 1968 which was enacted for continued vesting of Enemy Property in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India so as to preserve and manage it. Under the Act, the immovable and movable properties all over India belonging to or held or managed on behalf of Pakistan nationals during the crucial vesting period from 10.09.1965 to 26.07.1977, are vested in Custodian of Enemy Property for India.

13.55 The office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India is located in Mumbai with a branch office each at Kolkata, Lucknow and Delhi. Presently, the CEP is managing 14,759 immovable enemy properties located in various States as on 31.12.2014. In addition, following movable enemy properties are also vested with the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, Mumbai (CEPI), as on 31.12.2014:

|    |                                    |             |
|----|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Shares                             | ₹2690 crore |
| 2. | FDs, Treasury Bill and Govt. Stock | ₹402 crore  |
| 3. | Gold and silver jewellery items    | ₹37,54,060  |

13.56 After the Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971, the Government of India passed a resolution No.12/1/1971-EI&EP dated 15.03.1971 to sanction ex-gratia payment to the extent of 25% of the lost properties to the Indian nationals and companies who were in West Pakistan and East Pakistan during the said wars. A sum of ₹71.04 crore has been paid upto 31.12.2014 by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants.



13.57 In terms of the provisions of the Enemy Property Act, 1968, fees equal to 2% of the income derived from the properties vested in Custodian are levied and the same is credited to the Central Government. Accordingly, a sum of ₹9.25 crore (being 2% levy) has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India from 1965 till 31.12.2014.

13.58 The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 15.11.2010. In pursuance of the rules relating to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha referred the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Bill, 2010 to the Committee on 30.12.2010 for examination and report. The Committee has submitted its report on 01.11.2011. The Committee had recommended that the Government may withdraw the present Bill and bring forward a fresh Bill before the Parliament incorporating the views and observations of the Committee. However, it was decided not to withdraw

the bill and to make suitable amendments in the bill by discussing the matter with the leaders of different sections of political parties. Discussions with the leaders of political parties were not complete. In the meantime, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs vide their letter no. F.79(1)/2014-Leg.I dated 21.05.2014 had informed that the Bill had lapsed with the dissolution of 15th Lok Sabha.

13.59 Two new Branches of Office of Custodian of Enemy Property of India headed by Assistant Custodian of Enemy Property have been opened at Lucknow (which has started functioning since January, 2014) and Delhi (which has started functioning since October, 2014).

13.60 In order to detect more and more enemy property in various States by conducting countrywide survey in an organized way, following posts of Surveyors/Management Professionals have been sanctioned/appointed:-

| Office         | Number of Accountancy/<br>Management Professionals |           | Number of Surveyors |           |
|----------------|--|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
|                | Sanctioned   | Appointed | Sanctioned          | Appointed |
| Mumbai Branch  | 06   | 06        | 16                  | 16        |
| Kolkata Branch | 04   | 04        | 20                  | 16        |
| Lucknow Branch | 03   | 03        | 37                  | 17        |
| Delhi          | 02   | 02        | 10                  | 01        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>15</b>  | <b>15</b> | <b>83</b>           | <b>50</b> |

13.61 The survey work has started in five States, namely, U.P, West Bengal, Delhi, M.P. and Kerala for

identification of new enemy properties.

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## Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

14.1 The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG&CCI) is an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is responsible for the following:

- (i) **Housing & Population Census:** Census Commissioner, India is the statutory authority vested with the responsibility of conducting the Housing & Population Census in India under the Census Act, 1948 & Rules framed thereunder. Planning, coordination, supervision of the field activities; data processing; tabulation, compilation and dissemination of Census results is the responsibility of this office.
- (ii) **Civil Registration System (CRS):** The Census Commissioner is also designated as Registrar General, India, under the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969. In this role, he coordinates the functioning of the civil registration and vital statistics system in the country.
- (iii) **Sample Registration System (SRS):** Conducting Sample Registration System, a large scale sample survey of vital events, every half year is also the responsibility of this office. The SRS is the only source of vital rates like Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate at the State level in the country.
- (iv) **National Population Register (NPR):** The RG&CCI also discharges the statutory function of the Registrar General of Citizens Registration (RGCR) under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and Citizenship (Registration and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. The National Population Register (NPR), the first step towards the creation of the National Register of Indian Citizens, is being created under the provisions of the aforementioned Statute.
- (v) **Annual Health Survey (AHS):** This scheme has been conceived at the behest of the National Commission on Population, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Prime Minister's Office and the Planning Commission. It is designed to yield outcomes against the benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level.
- (vi) **Socio Economic and Caste Census:** The Government of India is conducting the Socio Economic and Caste Census all over the country. While the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation are the nodal Ministries in the Government of India in rural and urban areas respectively, the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India is rendering complete logistic and technical support.
- (vii) **Mother Tongue Survey:** A survey of the unclassified mother tongues returned in Census 2001 is under implementation.
- (viii) **Linguistic Survey:** The Linguistic Survey of India is an ongoing research project being implemented in ORG&CCI.

### Population Census 2011

14.2 India has a long tradition of having regular decennial Population Censuses since 1872. Population Census 2011 is the 15<sup>th</sup> Census in the country and the 7<sup>th</sup> since Independence.

14.3 Population Census is the largest administrative exercise in the country providing vital data on different socio-economic parameters of population. The Census operations are conducted in two phases, viz., Houselisting & Housing Census and Population Enumeration. The first phase of Population Census 2011 - Houselisting & Housing Census was

conducted in April-September, 2010 and the second phase - Population Enumeration in February-March, 2011. Data on Socio-economic and demographic parameters like quantity and quality of housing, amenities available and assets owned by the households were collected during the first phase while the data on age, sex, literacy, religion, disability, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, languages/mother tongues, status of economic activity and migration etc. in respect of individuals have been collected during the second phase of Census 2011.

14.4 Timely processing of the voluminous data collected at each Census, generating results for the country for use in planning of various socio-economic programmes has always been a challenge. Speedy processing and compilation of Census data has necessitated adopting the latest available IT systems/technology at each Census in the past. Though the data collection from the field across the Censuses was hundred percent, its level of computerization has varied from 5 to 45 per cent till 1991. After the advent of sophisticated IT tools like Optical Mark Reader (OMR)/Optical Character Recognition (OCR)/Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) etc., nearly 100% data was captured through these IT tools for the first time at the time of 2001 Census and the reports were released within a period of 4-5 years in comparison to previous Censuses when it used to take 8-11 years. In Census 2011, ORG&CCI has set very high standard for itself. The objective is to convert 100% information recorded in Census schedule to digital form through ICR technology, besides, maintaining the quality and quick release of Census results.

14.5 The Provisional Population Totals based on Census 2011 were released in a record time of three weeks in March 2011, followed by release of Rural-Urban distribution of population. Subsequently, a large number of datasets have been released, the details of which are given in **Annexure –XV**. This year alone 45 data sets have been released.

#### **Geographic Information System (GIS) Based Town Mapping**

14.6 In order to conduct the Census without any omission and duplication as pre-requisite for Census taking, a large variety of maps are prepared as pre & post Census mapping activities. The Pre-Census mapping activities include the preparation and updation

of maps showing Administrative units of the States, Districts, Sub - districts showing Villages, Towns and Wards in Towns for proper coverage of the entire geographical area of the country. The Post-Census mapping activities include the preparation of thematic maps on Census data for various publications i.e. Housing Atlas, Census Atlases, District Census Handbooks (DCHBs), Maps/Atlas on PCA and other Census publications as per Tabulation Plan. During each Census, the organization produces more than ten thousand administrative and thematic maps which are made available for the user agencies, departments, academicians, planners, researchers, students and policy makers.

14.7 In addition to above activities, a central electronic depository of all maps created for Census 2011 has been established at the office of the RG&CCI and Data Centers of the DCOs. The Map resources include, apart from the administrative maps at all levels, more than 25 lakh scanned images of hand drawn layout sketches, which are of immense use in governance activities. The following Map products of Census 2011 have been published so far:

- i) India Administrative Atlas 2011, National Volume.
- ii) State/ UT Administrative Atlases 2011.
- iii) Atlas on Changes in the Boundary of Administrative units 2001-2011, National Volume.
- iv) Atlas on state of India's children – a Thematic Presentation based on Census 2011- National Volume.
- v) Atlas on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets – 2011- National and State/UT Volumes.
- vi) Atlas on Primary Census Abstract (PCA) 2011.
- vii) Atlas on Primary Census Abstract of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 2011.
- viii) e-Book Atlas: District at a Glance.
- ix) Panchayat Atlas – 2011, Kerala State.

14.7.1 In order to disseminate this information among data users, all these publications including vector data have been uploaded in ORG&CCI server at NIC for Decision Support System. These Atlases are mainly the decennial publications. Occasionally some special volumes have also been brought out as per temporal requirement.



14.8 In order to improve the quality and coverage of Census taking, their quick retrieval, Geographic Information System (GIS) based town mapping was undertaken during Census 2011. For the first time, the detailed ward maps were prepared showing each house/ building, major and minor roads, lanes, by-lanes and all important landmark features in 2132 wards in 33 State/UT Capital cities of the country. One of the important features of the GIS based town mapping was to prepare pre-carved out Enumeration Blocks (EBs) and Supervisory Circle maps for ensuring the complete coverage of all areas within these cities. Visualizing its utility and importance during the Census 2011, the detailed Ward mapping using High Resolution Satellite Imagery has been further extended to cover Growth Pole Centres of 6 Mega Cities and 31 Million plus Cities of the country. The requisite satellite data from the National Remote Sensing Center, Department of Space has been procured and the manpower has been trained on feature extraction, interpretation and analysis of Satellite Imageries.

#### **Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)**

14.9 Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) is a unique project aimed at systematically creating an electronic (audio/video) archive of all mother tongues spoken in the country. The electronic records are then transcribed by trained linguists and classified according to linguistic principles. This is for the first time since independence that such a project has been taken up. So far, 219 Mother Tongues in 28 States have been surveyed. An electronic archive to store all the audio / video files and software to systematically retrieve them for analysis has been developed by the office of the RG&CCI. The details of this scheme are as under:

- a) Collection of the audio-visual linguistic field data by the ORG&CCI and Census Directorates using updated survey instruments.
- b) The transcription and analysis of variable-wise videographed linguistic field data by outsourcing the trained transcribers / linguists of various Universities and Institutions all over India.
- c) Integration of analysis of 4-8 samples data against single mother tongue into individual language/ mother tongue Report and supervision of the report and data by the external linguistic experts/ Professors of different Universities and Institutions of India.

- d) Preservation or archiving of videographed data along with transcription-analysis-report by uploading in Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) Management System has been developed.
- e) Revision / updating of the survey instruments and survey guidelines by the in-house linguists of ORG&CCI.
- f) Execution of training for fresh statistical team (of around 239) comprising of officers from various approved Directorates of Census operations (DCOs) for guided audio-visual linguistic data collection from field.

#### **Linguistic Survey of India (LSI)**

14.10 Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) is a regular research activity of the ORG&CCI since 6<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Following the earlier publications under this project, the Volumes on LSI-Sikkim (Part-I), LSI-Sikkim (Part-II) and LSI-Rajasthan (Part-I) have since been published in print form till December, 2014.

14.10.1 New mother tongues returns of 2011 Census is under scrutiny towards the rationalization of the same.

#### **Data Dissemination**

14.11 The most important step after the enumeration exercise and data processing is the dissemination of the results for use by Governments, NGOs – National and International, Universities and Institutes, scholars, students and other data users. With this purpose in view, the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India is implementing an elaborate data dissemination plan to keep the data users informed about the utility and release of different datasets including those on Population, SCs & STs, literates, workers and non-workers, slum data, age data and data on houses, household amenities and assets.

14.12 The datasets are released at the Census of India website at <http://www.censusindia.gov.in> for free download. These are also made available on Compact Discs (CDs) and in some cases as printed volumes.

14.13 Another major innovative step taken by the ORG&CCI is to set up Workstations for Research on Sample Micro-Data from Census. This office has entered into agreement with sixteen Universities for setting up these Workstations during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17) for research by the local research scholars and also by those from outside under the supervision of

a senior faculty from the University. The scholars are not allowed to copy sample (1% & 5%) micro-data files but only use them for research. Seven Workstations are already functional at Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) in Bhubaneswar, Punjabi University in Patiala, University of Kerala in Trivandrum, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE) in Pune, Goa University in Goa, University of Kashmir in Srinagar and University of Gujarat in Ahmedabad. Setting up of ten additional workstations is under progress in different States.

14.14 The ORG&CCI embarked upon a unique project of sensitizing school students with the results of Census 2011. For this purpose, 150 schools in each of 640 Districts in the country were selected and around one lakh school kits were dispatched to schools all over the country.

14.15 The ORG&CCI has also taken another major initiative in digitizing and archiving all old Census reports published since 1872 for use of posterity. More than 10 lakh pages of these old Census reports are being digitized and microfilmed. About 12 lakh pages have already been digitized till end-December, 2014. Workstations for accessing the Digital Archive are being set up at each of the 33 Census Directorates for use by scholars and other users.

14.16 A series of Year-end Seminars was organized during December, 2014 by ORG&CCI for the benefit of its officers / officials on different topics related to Census, Civil registration & vital statistics and Cartography. Eminent persons from Universities, Institutes and Government Departments were invited to share their experiences on different subjects.

14.17 Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister inaugurated a web-portal on Youth-Info developed by UNFPA and released a monograph on Adolescents and Youths in India, prepared jointly by ORG&CCI and UNFPA. The Census Digital Library was also inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister on this occasion. This event was held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 17.07.2014.

14.18 In order to popularize the availability and use of Census data which have been released till 31.12.2014, 39 Data Dissemination Workshops have been organized during 2014-15 throughout the country where the latest Census Data released are analyzed and discussed. Scholars from various fields are invited to share their analysis. The ORG&CCI has also participated in 7 book fairs held in different parts of the country.



**Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister releasing a monograph on Adolescents and Youths in India, prepared jointly by ORG&CCI and UNFPA in a function held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 17.07.2014**



**Data Dissemination Workshop on Census 2011 held on 19.11.2014 at Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh**



**Exhibition-cum-Sale of Census Publications at Kochi International Book Festival 2014 (29.11.2014-08.12.2014)**

### Census Resource and Training Centre (CRTC)

14.19 Census Resource and Training Centre (CRTC) was set up at ORG&CCI as a Centre of Excellence for imparting training on Census methodology and its operations to national and international participants particularly from South Asian and African Countries. Senior Officers from different countries have visited the Centre since its inception. During the current Financial Year, the officers from Ethiopia have visited ORG&CCI to learn different aspect of Census. Also several experts from ORG&CCI have visited different countries to provide consultancy service in Census related activities.

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Civil Registration System (CRS)

14.20 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths are the chief executive authorities in the respective States for executing the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made there under.

14.21 The proportion of registered births and deaths has witnessed a steady increase over the years. The registration level of births for the Country has gone up to 83.6%, registering an increase of 1.6 percent as per the figures of 2011 over the previous year. On the other

hand, registration level of deaths has increased marginally by 0.4 per cent over the previous year and reached up to 67.4 per cent. The level of registration of death at National level has increased marginally due to fall in level of registration of deaths in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh in 2011 over the previous year.

14.22 Wide variations have continued to persist across the States in the level of registration. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved 100 % level of registration of births. The States of Goa, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan and Union Territories of A&N Islands and Daman & Diu have achieved more than 90 per cent level of registration of birth. However, it is less than 70 per cent in Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

14.23 There has been significant increase in the level of registration of births in the States of Manipur (+24.0%), West Bengal (+13.3%), Bihar (+13.2%), Tripura (+10.1%), Uttarakhand (+5.9%), Jharkhand (+4.5%), Karnataka (+4.3%) and Madhya Pradesh (+4.2%) in 2011 as compared to that in 2010. There is a marginal increase in level of registration of births in Chhattisgarh (+3.3%), Odisha (+3.2%) and Sikkim (+1.5%) during this period.

14.24 In terms of level of registration of deaths, the States of Kerala, Mizoram and Union Territories of A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved 100% level of registration of death. More than 90 per cent of deaths are being registered in the States of Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Nagaland, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. There has been considerable improvement over the previous year in death registration in the States of Nagaland (+ 8.3%), Bihar (+ 7.1%), West Bengal (+ 6.8%), Tripura (+5.6%), Meghalaya (+ 4.9%), Madhya Pradesh (+4.3 %) and Jharkhand (+4.1%). The death registration is below 30% in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar. The level of registration of deaths is lower than that of births in most of the States / UTs except Chhattisgarh, Sikkim, A & N Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. Lower level of death registration may partly be attributed to non-reporting of domiciliary deaths and deaths of females and infants.



### Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

14.25 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) ACT, 1969 provides data on causes of death, a prerequisite to monitoring health trends of the population. Data received in prescribed forms are tabulated as per the National List of Causes of Death based on Tenth Revision of International Classification of Disease (ICD- 10).

14.26 As per the Annual Report on "Medical Certification of Cause of Death" for the year 2011, out of the total registered deaths of 48,29,664 in 32 States/UTs, a total of 9,65,992 deaths (5,95,784 Males and 3,70,208 Females) have been reported to be medically certified.

14.27 The coverage of MCCD is limited to selected hospitals in urban area. Steps are taken by the States to expand the scope of MCCD to all the medical institutions.

### Sample Registration System (SRS)

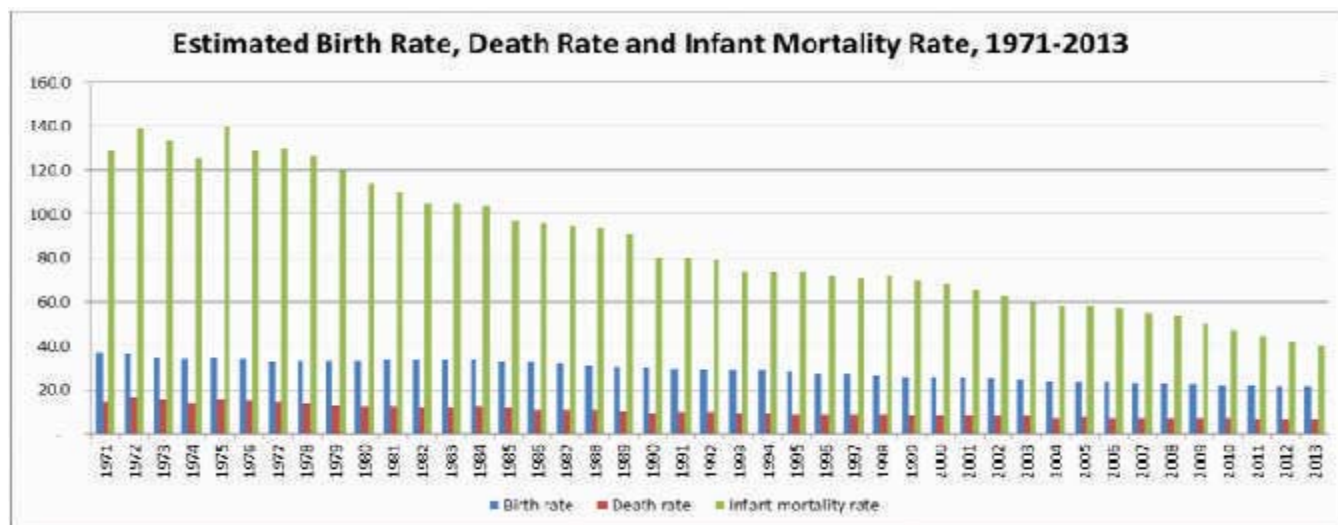
14.28 The Sample Registration System (SRS) is a large scale demographic survey for providing reliable estimates of birth rate, death rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. The SRS is a dual record system that consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by resident part time enumerators and an independent half yearly survey by supervisors. The unmatched data from these sources are re-verified in the field. This process makes it a self - evaluating system. The survey was initiated by the ORG&CCI on a pilot basis in a few

selected States in 1964-65; it became fully operational in 1969-70 covering about 3,700 sample units. With a view to monitoring the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling frame is revised every ten years, apart from efforts for enhancing its scope and rationalizing the system. The last SRS had 7,597 sample units (4,433 rural and 3,164 urban) spread across all States and Union Territories, encompassing about 1.5 million households and nearly 7.44 million population, which is based on 2001 Census and was effective from 01.01.2004 to 31.12.2013.

14.29 From 01.01.2014, 8861 (4,964 Rural and 3,897 Urban) sample units have been selected based on 2011 Census. The Baseline Survey is being conducted on these newly selected samples. The data is being collected directly on laptop computers. The Half-Yearly surveys will also be done through direct data collection on hand held devices. This will reduce processing time resulting in early release of SRS reports.

14.30 The SRS Bulletin-2014, under Sample Registration System (SRS), containing estimates of birth rate, death rate, and infant mortality rate for the year 2013 have been released, for all States/Union Territories, separately for rural and urban areas, which are given at the **Annexure-XVI**. Salient findings at national level for the year 2013 are as under:

- (i) Crude Birth Rate (CBR) stands at 21.4 per 1,000 population, with 22.9 in rural areas and 17.3 in urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest (14.7) in Kerala and the highest (27.6) in Bihar.



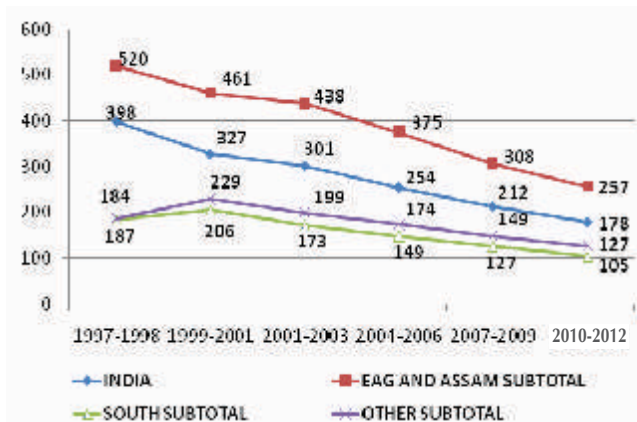
(ii) Crude Death Rate (CDR) is 7.0 per 1,000 population, with 7.5 in rural areas and 5.6 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Delhi has recorded the lowest (4.1) and Odisha the highest (8.4).

(iii) Infant (< one year) Mortality Rate (IMR) is 40 per 1,000 live births; 44 in rural areas and 27 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (12) while Assam and Madhya Pradesh have recorded the highest (54) IMR value.

14.31 In addition to the above, the SRS Statistical Report – 2013 containing inter-alia Under Five Mortality Rate, Sex Ratio at Birth, Total Fertility Rate have been released. Salient findings at national level for the year 2013 are as under:

- In 2013, U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 3 points over 2012 (49 in 2013 against 52 in 2012). There has been a decline of 2 points in male U5MR and 3 points in female U5MR during the period.
- Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has gone up by 1 point to 909 in 2011-2013 from 908 in 2010-2012. Chhattisgarh has reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth (970) while Haryana, the lowest (864).
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country has come to 2.3 in 2013 as against 2.4 in 2012. During 2013, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.4) while West Bengal has reported the lowest TFR (1.6).

14.32 The Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India for 2010-12 under Sample Registration System (SRS) has been released. The Maternal Mortality Ratio



**Levels of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by Regions, 1997-2012**

of India has declined from 212 in 2007-2009 to 178 in 2010-2012. The decline has been most significant in Empowered Action Group (EAG) States & Assam from 308 to 257. Among the Southern States, the decline has been from 127 to 105 and in the Other States from 149 to 127.

14.33 The SRS based Abridged Life Tables for 2007-11 and 2008-12 have been released this year. The expectancy of life at birth by sex and residence for India and bigger States for this period is given at **Annexure-XVII** and **Annexure-XVIII**. The life expectancy at birth at national level was 66.5 years in 2007-11 and 67.0 years in 2008-12 years, which is an increase of 17.3 years over a period of 37 years. The same for males is 65.4 years in 2008-12 whereas for females it is 68.8 years. Among bigger States, the life expectancy for 2008-12 is the highest in Kerala (74.7 years) and the lowest is in Assam (62.7 years). The life expectancy at birth in rural areas is 65.8 years, being 64.2 years for males and 67.6 years for females for the year 2008-12. The life expectancy in urban areas is 70.6 years, being 69.0 years for males and 72.4 years for females for the Year 2008-12.

**Annual Health Survey (AHS)**

14.34 The Annual Health Survey (AHS) has been conceived at the behest of the National Commission on Population, Prime Minister's Office and Planning Commission to yield benchmarks of core vital and health indicators at the district level and to map its rate of change on a continual basis to assess the efficacy of various health interventions including those under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The AHS would, inter-alia, generate indicators such as Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Sex Ratio at Birth & host of other indicators on maternal & child care, family planning practices, etc. and changes therein on a year to year basis at appropriate level of aggregations. The AHS is being implemented in all the 284 districts of the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand) and Assam (henceforth referred as AHS States) during the mission period 2007-2012 starting from 2010-2011. The survey has been undertaken every year in 20,694 statistically selected sample units (Census Enumeration Blocks in case of urban areas and villages

or a segment thereof in case of villages with population exceeding 2000 in rural areas) spread across the nine (9) AHS States covering a total Population of about 20.61 million and 4.28 million households (as per 2001 Census). About 70 sample units of approximately 1,000 population in case of a village in rural areas and 650 for a Census Enumeration Block in urban areas have been covered in each district. However, a total of 20.94 million population and 4.32 million households have actually been covered in the final round of the survey (second updation) in 2012-13.

14.35 While the AHS Bulletin of the Base-line Survey containing the district level data on 9 core vital indicators, viz., Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Under-5 Mortality, Sex Ratio at Birth, etc. was released in 2011, the District-wise detailed Factsheet containing data on the remaining 152 indicators pertaining to Total Fertility Rate, Abortion, Family Planning Practices, Ante-natal Care, Delivery Care, Post-natal Care, Immunization, Childhood Disease, Breastfeeding & Supplementation, Birth Registration, Disability, Injury, Mortality, Personal Habits, etc. in respect of the Base-line Survey was released in July 2012. Subsequently, the bulletin and fact sheet of the first updation survey have been released in May, 2013 and December, 2013 respectively. The second updation survey bulletin has been released in March, 2014 and the second updation factsheet in July, 2014.

14.36 The highlights of the AHS Factsheet of the second updation survey, the last publication intended from AHS, are as under:

- i) The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) ranges from 2.1 in Uttarakhand to 3.5 in Bihar. Among the 284 districts, it varies from 1.7 in Pithoragarh to 5.4 in Shrawasti. 35 among the 284 districts have already achieved the replacement level of 2.1. TFR below the current National average of 2.4 (SRS 2012) is reported in 63 districts.
- ii) Current usage of Family Planning ranges from 41.2 per cent in Bihar to 70.2 per cent in Rajasthan. Among the districts, the variation is from 27.9 per cent in Siwan (Bihar) to 90.4 per cent in Hanumangarh (Rajasthan) at district level- exhibiting a variability of 4 times.
- iii) Total unmet need varies from a minimum of 13.1 per cent in Assam to 31.5 per cent in Bihar. Hanumangarh (4.2 per cent) in Rajasthan and

Siwan (56.4 per cent) in Bihar are the two extremes across 284 districts.

- iv) In Full Ante Natal Care (ANC), Uttar Pradesh reports the minimum coverage of 6.8 per cent and Odisha, the maximum, 27.8 per cent. Full ANC comprises 3 or more ANC, at least one TT injection and consumption of Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) for 100 or more days. Balrampur (1.0) in Uttar Pradesh has minimum coverage and Jagatsinghapur (54.6) in Odisha, the maximum coverage of full ANC.
- v) Safe Delivery ranges from 56.2 per cent in Jharkhand to 89.8 per cent in Madhya Pradesh. Among the districts, the variation is from 38.5 per cent in Pakaur (Jharkhand) to 97.9 per cent in Indore (Madhya Pradesh). Safe delivery comprises institutional deliveries and domiciliary deliveries assisted by doctor/nurse/ANM/LHV.
- vi) Full Immunization ranges from 52.7 per cent in Uttar Pradesh to 79.6 per cent in Uttarakhand. Children are considered fully immunized when they have received vaccination against Tuberculosis, 3 doses of DPT & Polio and 1 dose of measles. Among the districts, Siddharthnagar of UP reported the minimum (24.9 per cent). However, the maximum (92.1 per cent) is observed in Hanumangarh of Rajasthan.
- vii) Institutional delivery ranges from 39.5 per cent in Chhattisgarh to 82.6 per cent in MP. Kawardha (Chhattisgarh) recorded the least (23.8 per cent) institutional delivery whereas Jagatsinghapur (Odisha), the most (95.9 per cent), showing a variability of more than 4 times. Institutional delivery is below 60% in 114 districts.
- viii) In 'Mothers availing Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)' the percent of coverage varies from 23.9 per cent in Jharkhand to 72.9 per cent in MP.
- ix) Vitamin A supplement to children aged 6 to 35 months ranges from 16.1 in Shrawasti (Uttar Pradesh) to 87.5 in Banswara (Rajasthan). Across the 284 districts, 197 districts have reported more than 50 per cent coverage.
- x) IFA supplement to children aged 6-35 months during last 3 months ranges from 11.6 per cent in Rajasthan to 42.7 per cent in Chhattisgarh.
- xi) Children exclusively breastfed for at least 6 months ranges from 20.8 per cent in UP to 50.8 per cent in Chhattisgarh.



14.37 The one-time Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-chemical (CAB) Survey, which is an integral part of the Annual Health Survey, {seeking to provide district-specific information on magnitude of under- and over-nutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, lifestyle disorders like diabetes, hypertension and high fasting glucose in 284 districts of the 9 AHS States, which are known for poor nutrition and health indices involving about 3.74 lakh households and a population of about 16.83 lakh}has been launched in October, 2013. The survey has been completed as on 31.12.2014 and the data entry is in progress.

#### **National Population Register (NPR) in the Country**

14.38 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". The Registrar General, India has been designated as the National Registration Authority / Registrar General of Citizen Registration under the Act. Simultaneously, the Citizenship (Registration and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 have been enacted laying down the processes to be followed for giving effect to this intent.

14.39 As a first step towards creation of a National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) the Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country. As per the approved scheme, the NPR would contain certain demographic information of all usual residents in the country. It would also contain photograph, 10 finger prints and two iris prints of all usual residents who are of age 5 years and above. The NPR database would be sent to UIDAI for de-duplication and issue of "Aadhaar" (UID numbers). An allocation of Rs. 6649.05 crore has been approved by the Cabinet for creation of NPR.

#### **14.40 Current Status**

- a) The demographic data required for creating the NPR was collected in 2010 by house-to-house enumeration. More than 2.5 million government officials were engaged for this national flagship scheme.
- b) All the filled in forms (approximately 27 Crore) have been scanned thereby creating an electronic archive.
- c) The data digitization (in English and the Regional language) has been completed thereby creating an electronic database of 119.19 crore persons.

- d) The work of capture of three biometrics i.e. photographs, ten fingerprints and iris of all usual residents of age 5 years and above for creation of NPR is in progress. As on date, biometric enrolment under NPR has been completed for 26.95 crore persons.
- e) The NPR data of more than 23.51 crore persons has been sent to UIDAI for de-duplication and generation of Aadhaar number. Out of these, UIDAI has generated 19.67 crore Aadhaar numbers.

14.41 Once the electronic database is created with biometrics, certain basic details including Aadhaar regarding every individual i.e. Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) would be displayed in the local areas for inviting claims/objections. The LRUR would also be vetted by the public representatives (Gram Panchayats/ Ward Committees). The claims/objections would be dealt with as per the prescribed procedure.

#### **Creation of National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC)**

14.42 The NPR is the first step towards creation of a NRIC. The scheme of NPR has been reviewed and it has been decided that NPR should be completed and taken to its logical conclusion, which is the creation of NRIC by verification of citizenship status of every usual residents in the NPR.

#### **National Identity Card to Citizens of India**

14.43 The proposal for issuance of National Identity Cards to Citizens of India, who are of age 18 years and above, is under consideration of Government of India.

#### **Maintenance and Updation of NPR database**

14.44 In the first phase, the Competent Authority has approved the setting up of 2,500 NPR Centres in Tahsils/ Talukas in 12 NPR States / UTs. These NPR Centres are meant for enrolment of left over persons.

#### **National Population Register (NPR) in Coastal Areas**

14.45 Subsequent to the Mumbai attacks in November 2008 several steps were taken to strengthen coastal security. One of these measures was creation of NPR and issue of Identity (smart) Cards in coastal areas. The proposal was to take up this project in two phases. In Phase-I of this project, 3331 Villages located on the coastline in 9 Maritime States and 4 Union Territories were taken up for implementation.

14.46 The scheme for creation of NPR in the selected 3,331 villages and all Towns of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the coastal areas and issuance of identity (smart) cards to all usual residents who are of 18 years of age and above, was approved by the Cabinet at an estimated cost of ₹216.31 crore on 10.12.2009.

14.47 The project has been completed with the personalization and dispatch of identity (smart) cards to more than 65.53 lakh usual residents in these areas.

14.48 Orders for Smart Card Readers have been issued to provide the readers to the security agencies.

#### **National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam**

14.49 The process of creation of National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) is different for the State of Assam. This would be created as per Section 6A of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and NRC which was made in Assam in 1951, would be updated as per rules therein.

14.50 Government of India has approved updates of NRC, as proposed by Government of Assam, at a cost of ₹288.18 crore. Till 31.12.2014, an amount of ₹140.58 crore has been provided to the State Government of Assam and work has been started. In this context, Gazette Notification has been issued by the Government of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has reduced the timelines from 36 months to 25 months and directed to complete the work by December, 2015.

#### **Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011**

14.51 The Government of India is conducting a

Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) all over the country in a phased manner starting from June 2011. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) are the nodal Ministries in Government of India for this combined exercise in rural and urban areas respectively. The ORG&CCI is rendering complete logistic and technical support.

14.52 The technical and logistic support of ORG&CCI includes providing direct inputs like the Charge Register, Layout Maps and Abridged House lists used during Population Census 2011, imparting training by the officers at the State Directorates along with those of MoRD & MoHUPA to the State/UT functionaries at all levels and the supervision during the field operations.

14.53 The SECC was formally launched with the State of Tripura on 29.06.2011. The SECC field enumeration is more or less over in all States/UTs. Out of a total 24.68 lakh Enumeration Blocks (EBs), {excluding special charge EBs}, in all 35 States/UTs, field enumeration has been completed in 24.67 lakh EBs (99.9%) till December, 2014.

14.54 After the data collection in the HHDs from the field is over, the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India would process the caste data and hand over the details of the castes/tribes returns to an Expert Group (which is yet to be constituted by the Central Government) at an appropriate time for categorization and classification.

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**DECORATIONS****Bharat Ratna Award**

15.1.1 Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian honour of the country. It is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavour. Instituted in the year 1954, this Award has been conferred on 43 persons so far. It was last conferred on Prof. C.N.R. Rao and Shri Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar in 2014. On 24.12.2014, the President of India has approved the conferment of Bharat Ratna on Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (Posthumously).

**Padma Awards**

15.1.2 Padma Awards are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The Awards are given in all disciplines/ fields of activities viz. art, social work, public affairs, science & engineering, trade & industry, medicine, literature & education, sports, civil service and others.

15.1.3 The decoration of Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service; Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order; and Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field.

15.1.4 Nominations for Padma Awards are invited every year from all State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Ministries / Departments of the Central Government, Institutes of Excellence and recipients of Bharat Ratna/Padma Vibhushan Award. Besides them, a large number of recommendations are also received suo-moto from several Cabinet Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, private individuals, organizations etc. All these recommendations are placed before the Padma Awards Committee headed by

the Cabinet Secretary for its consideration. The recommendations of the Padma Awards Committee are submitted to the Prime Minister and the President of India for their approval and the awards are announced on the eve of the Republic Day.

15.1.5 In 2014, the decoration of the Awards announced on the Republic Day, 2014, were presented by the President of India in two ceremonies held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on 31.03.2014 and 26.04.2014. The 126 number of awards conferred in the two ceremonies included 2 Padma Vibhushan, 24 Padma Bhushan and 100 Padma Shri. The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website (<http://mha.gov.in>).

**Gallantry Awards**

15.1.6 The Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry Awards, administered by the Ministry of Defence, are announced on the Republic Day and the Independence Day every year. Recommendations in respect of civilian citizens are processed in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.1.7 The President of India approved the name of three civilians for Ashoka Chakra series of Gallantry Award on the Independence Day, 2013 including one Ashoka Chakra, one Kirti Chakra and one Shaurya Chakra and on the Republic Day, 2014 one Kirti Chakra was approved.

**Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards**

15.1.8 Jeevan Raksha Padak (JRP) Awards were instituted in the year 1961. As the name of the award suggests, it is given to a rescuer for saving someone's life.

15.1.9 The Awards are given in three categories, namely, Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and Jeevan Raksha Padak. Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for



conspicuous courage under the circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer; Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer and Jeevan Raksha Padak is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer in an act or series of acts of human nature in saving life from drowning, fire, accident, electrocution, land-slide, animal attack, etc.

15.1.10 Nominations for the Awards are invited every year from all State/UT Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These are considered by Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary. The recommendations of the JRP Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President of India.

15.1.11 The ceremony for these awards is held in the respective State Capitals of the awardees, where the awardee is presented a medallion and a Certificate signed by the Home Minister. The awardees are also given a lump-sum monetary allowance at the rate of ₹1,00,000 for Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, ₹60,000 for Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and ₹40,000 for Jeevan Raksha Padak.

15.1.12 For the year 2013, the President has approved the conferment of 3 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 6 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and 28 Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards. The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website.

## VIGILANCE MACHINERY

15.2.1 The Vigilance set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs is headed by the Joint Secretary (Administration), who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry. He is assisted by a Director and an Under Secretary. The Vigilance set up deals with all disciplinary matters of the Ministry of Home Affairs, all matters related to Annual Performance Appraisal Reports and coordinates vigilance activities in the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry.

15.2.2 To strengthen preventive vigilance, the Ministry of Home Affairs took following measures:-

a) The Chief Vigilance Officer maintained close liaison with all attached/ subordinate offices to ensure timely completion of various vigilance tasks/ work.

- b) Divisions having substantial public dealings like Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Divisions, Foreigners Division and Procurement Wing of the Police Modernisation Division etc. were kept under close watch.
- c) All Officers and members of staff working in sensitive Sections/Divisions are required to fill up a special security questionnaire and positive vetting is done in their cases through the Intelligence Agencies. It serves as an effective tool in ensuring that only persons with unimpeachable integrity are posted in sensitive places in the Ministry.
- d) Liaison is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions which have been categorized as sensitive to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.
- e) The CVO regularly monitors the progress of the disposal of complaints received from various sources and pendency of disciplinary/vigilance cases.
- f) With a view to curbing development of vested interests, staff in the Ministry is rotated amongst various Divisions. The posts are categorised as sensitive or non-sensitive to facilitate rotation of staff.
- g) List of officers whose integrity is doubtful is maintained and periodically reviewed.

15.2.3 The "Vigilance Awareness Week" was observed from 27.10.2014 to 01.11.2014. A pledge was administered by the Home Secretary on 27.10.2014 to the officials of Ministry of Home Affairs. A Debate on "Combating Corruption-Technology as an Enabler" was organized on 29.10.2014. The Vigilance Awareness Week was also observed in the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry.

15.2.4 The CVO keeps a watch over all cases pending at different stages including the cases pending in its attached and subordinate offices, so that such cases are disposed of in a time bound manner. The status of pendency is monitored by the CVO and at appropriate intervals meetings with CVOs and Vigilance Officers (VOs) of concerned attached/subordinate offices are held.

15.2.5 The details in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home

Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices during the year 2013-2014 are at **Annexure-XIX**.

### **RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005**

15.3 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the Ministry has initiated the following actions:

- a) An RTI Section has been set up to collect, transfer the applications under the RTI Act, 2005 to the Central Public Information Officers/ Public Authorities concerned and to submit the quarterly returns regarding receipt and disposal of the RTI applications/appeals to the Central Information Commission.
- b) Details of the Ministry's functions along with its functionaries etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of the Ministry's official website (<http://mha.gov.in>) as required under section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005.
- c) All Deputy Secretary/Director level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under section 5(1) of RTI Act, 2005 in respect of subjects being handled by them.
- d) All Joint Secretaries have been designated as Appellate Authorities in terms of Section 19 (1) of RTI Act, 2005 in respect of Deputy Secretaries/Directors working under them and who have been designated as CPIOs.
- e) To facilitate the receipt of applications under the RTI Act, 2005, a provision has been made to receive the applications at the Reception Counter of the Ministry in each of its three buildings viz. North Block and NDCC-II Building and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further forwarded by the RTI Section to the CPIOs /Public Authorities concerned.
- f) During the year 2014 (01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014) 7,249 RTI applications and 243 Appeals were received manually and 5,265 RTI applications and 390 Appeals were received online in the Ministry of Home Affairs and forwarded to concerned CPIOs/Public Authorities for providing information requested for.
- g) As per para 1.4.1 of the DOPT's guidelines issued vide their O.M. No. 1/5/2011-IR dated 15.04.2013,

the Ministry is uploading all RTI and appeal replies on the website regularly.

### **SECRETARIAT SECURITY ORGANIZATION**

15.4.1 The Secretariat Security Organization (SSO) is the nodal agency for the security of government buildings under the security cover of the Ministry of Home Affairs. At present there are 51 buildings under the MHA security cover, housing offices of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. These buildings are located at various places in Delhi in a radius of approximately 16 Kilometers.

15.4.2 Access control to the Government buildings under MHA security cover is also regulated by SSO through its Reception Organization. The Reception Organization comprising of 137 personnel is manning 54 Reception Offices located in the 38 Government buildings. Entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated through the various Reception Offices from where visitor's passes are issued and a record kept thereof. Visitor passes are issued only after confirming from officers of a pre-determined level, if the visitor is to be allowed entry or otherwise.

15.4.3 The SSO is responsible for formulation and execution of policies relating to security and access control of Government buildings under MHA security cover. Presently security personnel of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) as well as Secretariat Security Force (SSF) are deployed for security of Government buildings, on the basis of categorization of Government buildings. A dedicated Unit namely 'Government Building Security' (GBS) Unit has been created in CISF especially for armed security of Government buildings under control of Administration Division of MHA. The GBS Unit of CISF takes care of security of Government buildings with Category 'A' (Highly-sensitive) and 'B' (Sensitive) and they are assigned with following tasks:-

- (a) **Access Control** - They ensure that no unauthorized person, vehicle or material is allowed access to the Government buildings including their premises. Only bonafide persons holding valid Identity Cards issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs are allowed entry. Apart from this, visitors holding valid temporary/daily visitors pass are allowed entry after checking/frisking including checking of their bags/brief cases etc.

- (b) **Anti-terrorist Measures** - The forces are primarily responsible for anti- terrorist measures in the buildings.
- (c) **Forcible entry/armed attack** - To prevent/counter any attempt of forcible entry/armed attack on the buildings and take effective action against such forcible entry/armed attack as first responder.
- (d) **Intrusion** - To deter, detect and neutralize any kind of intrusion into the building.
- (e) **Exit Control** - To prevent pilferage of government property from the building.

15.4.4 Secretariat Security Force (SSF) is a civilian unarmed force of the Ministry of Home Affairs with a sanctioned strength of 1032, especially raised for security of Category 'C' (Least-sensitive) Government buildings under MHA Security cover.

## OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

15.5.1 An Official Language Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs assists in implementing the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (as amended in 1967), the Official Languages (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended in 1987) and the other administrative instructions issued on the subject from time to time and in ensuring compliance with the Official Language Policy of the Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its Attached and Subordinate Offices.

### Implementation of the official Language policy

15.5.2 Keeping in view the large size of the Ministry, 20 Official Language Implementation Committees have been constituted at the Division level, each headed by the Joint Secretary of the Division concerned. All Officers of the rank of Section Officer/Desk Officer and above 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 the official work received from the Sections/Desks of the respective Divisions are reviewed by the Committees and remedial measures suggested to avoid recurrence of the shortcomings.

### Compliance with the Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963

15.5.3 Section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act,

1963 (as amended in 1967) is being complied with fully and all the documents covered under this section are being invariably issued both in Hindi and English. All the letters received or signed in Hindi, are being replied to in Hindi. Efforts are being made to increase the correspondence in Hindi with the offices of the Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations and the general public in the Regions 'A', 'B' & 'C'.

### Official Language Inspection

15.5.4 Eight inspection teams of the Personnel of Official Language Division carried out official language inspection in 22 offices under the Ministry located outside Delhi during the period from 13.01.2015 to 20.02.2015. Besides, 25 Sections of the Ministry were also inspected by the personnel of the Official Language Division during the period indicated above. The First Sub-Committee of the Committee of the Parliament on Official Language also inspected five offices of the Ministry during the period from 12.01.2015 to 10.02.2015.

### Hindi Day/Hindi Month

15.5.5 Hindi Month was organized in the Ministry from 15.09.2014 to 15.10.2014. Various Hindi competitions and programmes such as a Hindi Workshop and an informative lecture by an eminent Hindi Scholar, Shri Lakshmi Shankar Vajpai, Deputy Director General, All India Radio, New Delhi were organized in which a number of both Hindi speaking as well as non Hindi speaking personnel of the Ministry participated with enthusiasm. 131 competitors won total cash prizes of ₹1,86,600 (Rupees One Lakh Eighty Six Thousand and Six Hundred only)

### Training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography

15.5.6 Out of the total 74 Lower Division Clerks, 70 are trained in Hindi typewriting at present. Similarly, out of the total 203 Stenographers, 37 are trained in Hindi Stenography.

### Hindi Workshop

15.5.7 Two Hindi workshops were organized on 14.06.2014 and 16.09.2014 to motivate employees to do their official work in Hindi and to train them up effectively to attempt and write notes and drafts originally in Hindi. 52 personnel participated in these workshops.



## Hindi Salahakar Samiti

15.5.8 The three-year tenure of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti of this Ministry expired on 20.10.2013. The process of its reconstitution had been initiated on 21.10.2013 as per the guidelines issued by the Department of Official Language in this regard. The requisite nominations have been received from the Kendriya Sachivalaya Hindi Parishad and from the Secretariat of the Committee of the Parliament on Official Language. But the requisite nominations of four Members of Parliament (two each from the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha) from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and nomination of one member (the name of a nominee) from Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Vardha are still awaited. As soon as these nominations are received, further action will be taken to constitute the Samiti.

## REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

15.6.1 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery functioning in this Ministry, attends to all the public grievances. During the period 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, 4,131 public grievances were received through online and 4,276 public grievances were received directly. These are attended to promptly.

15.6.2 The Joint Secretary (Coordination and Public Grievances) has been nominated as Director of Public Grievances. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of the Director of Public Grievances has been displayed at the Reception Counter and on the website of the Ministry (<http://mha.gov.in>).

15.6.3 A Public Grievance Officer has been nominated in each Division as the Nodal Officer who monitors the progress of the redressal of public grievances relating to the respective Division.

## PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

15.7.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a wide range of subjects, which are complex as well as sensitive in nature, warranting constant parliamentary attention. This is reflected in the legislative and non-legislative business of the Ministry of Home Affairs transacted in the Parliament. The working of the Ministry is constantly monitored by various Parliamentary Committees such as the Standing Committee of

Parliament on Home Affairs, Public Accounts Committee, Committee on Government Assurances, etc.

15.7.2 The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee for Home Affairs was constituted on 01.09.2014 and the newly constituted Committee held its first meeting on 10.10.2014 to discuss two subjects namely (i) mandate, working and performance of the Ministry of Home Affairs; and (ii) rescue, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities going on in Jammu & Kashmir after the recent floods which occurred there.

15.7.3 Thereafter, the Committee met on two different occasions to discuss various matters i.e.

- i) On 21.10.2014 'Problems being faced by Refugees and displaced persons in J&K'; and
- ii) On 11.11.2014 (i) Problems being faced by Refugees and displaced persons in J&K; and (ii) rescue, relief operation and rehabilitation schemes in the affected States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha in the aftermath of recent devastating Hudhud Cyclone.

15.7.4 One meeting of the Consultative Committee was held on 12.11.2014 during the period 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014 under the chairmanship of Union Home Minister on the subject 'The state of Left Wing Extremism'.

## DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

### AUDIT OBJECTIONS/PARAS

15.8.1 The Departmental Accounting Organization (DAO) of the Ministry works as a part of Internal Finance Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is responsible for payment, accounting and internal audit of the Ministry of Home Affairs and all its attached offices. DAO prepares monthly and annual financial statements for the Ministry and submit these to the Controller General of Accounts who compiles the statements for Government of India as a whole. The DAO is headed by Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA), who acts as a Principal Accounting Advisor to the Chief Accounting Authority (i.e. the Home Secretary) of the Ministry. As an integral part of Internal Finance Wing of the Ministry, CCA maintains an efficient system of financial management in the Ministry. The DAO works in a computerized environment using an

expenditure accounting software called "COMPACT" for managing its payment and accounting functions. The data of COMPACT is uploaded on a web based application called e-lekha which has the capability of generating timely reports which serve as an expenditure information system for the Ministry. The DAO also assists the IFD in budget formulation, budget execution and budget reporting.

15.8.2 The Internal Audit Wing of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under the overall guidance of Controller General of Accounts has undertaken the Risk Based Audit of various schemes of the Ministry. The revised Internal Audit Manual, 2009 has also focused on reorienting the internal audit function for conducting a Risk Based and Performance Audit of various aspects of functioning of the Ministry. An Audit Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary of the Ministry with Special Secretary and Financial Adviser (SS&FA) as Vice Chairman, and CCA, who is also the Chief Audit Executive, as Member Secretary has been constituted to have an oversight of the functioning of Risk Management and Controls in the Ministry and its attached offices. An internal audit charter has also been approved and issued. The Internal Audit Wing conducts Concurrent Audit for Modernization of Police Force and half yearly audit of Security Related Expenditures in various States. Also, it has been mandated to conduct audits of Freedom Fighter Pension disbursement by the audit committee on the request of Freedom Fighter Division.

15.8.2.1 During the period under reference, following special audit were undertaken by the Internal Audit Wing as decided in the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Audit Committee.

1. Audit of National Disaster Management Authority
2. Crime and Criminal Traffic Networking System.
3. Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) audit in respect of Non Government Organizations (NGOs.).
4. Audit of National Human Rights Commission.
5. Audit in respect of Gurudwara Election Commission, Punjab.
6. Audit of projects undertaken by National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) for Ministry of Home Affairs.

7. Audit of projects undertaken by National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) for Ministry of Home Affairs.
8. Audit of Modernization of Prison Scheme.
9. Audit of Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL), IGI Airport, Delhi.
10. Manpower Audit in respect of CISF deployed at IGI Airport, Delhi.
11. Reimbursement of money for UN Deployment of ITBP, BSF and CISF personnel in Congo.

15.8.3 The Demands for Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) include budgetary requirements of various Central Para-military Forces (CPFs), Central Police Organizations (CPOs), Union Territories (UTs) (with and without legislature), Registrar General of India, Department of Official Language, etc. Besides Internal Audit; the operations and financial statements of MHA are subjected to Statutory Audit, which is carried out by the Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG).

15.8.4 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the Inspection Notes indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units/Organizations, who make efforts to settle the observations. C&AG through the Report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paras against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by the Ministry. In order to promptly settle the audit paras, the status of pendency is monitored by the Audit Committee. The receipt and settlement of audit paras is a continuous ongoing process. As on 01.01.2014, there were 64 such audit paras pending in this Ministry. During the period from 01.01.2014 to 31.12.2014, 25 new paras were received, bringing the total to 89. Out of these, 10 paras have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 79 such paras as on 31.12.2014.

15.8.5 The number of outstanding Inspection Paras in respect of all organizations under the control of MHA as on 01.04.2014 was 4,973. During the period from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014, the total number of Inspection Paras received and settled was 1,273 and 784 respectively. Thus, as on 31.12.2014, the number of outstanding Inspection Paras was 5,462. To monitor the progress of settlement of these Paras, ad-hoc

committees have been constituted in the Ministry. The position in respect of each organization is at **Annexure-XX**.

15.8.6 Summary of important Audit Observations made available by Office of C&AG forwarded by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs has been received. The requisite information is attached at **Annexure XXI, XXII & XXIII**.

## EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

### Redressal of Complaints Pertaining to Sexual Harassment at Work Place

15.9.1 The Complaints Committee for redressal of complaints made by the aggrieved women employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been reconstituted on 23.12.2014. The Committee has one male member and five female members, including the Chairperson and a member of Young Women's Christian Association as the independent member and representative of NGO.

15.9.2 For Service matters relating to SCs/STs/OBCs and Physically handicapped, an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary has been appointed to act as Liaison Officer.

### Benefit to Persons with Disabilities

15.9.3 The Central Government have prescribed 3% reservation in employment to Persons with Disabilities (1% each for blindness or low vision, hearing impairment and locomotor disability or cerebral palsy).

15.9.4 There are 14 visually challenged, 01 hearing impaired and 10 orthopedically challenged persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.9.5 On account of the nature of work, all category of posts of 'combatant personnel' of the Central Armed Police Forces are exempted from Section 33 of the

Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

## GENDER BUDGETING

15.9.6 The initiatives taken in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the benefit of women have been elaborated in the following paras.

### Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

15.9.7 The CISF has taken initiatives for construction of Family Welfare Centres (FWCs) at all its establishments like Reserve Battalion and Training Institutions exclusively for the benefits of Women by utilizing the funds under plan scheme. Apart from this in CISF Units also Family Welfare Centre is functioning in the building provided by the Public Sector Undertakings where the Force is deployed.

15.9.8 In almost all establishments of CISF, such Family Welfare Centres have already been established and are functioning. Construction of Family Welfare Centre at CISF 4 Reserve Battalion, Sivagangai (Tamil Nadu) has been completed on 30.09.2013. At CISF 2<sup>nd</sup> Reserve Battalion, Ranchi, the construction of Family Welfare Centre has been started in 2013-14 and will be completed during 2015-16.

15.9.9 These Family Welfare Centres are exclusively for women to learn new skills to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items.

15.9.9.1 Total number of women working in different groups in as on 01.01.2015 are as under:

| Group A | Group B | Group C | Total |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 41      | 817     | 5268    | 6126  |

15.9.9.2 The scheme exclusively benefitting women and the budget allocation for the same, during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 in respect of CISF are as under:

(₹in crore)

| Details of Scheme   | BE 2014-15 | RE 2014-15 (Agreed) | B.E. 2015-16 |
|---|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Crèche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other Charges (Non Plan) | 00.65      | 00.59               | 00.49        |



## Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

15.9.10 The Government has initially approved the raising of one Mahila Battalion in CRPF during 1985. Within a short span of time, Government had approved another Mahila Battalion in 1994. In the year 2009, Government had approved raising of 2 more Mahila Battalions in the year 2009-10 and 2014-15. While the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mahila Battalion has been raised in the year 2009-10 the 4<sup>th</sup> Mahila Battalion is under raising. In October, 2014, Government has approved raising two additional Mahila Battalions in place of General Duty Battalions in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17. Thus, total 6 Mahila Battalions have been sanctioned by the Government.

15.9.11 The Force has constructed Family Welfare Centres for the benefit of women. These Family Welfare Centres are constructed exclusively for women to learn new skills and to augment their family income earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and productions of food items etc. CRPF has following schemes exclusively benefiting women:

- i) Women's Hostel.
- ii) Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation/common staff room.
- iii) Gymnasium and other facilities for physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- iv) Provision of music systems and TVs etc for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- v) Day care centre/crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
- vi) Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra skills.

15.9.11.1 In addition to above and in order to redress the complaints pertaining to sexual harassment of women at work place, the CRPF has constituted a four-member complaint Committee at Sector level. The Committee is holding regular quarterly meetings to quickly redress the complaint, if any.

15.9.12 Facilities of separate rest rooms, recreation rooms, mobile toilets have been provided to women employees in CRPF. During deployment, separate toilets even in the unit vehicles are made available to women. Besides, relaxation in wearing of Pant, Shirt

and web belt has been given during the time of pregnancy. All out efforts to solve problems of women personnel are made at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out through regular interactions, interviews, Roll Call and Sainik Sammelans. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command.

15.9.13 CRPF comprises three exclusive Mahila Battalions, one at Delhi, second at Gandhinagar (Gujrat) and third at Nagpur (Maharashtra). Fourth Battalion (232 Mahila Battalion) has been raised at Ajmer Rajasthan for which recruitment process is undergoing. The Mahila personnel of trained battalions are deployed for various law and order duties. In addition, Mahila employees posted at Group Centres and RAF at various levels are also engaged on law and order related duties. The 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion under raising is to be located at Kolkata, West Bengal.

15.9.14 Total number of women working in each group are as under:

| Group A | Group B | Group C | Total |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 269     | 763     | 4922    | 5954  |

15.9.15 The first Indian Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) consisting of 125 Female Formed Police Officers reached Liberia on 30.01.2007 and started duty at Unity Conference Centre w.e.f. 08.02.2007. The deployment of FFPU continues till date & subsequent batches have been deployed year-wise from 2008 to 2014. The present batch i.e. FFPU-8<sup>th</sup> contingent comprising of 125 Mahila Officers/Women is in Monrovia, Liberia under United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) w.e.f. February, 2014. The contingent is due for rotation in the month of February, 2015 and will be replaced by FFPU 9<sup>th</sup> batch during February, 2015 for which action is in hand.

15.9.16 The Government has provided ₹45.00 lakh specifically for Crèche facilities for the Current Financial Year 2014-15. The names of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the provisions made against each of them out of the total grant of CRPF during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as under:

## Details of the Schemes

(₹ in crore)

|                                      | 2014-15      |              |              | 2015-16      |              |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                      | Plan         | Non Plan     | Total        | Plan         | Non Plan     | Total        |
| Gender Sensitization                 |              | 2.00         | 2.00         |              | 2.00         | 2.00         |
| Health Care Centre                   |              | 10.00        | 10.00        |              | 10.00        | 10.00        |
| Improvised Service                   |              | 11.00        | 11.00        |              | 10.00        | 10.00        |
| Nutritional care centre              |              | 10.00        | 10.00        |              | 8.00         | 8.00         |
| Women's hostel/ family accommodation | 30.00        | 0            | 30.00        | 25.00        | 0            | 25.00        |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>30.00</b> | <b>33.00</b> | <b>63.00</b> | <b>25.00</b> | <b>30.00</b> | <b>55.00</b> |

### Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

15.9.17 In SSB the authorized sanctioned strength of personnel is 91,234 out of which 1,186 Mahila personnel are on the strength of SSB. The SSB has been sanctioned 21 Mahila Coys i.e 2,772 personnel for raising Mahila Battalion on 07.08.2014.

15.9.17.1 The following schemes/projects exclusively meant for the benefit to the women are in operation in SSB:

- Separate accommodation with facility of toilets, bathrooms, Cook House cum Dining Hall for the women component deployed in the Border Out Posts.
- Creche facilities for the children of working women in SSB.
- Separate toilets for women working in the offices.
- Separate recreation facilities i.e. music systems, Televisions & DVDs etc and Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation room/Library for working women.

- SSB has a committee at the level of Force Head Quarter /Frontier Head Quarter to quickly redress the complaints, if any, regarding sexual harassment of women at the workplace.

15.9.17.2 Liberalized Transfer policy for women: As far as possible, all the women personnel shall be posted to the Units/Frontier near to their native place and in case both wife and husband are SSB employees they shall be posted at the same station.

15.9.17.3 Total Number of women working in different groups are as under:-

| Group A | Group B | Group C | Total |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 34      | 85      | 1067    | 1186  |

15.9.17.4 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and provisions made for them during the 2014-15 and projected for 2015-16 in respect of Sashastra Seema Bal are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

| Code Head   | BE 2014-15 | RE 2014-15 (Agreed) | B.E. 2015-16 |
|---|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Crèche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other Charges (Non Plan) | 0.22       | 0.20                | 0.22         |

## Border Security Force (BSF)

15.9.18 The following schemes/projects, exclusively benefiting the women, have been completed by BSF:

- (i) All women accommodation with toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 16 BOPs of South Bengal Frontier.
- (ii) All women accommodation with toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 14 BOPs of North Bengal Frontier.
- (iii) Women accommodation with toilets at STC BSF, North Bengal.

- (iv) Women accommodation with 05 Barracks and 9 Toilets & Bathroom at 25 Battalion Chhawla Campus, Delhi.

15.9.18.1 Total number of women working in different groups are as under:-

| Group A | Group B | Group C | Total |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 81      | 305     | 2,508   | 2,894 |

15.9.18.2 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 in respect of BSF are as under:

(₹in crore)

| Details of Scheme   | BE 2014-15 | RE 2014-15 (Agreed) | B.E. 2015-16 |
|---|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Crèche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other Charges (Non Plan) | 00.30      | 00.27               | 00.30        |

## Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

15.9.19 ITBP is running a registered welfare society called Himveer Wives Welfare Association (HWWA) under Society Registration Act, 1860. Himveer Wives Welfare Association is functioning in ITBP with its HQr in Delhi and in Sub-Offices at Battalions and different Training Centers where multifarious welfare activities are being undertaken with the active participation of families of ITBP Personnel. In these centres, the families undertake knitting of woollen items, hosiery items, preparation of jams/juices and fabrication of uniform items of ITBP Jawans. These activities not only help in supplementing the income of families of ITBP personnel but also develop cohesiveness amongst the members of the force of all ranks and their families. The source of Income of HWWA are from voluntary donations, grants and contributions from organizations & individuals and through the sale proceeds of exhibitions (Melas) organized by HWWA sales outlets etc. All the income of HWWA is utilized only for the welfare of families and to encourage higher technical and professional education for the children of ITBPF personnel.

15.9.20 The following scheme are being run for exclusive benefit of the women employees of ITBP.

- (i) All working women of ITBP have been allotted separate woman barracks with toilets, cook house cum Dining Hall at 05 Frontier Head Quarter (FHQ), 15 Sector Head Quarter (SHQ), 56 Units Battalions Head Quarter (BHQ), 03 Recruits Training Centre (RTC), 13 Training centre (others) and at 04 specialized Battalion of Logistic & Communication (L&C), SHQ.
- (ii) The following Women oriented periodicals and journals are being procured in library and common staff room viz. Mukta, Saras Salil, Good house keeping, Femina, Health & Nutrition, Better Home, Elle, Women Era, General Knowledge Today etc.
- (iii) Gym and other facilities are being provided to the ladies for abdominal exercise etc.
- (iv) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in the ladies Barrack and Dining Hall.
- (v) Day care centre/Crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women. Total 07 Crèches day care centre have been established at following location for uplifting spend women employees.



- a. Sector Head Quarter (Deharadun), Semadwar, Distt. Dehradun (Uttaranchal)
- b. ITBP Academy, P.O. Mussorie, Distt. Dehradun (Uttaranchal)
- c. M & SI Auli, Joshi Math, Distt. Chamoli (Uttarakhand)
- d. TPT BN, P.O. Airport, Chandigarh.
- e. 11<sup>th</sup> BN , P.O. Pegong, Sikkim
- f. 12<sup>th</sup> BN, P.O. Matli, Distt. Uttarkashi (Uttarakhand)
- g. 50<sup>th</sup> BN - Ramgarh, Distt. Punchkula (Haryana)

(vi) Providing embroidery and sewing machines exclusive to women to enable them to earn extra income.

15.9.21 Facilities of separate rest rooms and mobile toilets are being provided to women. During deployment, separate toilets, even in the unit vehicles, are made available to women. Besides, relaxation in wearing of Pant, Shirt and web belt has been given

during the time of pregnancy. All out efforts to solve problems of women personnel are made at appropriate level. Gender sensitization is also being carried out through regular interactions, interviews, Roll Call and Sainik Sammelans. Field Officers are keeping close watch on activities and mental health of women personnel under their command. A committee has been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and jawans.

15.9.22 Total Number of women working in each group area as under:-

| Group A | Group B | Group C | Group D | Total |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 80      | 221     | 815     | Nil     | 1,116 |

15.9.23 At present 10 women ITBP personnel are on deputation to Congo/Afghanistan.

15.9.24 The name of the scheme exclusively benefiting women and the budget provision thereof during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16 in respect of ITBP is as under.

(₹in crore)

| Details of Scheme   | BE 2014-15 | RE 2014-15 (Agreed) | B.E. 2015-16 |
|---|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Crèche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other Charges (Non Plan) | 00.10      | 00.09               | 00.19        |

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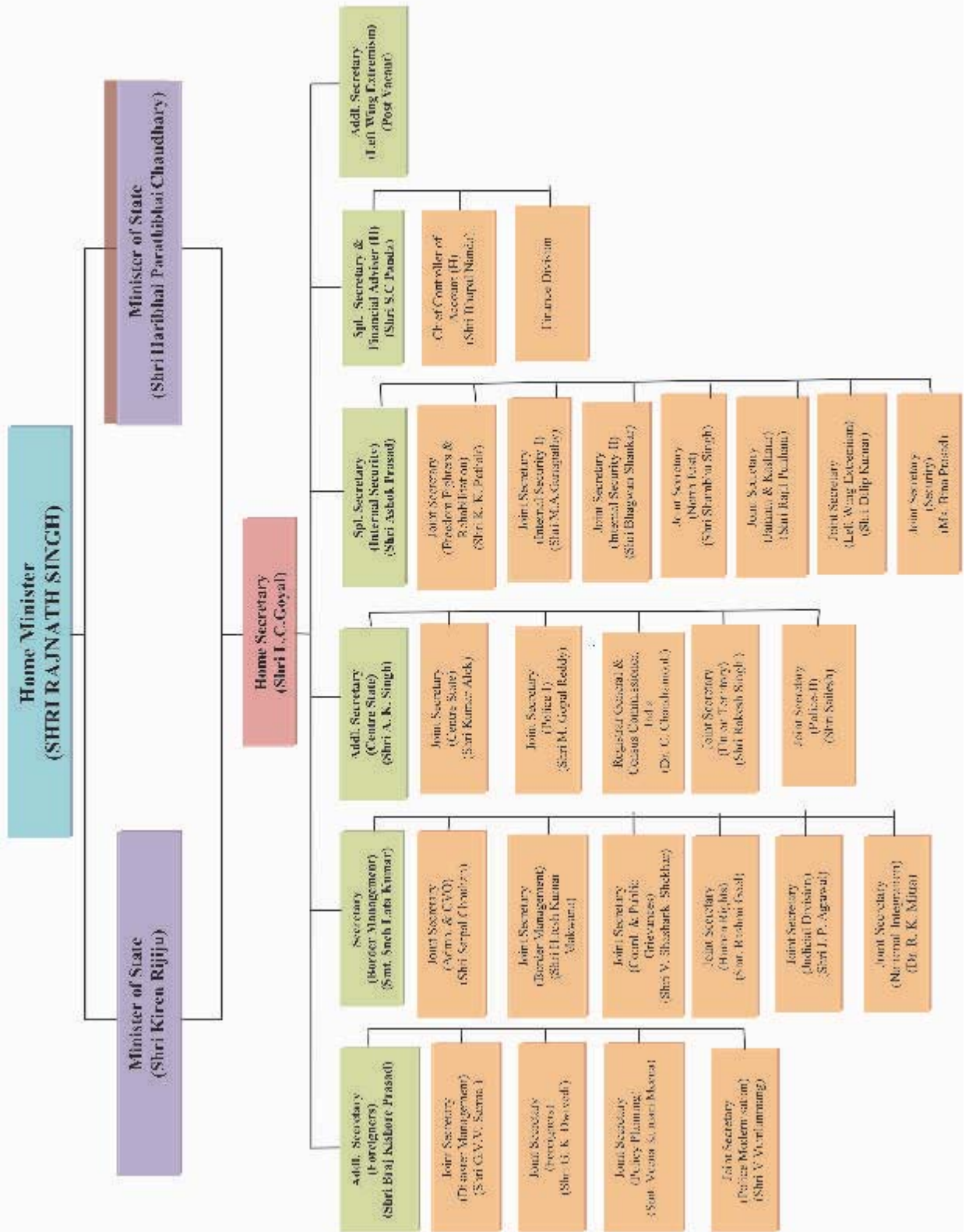
# Annexures





| <b>MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2014-2015 (AS ON 26.02.2015)</b>   |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde (upto 25.05.2014)<br>Shri Rajnath Singh ( since 26.05.2014)   | HOME MINISTER                         |
| Shri Mullappally Ramchandran (upto 25.5.2014)<br>Shri R.P.N. Singh (upto 25.05.2014)<br>Shri Kiren Rijiju (since 26.05.2014)<br>Shri Haribhai Parathibhai Chaudhary (since 09.11.2014)   | MINISTERS OF STATE                    |
| Shri Anil Goswami (upto 04.02.2015)<br>Shri L.C. Goyal (since 05.02.2015)  | HOME SECRETARY                        |
| Smt. Sneha Lata Kumar  | SECRETARY (Border Management)         |
| Shri Prakash Mishra (from 08.08.2014 to 31.12.2014)<br>Shri Ashok Prasad (since 12.01.2015)  | SPECIAL SECRETARY (Internal Security) |
| Shri S.C. Panda (since 16.10.2014)   | SPECIAL SECRETARY & FA                |
| Shri S.C. Panda (upto 15.10.2014)<br>Shri Rajiv Sharma (upto 31.05.2014)<br>Shri Braj Kishore Prasad (since 09.06.2014)<br>Shri Rajiv Gauba (upto 27.01.2015)<br>Shri Anant Kumar Singh (since 31.12.2014)   | ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES                |
| Shri Bhagwan Shankar<br>Shri G.V.Venugopala Sarma<br>Shri Iqbal Singh Chahal (upto 10.10.2014)<br>Shri K.K. Pathak<br>Shri Sanjay Kumar Mishra (upto 28.10.2014)<br>Shri M. Gopal Reddy<br>Shri M.A. Ganapathy<br>Dr. Nirmaljeet Singh Kalsi (upto 13.10.2014)<br>Shri R.K. Srivastava (upto 28.08.2014)<br>Shri Rakesh Singh<br>Smt. Rashmi Goel<br>Shri Satpal Chouhan<br>Shri Shambhu Singh<br>Shri S. Suresh Kumar (upto 29.09.2014)<br>Shri V. Vumlunmang<br>Ms. Veena Kumari Meena<br>Shri Kumar Alok<br>Shri Rajit Punhani (since 08.10.2014)<br>Shri Hitesh Kr. Makwana (since 29.09.2014)<br>Shri Dilip Kumar (since 25.09.2014)<br>Shri Gopal Krishna Dwivedi (since 25.09.2014)<br>Shri V. Shashank Shekhar (since 17.11.2014)<br>Shri Sailesh<br>Shri C. Chandramouli (RG & CCI)<br>Dr. A.K. Saxena (upto 30.11.2014)<br>Smt. Bina Prasad<br>Dr. R.K. Mitra<br>Shri J.P. Agrawal | JOINT SECRETARIES                     |
| Shri Bhupal Nanda  | CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS          |

**ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (As on 26.02.2015)**



**State-wise Security Situation during the years 2007-2014  
(as on 31.12.2014)**

**Arunachal Pradesh**

| Years | Incidents | Extremists arrested | Extremists killed | Extremists surrendered | SFs killed | Civilians killed |
|-------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------|
| 2007  | 35        | 17                  | 25                | 11                     | 5          | 12               |
| 2008  | 28        | 12                  | 6                 | 8                      | -          | 3                |
| 2009  | 53        | 32                  | 19                | 57                     | -          | 3                |
| 2010  | 32        | 53                  | 11                | 52                     | -          | 2                |
| 2011  | 53        | 51                  | 21                | 23                     | -          | 6                |
| 2012  | 54        | 66                  | 14                | 17                     | -          | 5                |
| 2013  | 21        | 49                  | 7                 | 2                      | 1          | 2                |
| 2014  | 33        | 86                  | 9                 | 7                      | -          | 2                |

**Assam**

| Years | Incidents | Extremists arrested | Extremists killed | Extremists surrendered | SFs killed | Civilians killed |
|-------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------|
| 2007  | 474       | 408                 | 122               | 229                    | 27         | 287              |
| 2008  | 387       | 403                 | 110               | 724                    | 18         | 245              |
| 2009  | 424       | 359                 | 194               | 616                    | 22         | 152              |
| 2010  | 251       | 370                 | 109               | 547                    | 12         | 53               |
| 2011  | 145       | 378                 | 46                | 789                    | 14         | 18               |
| 2012  | 169       | 412                 | 59                | 757                    | 05         | 27               |
| 2013  | 211       | 348                 | 52                | 92                     | 05         | 35               |
| 2014  | 246       | 319                 | 102               | 102                    | 04         | 168              |

**Manipur**

| Years | Incidents | Extremists arrested | Extremists killed | Extremists surrendered | SFs killed | Civilians killed |
|-------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------|
| 2007  | 584       | 1217                | 219               | 07                     | 39         | 130              |
| 2008  | 740       | 1711                | 364               | 37                     | 16         | 137              |
| 2009  | 659       | 1532                | 336               | 28                     | 19         | 81               |
| 2010  | 367       | 1458                | 108               | 60                     | 06         | 33               |
| 2011  | 298       | 1365                | 28                | 284                    | 10         | 26               |
| 2012  | 518       | 1286                | 65                | 350                    | 08         | 21               |
| 2013  | 225       | 918                 | 25                | 513                    | 05         | 28               |
| 2014  | 278       | 1052                | 23                | 80                     | 08         | 16               |



| Meghalaya |           |                     |                   |                        |            |                  |
|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Years     | Incidents | Extremists arrested | Extremists killed | Extremists surrendered | SFs killed | Civilians killed |
| 2007      | 28        | 31                  | 14                | 40                     | 01         | 09               |
| 2008      | 16        | 67                  | 07                | 14                     | 02         | 01               |
| 2009      | 12        | 41                  | 06                | 20                     | -          | 03               |
| 2010      | 29        | 78                  | 14                | 27                     | -          | 04               |
| 2011      | 56        | 57                  | 11                | 39                     | 08         | 12               |
| 2012      | 127       | 92                  | 16                | 20                     | 01         | 36               |
| 2013      | 123       | 75                  | 21                | 10                     | 07         | 30               |
| 2014      | 179       | 173                 | 35                | 733                    | 06         | 24               |
| Mizoram   |           |                     |                   |                        |            |                  |
| Years     | Incidents | Extremists arrested | Extremists killed | Extremists surrendered | SFs killed | Civilians killed |
| 2007      | 02        | 02                  | 06                | 13                     | -          | 02               |
| 2008      | 01        | 13                  | -                 | -                      | 04         | -                |
| 2009      | 01        | -                   | -                 | -                      | -          | 01               |
| 2010      | -         | -                   | -                 | -                      | -          | -                |
| 2011      | 01        | 04                  | -                 | 02                     | -          | -                |
| 2012      | -         | 02                  | -                 | -                      | -          | -                |
| 2013      | 01        | 03                  | -                 | -                      | -          | -                |
| 2014      | 03        | -                   | -                 | 03                     | -          | -                |
| Nagaland  |           |                     |                   |                        |            |                  |
| Years     | Incidents | Extremists arrested | Extremists killed | Extremists surrendered | SFs killed | Civilians killed |
| 2007      | 272       | 98                  | 109               | 04                     | 01         | 44               |
| 2008      | 321       | 316                 | 140               | 04                     | 03         | 70               |
| 2009      | 129       | 185                 | 15                | 06                     | -          | 16               |
| 2010      | 64        | 247                 | 05                | 12                     | -          | -                |
| 2011      | 61        | 267                 | 08                | -                      | -          | 07               |
| 2012      | 151       | 275                 | 66                | 04                     | -          | 08               |
| 2013      | 145       | 309                 | 33                | 01                     | -          | 09               |
| 2014      | 77        | 296                 | 12                | -                      | -          | 01               |
| Tripura   |           |                     |                   |                        |            |                  |
| Years     | Incidents | Extremists arrested | Extremists killed | Extremists surrendered | SFs killed | Civilians killed |
| 2007      | 94        | 64                  | 19                | 220                    | 06         | 14               |
| 2008      | 68        | 44                  | 13                | 325                    | 03         | 10               |
| 2009      | 19        | 14                  | 01                | 293                    | 01         | 08               |
| 2010      | 30        | 07                  | -                 | 148                    | 02         | 02               |
| 2011      | 13        | 19                  | -                 | 25                     | -          | 01               |
| 2012      | 06        | 12                  | 02                | 13                     | -          | -                |
| 2013      | 06        | 10                  | -                 | 22                     | -          | 01               |
| 2014      | 08        | 08                  | -                 | 40                     | 02         | 01               |

| <b>MAJOR MILITANT/INSURGENT GROUPS ACTIVE IN THE NORTH EASTERN STATES</b>   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>ASSAM</b>  |  |
| (i)   | United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)                                      |
| (ii)  | National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)                                 |
| (iii)   | Kamtapur Liberation Organisations (KLO)***                                   |
| <b>MANIPUR</b>  |  |
| (i)   | People's Liberation Army(PLA)  |
| (ii)  | United National Liberation Front(UNLF)                                       |
| (iii)   | Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)                          |
| (iv)  | Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)   |
| (v)   | KangleiYaolKanbaLup (KYKL)   |
| (vi)  | Manipur Peoples' Liberation Front (MPLF)                                     |
| (vii)   | Revolutionary Peoples' Front (RPF)   |
| (viii)  | Coordination Committee Cor-com (conglomerate of six valley base UG outfits). |
| <b>MEGHALAYA</b>  |  |
| (i)   | Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC)                                |
| (ii)  | Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA) ***                                     |
| <b>TRIPURA</b>  |  |
| (i)   | All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)   |
| (ii)  | National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)                                  |
| <b>NAGALAND</b>   |  |
| (i)   | The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (IsakMuivah) – [NSCN(I/M)]        |
| (ii)  | The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN (K)]             |
| (iii)   | The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khole-Kitovi) [NSCN(KK)]         |
| <p>*** KLO active in Assam &amp; West Bengal and GNLA in Meghalaya have been declared only as “terrorist organizations”.</p> <p>Note 1: All the militant outfits mentioned above except the two factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland, have been declared ‘Unlawful Associations’ under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. In addition, the outfits named above in respect of Assam, Manipur and Tripura (except the two NSCN factions) have also been listed as ‘terrorist organisations’ in the schedule to the above Act.</p> <p>Note 2: In addition, other militant groups like Naga National Council (NNC) etc. are also active in the North Eastern States.</p> |  |

**Position as on 31.12.2014**

| State-wise details of funds released under scheme for modernisation of State Police Force |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |              |               | (₹ in crore)                      |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| State   | 2004-05       | 2005-06       | 2006-07       | 2007-08       | 2008-09       | 2009-10       | 2010-11       | 2011-12       | 2012-13      | 2013-14       | 2014-15<br>(upto<br>(31.12.2014)) |
| Arunachal Pradesh   | 9.13          | 7.00          | 11.53         | 10.07         | 14.72         | 11.50         | 10.75         | 7.08          | 2.00         | 10.77         | 6.44                              |
| Assam   | 41.37         | 56.68         | 52.18         | 87.82         | 68.11         | 60.79         | 48.51         | 48.02         | 13.41        | 59.93         | 42.35                             |
| Manipur   | 15.24         | 16.97         | 14.09         | 32.07         | 39.23         | 27.44         | 26.63         | 38.76         | 4.85         | 20.64         | 28.08                             |
| Meghalaya   | 7.58          | 6.57          | 8.59          | 15.44         | 10.81         | 9.73          | 8.48          | 6.69          | 1.91         | 8.12          | 6.85                              |
| Mizoram   | 7.45          | 6.00          | 10.48         | 11.00         | 12.69         | 11.48         | 19.55         | 13.18         | 6.40         | 17.92         | 11.63                             |
| Nagaland  | 13.09         | 17.52         | 22.68         | 30.72         | 38.42         | 31.50         | 33.77         | 30.08         | 5.46         | 37.15         | 27.74                             |
| Sikkim  | 5.90          | 2.43          | 3.46          | 4.42          | 6.12          | 4.72          | 2.17          | 5.02          | 0.90         | 5.09          | 3.50                              |
| Tripura   | 11.17         | 11.83         | 11.34         | 14.47         | 20.66         | 22.92         | 23.08         | 16.35         | 3.99         | 20.19         | 22.41                             |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>110.93</b> | <b>125.00</b> | <b>134.35</b> | <b>206.01</b> | <b>210.76</b> | <b>180.08</b> | <b>172.94</b> | <b>165.18</b> | <b>38.92</b> | <b>179.81</b> | <b>149.00</b>                     |



**ANNEXURE-VI**  
[Refer para 2.3.42]

**STATEWISE DETAILS OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO NE STATES UNDER THE SCHEME OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (SRE) FROM 2004-05 TO 2014-15.**  
(₹ in crore)

| <b>Funds Released</b>           | <b>Assam</b> | <b>Nagaland</b> | <b>Manipur</b> | <b>Tripura</b> | <b>Meghalaya</b> | <b>Arunachal Pradesh</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 2004-05                         | 75.40        | 26.49           | 9.44           | 36.17          | 1.56             | 1.35                     | 150.41       |
| 2005-06                         | 63.91        | 24.83           | 33.65          | 27.00          | 13.17            | 1.35                     | 163.91       |
| 2006-07                         | 90.86        | 25.55           | 13.60          | 18.24          | 3.91             | 1.28                     | 153.44       |
| 2007-08                         | 75.61        | 21.97           | 14.45          | 16.47          | 5.88             | 3.02                     | 137.40       |
| 2008-09                         | 108.60       | 33.13           | 21.58          | 45.04          | 6.24             | 5.45                     | 220.04       |
| 2009-10                         | 60.56        | 41.23           | 27.26          | 11.85          | 1.93             | 7.17                     | 150.00       |
| 2010-11                         | 92.04        | 79.81           | 27.28          | 21.12          | 3.16             | 16.57                    | 239.98       |
| 2011-12                         | 153.04       | 83.11           | 28.88          | 39.25          | 27.82            | 17.90                    | 350.00       |
| 2012-13                         | 112.86       | 69.36           | 20.62          | 11.32          | -                | 50.74                    | 264.90       |
| 2013-14                         | 159.18       | 42.50           | 25.01          | 42.18          | 16.60            | 4.53                     | 290.00       |
| 2014-15<br>(upto<br>31.12.2014) | 106.56       | 57.88           | 21.65          | 20.41          | 10.05            | 17.14                    | 233.69       |

**ANNEXURE-VII**  
[Refer para 2.3.43]

**STATEMENT OF FUND RELEASED UNDER CIVIC ACTION PROGRAMME**

(₹ In lakh)

| Name of Organization | 2007-08       | 2008-09        | 2009-10        | 2010-11        | 2011-12       | 2012-13       | 2013-14       | 2014-15<br>(up to<br>31.12.2014) |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| BSF                  | 215.00        | 200.00         | 330.00         | 345.80         | 200.00        | 230.00        | 262.50        | 50.00                            |
| CRPF                 | 120.00        | 200.00         | 249.43         | 216.00         | 51.00         | 150.00        | -             | -                                |
| ITBP                 | 70.00         | 130.00         | 175.00         | 0.00           | 85.00         | 100.00        | 68.00         | 75.00                            |
| SSB                  | 105.00        | 170.00         | 235.00         | 218.16         | 165.00        | 150.00        | 17.76         | 69.00                            |
| Assam Rifles         | 190.00        | 200.00         | 330.00         | 405.45         | 300.00        | 200.00        | 350.00        | 200.00                           |
| Army                 | NIL           | 100.00         | 0.00           | 105.00         | 100.00        | 120.00        | 150.00        | 179.00                           |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>700.00</b> | <b>1000.00</b> | <b>1319.43</b> | <b>1290.41</b> | <b>901.00</b> | <b>950.00</b> | <b>848.26</b> | <b>573.00</b>                    |

**ANNEXURE-VIII**  
(Refer para 4.6)

| <b>Meetings of Inter State Council held during 1990-2006</b> |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| <b>No. of Meetings held</b>                                  | <b>Date of Meeting</b> |
| 1st Meeting  | 10.10.1990             |
| 2nd Meeting  | 15.10.1996             |
| 3rd Meeting  | 17.07.1997             |
| 4th Meeting  | 28.11.1997             |
| 5th Meeting  | 22.01.1999             |
| 6th Meeting  | 20.05.2000             |
| 7th Meeting  | 16.11.2001             |
| 8th Meeting  | 27-28.08.2003          |
| 9th Meeting  | 28.06.2005             |
| 10th Meeting   | 09.12.2006             |



**ANNEXURE –IX**  
(Refer para 7.2)

| Sl. No. | Union Territory             | Area (in Sq.Km.) | Population (2011 Census) |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1       | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 8,249            | 3,79,944                 |
| 2       | Chandigarh                  | 114              | 10,54,686                |
| 3       | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 491              | 3,42,853                 |
| 4       | Daman and Diu               | 112              | 2,43,911                 |
| 5       | Lakshadweep                 | 32               | 64,429                   |
| 6       | NCT of Delhi                | 1,483            | 1,67,53,235              |
| 7       | Puducherry                  | 479              | 12,44,464                |
|         | <b>Total</b>                | <b>10,960</b>    | <b>2,00,82,522</b>       |

**ANNEXURE-X**  
(Refer para 7.2)

(₹ in crore)

| Name of UTs         | 2012-13 |        |        | 2013-14 |        |        | 2014-15 |
|---------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
|                     | BE      | RE     | Actual | BE      | RE     | Actual | BE      |
| <b>Puducherry</b>   |         |        |        |         |        |        |         |
| Plan                | 609.28  | 568.02 | 546.59 | 672.48  | 642.48 | 642.48 | 625.90  |
| Non-Plan            | 585.00  | 585.00 | 585.00 | 585.00  | 585.00 | 585.00 | 585.00  |
| <b>NCT of Delhi</b> |         |        |        |         |        |        |         |
| Plan                | 1031.61 | 831.61 | 701.57 | 1075.31 | 662.52 | 582.52 | 325.45  |
| Non-Plan            | 1.00    | 4.50   | -      | 2.00    | 1.00   | 00.00  | 2.50    |

**Statement showing State-wise details of damage due to Cyclone/ flash floods/ floods /  
landslides/ cloudburst etc. during 2014-15**

(Provisional)  
As on 31.12.2014

| S.No. | State/UT          | No. of human lives lost | No. of cattle heads lost | No. of houses damaged | Cropped area affected (lakh hectares) |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                       | 4                        | 5                     | 6                                     |
| 1     | Andhra Pradesh    | 61                      | 4,777                    | 40,379                | 3.30                                  |
| 2     | Arunachal Pradesh | 61                      | 1,992                    | 2,742                 | 0.80                                  |
| 3     | Assam             | 90                      | 8,961                    | 1,38,000              | 3.67                                  |
| 4     | Bihar             | 144                     | 28                       | 5,621                 | 1.16                                  |
| 5     | Chhattisgarh      | 27                      | 199                      | 6,053                 | 0.004                                 |
| 6     | Goa               | --                      | --                       | 41                    | --                                    |
| 7     | Gujarat           | 27                      | 112                      | 875                   | --                                    |
| 8     | Himachal Pradesh  | 45                      | 698                      | 1,963                 | 0.136                                 |
| 9     | J & K             | 282                     | 61,326                   | 2,53,184              | 6.48                                  |
| 10    | Karnataka         | 27                      | 85                       | 19,125                | 0.91                                  |
| 11    | Kerala            | 132                     | 527                      | 8,292                 | 0.20                                  |
| 12    | Maharashtra       | 151                     | 53                       | 44                    | --                                    |
| 13    | Meghalaya         | 66                      | 8,822                    | 10,701                | 0.159                                 |
| 14    | Nagaland          | 17                      | 2,860                    | 14,537                | 0.31                                  |
| 15    | Odisha            | 50                      | 672                      | 83,140                | 3.65                                  |
| 16    | Punjab            | 31                      | 127                      | 24,795                | 1.06                                  |
| 17    | Tamil Nadu        | 75                      | 341                      | 3750                  | --                                    |
| 18    | Tripura           | 21                      | --                       | 1,139                 | 0.015                                 |
| 19    | Uttar Pradesh     | 132                     | 107                      | 75,564                | 5.00                                  |
| 20    | Uttarakhand       | 66                      | 348                      | 1,824                 | 0.013                                 |
| 21    | West Bengal       | 169                     | 145                      | 33,621                | 0.508                                 |
|       | <b>Total</b>      | <b>1,674</b>            | <b>92,180</b>            | <b>7,25,390</b>       | <b>26.85</b>                          |



**ANNEXURE-XII**  
[Refer Para 10.33]

| State Disaster Relief Fund during 2010-2015 |                   |                |                |                |                |                |                 |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (₹ in crore)                                |                   |                |                |                |                |                |                 |
| Sl. No.                                     | State             | 2010-11        | 2011-12        | 2012-13        | 2013-14        | 2014-15        | Total 2010-15   |
| 1   | 2                 | 3              | 4              | 5              | 6              | 7              | 8               |
| 1.  | Andhra Pradesh    | 508.84         | 534.28         | 560.99         | 589.04         | 618.49         | 2811.64         |
| 2.  | Arunachal Pradesh | 36.74          | 38.58          | 40.51          | 42.54          | 44.67          | 203.04          |
| 3.  | Assam             | 263.77         | 276.96         | 290.81         | 305.35         | 320.62         | 1457.51         |
| 4.  | Bihar             | 334.49         | 351.21         | 368.77         | 387.21         | 406.57         | 1848.25         |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh      | 151.32         | 158.89         | 166.83         | 175.17         | 183.93         | 836.14          |
| 6.  | Goa               | 2.96           | 3.11           | 3.27           | 3.43           | 3.60           | 16.37           |
| 7.  | Gujarat           | 502.12         | 527.23         | 553.59         | 581.27         | 610.33         | 2774.54         |
| 8.  | Haryana           | 192.90         | 202.55         | 212.68         | 223.31         | 234.48         | 1065.92         |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 130.76         | 137.30         | 144.17         | 151.38         | 158.95         | 722.56          |
| 10.   | Jammu & Kashmir   | 172.46         | 181.08         | 190.13         | 199.64         | 209.62         | 952.93          |
| 11.   | Jharkhand         | 259.45         | 272.42         | 286.04         | 300.34         | 315.36         | 1433.61         |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 160.96         | 169.01         | 177.46         | 186.33         | 195.65         | 889.41          |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 131.08         | 137.63         | 144.51         | 151.74         | 159.33         | 724.29          |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 392.75         | 412.39         | 433.01         | 454.66         | 477.39         | 2170.20         |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 442.69         | 464.82         | 488.06         | 512.46         | 538.08         | 2446.11         |
| 16.   | Manipur           | 7.22           | 7.58           | 7.96           | 8.36           | 8.78           | 39.90           |
| 17.   | Meghalaya         | 14.65          | 15.38          | 16.15          | 16.96          | 17.81          | 80.95           |
| 18.   | Mizoram           | 8.55           | 8.98           | 9.43           | 9.90           | 10.40          | 47.26           |
| 19.   | Nagaland          | 4.97           | 5.22           | 5.48           | 5.75           | 6.04           | 27.46           |
| 20.   | Odisha            | 391.58         | 411.16         | 431.72         | 453.31         | 475.98         | 2163.75         |
| 21.   | Punjab            | 222.92         | 234.07         | 245.77         | 258.06         | 270.96         | 1231.78         |
| 22.   | Rajasthan         | 600.66         | 630.69         | 662.22         | 695.33         | 730.10         | 3319.00         |
| 23.   | Sikkim            | 22.75          | 23.89          | 25.08          | 26.33          | 27.65          | 125.70          |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu        | 293.52         | 308.20         | 323.61         | 339.79         | 356.78         | 1621.90         |
| 25.   | Tripura           | 19.31          | 20.28          | 21.29          | 22.35          | 23.47          | 106.70          |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 385.39         | 404.66         | 424.89         | 446.13         | 468.44         | 2129.51         |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand       | 117.66         | 123.54         | 129.72         | 136.21         | 143.02         | 650.15          |
| 28.   | West Bengal       | 304.83         | 320.07         | 336.07         | 352.87         | 370.51         | 1684.35         |
|   | <b>Total</b>      | <b>6077.30</b> | <b>6381.18</b> | <b>6700.22</b> | <b>7035.22</b> | <b>7387.01</b> | <b>33580.93</b> |

| Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2014-2015 |                   |                    |                |                |                    |                 |                    |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| As on 31.12.2014   |                   |                    |                |                |                    |                 |                    |
| (₹ in crore)   |                   |                    |                |                |                    |                 |                    |
| Sl. No.  | Name of the State | Allocation of SDRF |                |                | Releases from SDRF |                 | Releases from NDRF |
|  |                   | Central Share      | State Share    | Total          | 1st Installment    | 1st Installment |                    |
| 1  | 2                 | 3                  | 4              | 5              | 6                  | 7               | 8                  |
| 1.   | Andhra Pradesh *  | 230.85             | 92.77          | 323.62         | 115.43             | 115.42          | 427.06             |
| 2.   | Arunachal Pradesh | 40.20              | 4.47           | 44.67          | 20.10              | 20.10           | 10.74              |
| 3.   | Assam             | 288.56             | 32.06          | 320.62         | 281.69 @           | 144.28          | --                 |
| 4.   | Bihar             | 304.93             | 101.64         | 406.57         | 152.465            | --              | --                 |
| 5.   | Chhattisgarh      | 137.95             | 45.98          | 183.93         | 65.69              | --              | --                 |
| 6.   | Goa               | 2.70               | 0.90           | 3.60           | 1.285              | --              | --                 |
| 7.   | Gujarat           | 457.75             | 152.58         | 610.33         | 228.875            | --              | --                 |
| 8.   | Haryana           | 175.86             | 58.62          | 234.48         | 167.48 @           | --              | --                 |
| 9.   | Himachal Pradesh  | 143.06             | 15.89          | 158.95         | 71.53              | 71.53           | 1.4191667          |
| 10.  | Jammu & Kashmir   | 188.66             | 20.96          | 209.62         | 184.17 @           | 94.33           | --                 |
| 11.  | Jharkhand         | 236.52             | 78.84          | 315.36         | 118.26             | --              | --                 |
| 12.  | Karnataka         | 146.74             | 48.91          | 195.65         | 73.37              | --              | 82.77              |
| 13.  | Kerala            | 119.50             | 39.83          | 159.33         | 59.75              | --              | --                 |
| 14.  | Madhya Pradesh    | 358.04             | 119.35         | 477.39         | 179.02             | --              | 83.13              |
| 15.  | Maharashtra       | 403.56             | 134.52         | 538.08         | --                 | --              | --                 |
| 16.  | Manipur           | 7.90               | 0.88           | 8.78           | 3.95               | --              | --                 |
| 17.  | Meghalaya         | 16.03              | 1.78           | 17.81          | 8.015              | 8.015           | --                 |
| 18.  | Mizoram           | 9.36               | 1.04           | 10.40          | 4.68               | --              | --                 |
| 19.  | Nagaland          | 5.44               | 0.60           | 6.04           | 2.72               | --              | --                 |
| 20.  | Odisha            | 356.99             | 118.99         | 475.98         | 98.485             | 178.495         | --                 |
| 21.  | Punjab            | 203.22             | 67.74          | 270.96         | 101.61             | --              | --                 |
| 22.  | Rajasthan         | 547.58             | 182.52         | 730.10         | 273.59             | --              | --                 |
| 23.  | Sikkim            | 24.89              | 2.76           | 27.65          | 12.445             | --              | --                 |
| 24.  | Tamil Nadu        | 267.59             | 89.19          | 356.78         | --                 | --              | --                 |
| 25.  | Telangana *       | 153.90             | 61.85          | 215.75         | 76.95              | --              | 18.51              |
| 26.  | Tripura           | 21.12              | 2.35           | 23.47          | 10.56              | --              | --                 |
| 27.  | Uttar Pradesh     | 351.33             | 117.11         | 468.44         | 175.665            | 175.665         | --                 |
| 28.  | Uttarakhand       | 128.72             | 14.30          | 143.02         | --                 | --              | 172.325            |
| 29.  | West Bengal       | 277.88             | 92.63          | 370.51         | 138.94             | --              | --                 |
|  | <b>Total</b>      | <b>5685.95</b>     | <b>1701.06</b> | <b>7387.01</b> | <b>2626.72</b>     | <b>807.84</b>   | <b>795.95</b>      |

@ Includes arrears of central share for the previous i.e. year 2013-14.

\* The allocation of SDRF between Andhra Pradesh and newly curved state of Telangana has been divided in the ratio 59.38 : 40.62 for the year 2014-15.

Note: Balance installment of Centre's share of SDRF for the year 2014-15 has not been released for non-submission of requisite confirmations and supporting documents by the State Government as mentioned in para 11 of the guidelines [viz; submission of utilization certificate, Annual report etc.].

**ANNEXURE – XIV**  
[Refer Para 10.37]

**State-wise allocation of Grant for Capacity Building for the period of 2010-2015**

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State             | 2010-11       | 2011-12       | 2012-13       | 2013-14       | 2014-15       | Total<br>2010-15 |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1       | 2                 | 3             | 4             | 5             | 6             | 7             | 8                |
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh    | 6.00          | 6.00          | 6.00          | 6.00          | 6.00          | 30.00            |
| 2       | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 5.00             |
| 3       | Assam             | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 25.00            |
| 4       | Bihar             | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 25.00            |
| 5       | Chhattisgarh      | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 20.00            |
| 6       | Goa               | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 5.00             |
| 7       | Gujarat           | 6.00          | 6.00          | 6.00          | 6.00          | 6.00          | 30.00            |
| 8       | Haryana           | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 25.00            |
| 9       | Himachal Pradesh  | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 20.00            |
| 10      | Jammu & Kashmir   | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 20.00            |
| 11      | Jharkhand         | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 25.00            |
| 12      | Karnataka         | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 20.00            |
| 13      | Kerala            | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 20.00            |
| 14      | Madhya Pradesh    | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 25.00            |
| 15      | Maharashtra       | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 25.00            |
| 16      | Manipur           | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 5.00             |
| 17      | Meghalaya         | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 5.00             |
| 18      | Mizoram           | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 5.00             |
| 19      | Nagaland          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 5.00             |
| 20      | Odisha            | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 25.00            |
| 21      | Punjab            | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 25.00            |
| 22      | Rajasthan         | 6.00          | 6.00          | 6.00          | 6.00          | 6.00          | 30.00            |
| 23      | Sikkim            | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 5.00             |
| 24      | Tamil Nadu        | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 25.00            |
| 25      | Tripura           | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 1.00          | 5.00             |
| 26      | Uttar Pradesh     | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 25.00            |
| 27      | Uttarakhand       | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 4.00          | 20.00            |
| 28      | West Bengal       | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 5.00          | 25.00            |
|         | <b>Total</b>      | <b>105.00</b> | <b>105.00</b> | <b>105.00</b> | <b>105.00</b> | <b>105.00</b> | <b>525.00</b>    |



**Details of Datasets released on the basis of Census 2011**

**Houselisting & Housing Census**

1. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for all households
2. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Scheduled Castes (SCs) Households
3. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Scheduled Tribes (STs) Households
4. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Female headed households
5. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Slum households

**Population Census**

6. Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) showing total population, child population (0-6 years), literates, workers by sex and residence: up to village / ward level (A 5)
7. Tables on Age – Single Year for Total Population (C 13)
8. Tables on Age – Single Year for SCs (C 13SC)
9. Tables on Age – Single Year for STs (C 13ST)
10. Tables on Age – 5 Years age groups for Total Population (C 14)
11. Tables on Age – 5 Years age groups for SCs (C 14 SC)
12. Tables on Age – 5 Years age groups for STs (C 14 ST)
13. PCA of Slums
14. PCA of SCs (A 8)
15. PCA of STs (A 9)
16. PCA of Houseless population (A6)
17. Data on Disability by types – Total (C 20)
18. Data on Disability by types –SCs (C 20 SC)
19. Data on Disability by types –STs (C 20 ST)
20. Institutional Household & Population (A 7)
21. Distribution of villages by Population size (A 3)
22. Population of “Other” sex by residence
23. Single year age returns by residence, sex and literacy status for Total Population (C13 Appendix)

24. Single year age returns by residence, sex and literacy status for SCs (C 13 SC Appendix)
25. Single year age returns by residence, sex and literacy status for STs (C 13 ST Appendix)
26. Disabled population among main workers, marginal workers, non- workers by type of disability, age and sex (C 23)
27. PCA for Individual SCs (A 10)
28. District wise population for each individual caste (A 10 Appendix)
29. PCA for Individual STs (A 11)
30. District wise population for each individual tribe (A 11 Appendix)
31. Table on Decadal variation in population since 1901 (A2)
32. Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for work classified by Age and Sex for Total population (B 1)
33. Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for work classified by Age and Sex for SCs (B 1 SC)
34. Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers Seeking/Available for work classified by Age and Sex for STs (B 1 ST)
35. Normal Households by Household Size for Total population (HH 1)
36. Normal Households by Household Size for SCs (HH 1 SC)
37. Normal Households by Household Size for STs (HH 1 ST)
38. Marginal Workers by Main Non - Economic Activity, Age and Sex for Total population (B 11)
39. Non-Workers by Main Non - Economic Activity, Age and Sex for Total population (B 13)
40. Non-Workers by Main Non - Economic Activity, Age and Sex for SCs (B 13 SC)
41. Non-Workers by Main Non - Economic Activity, Age and Sex for STs (B 13 ST)
42. Marginal Workers By Main Non - Economic Activity, Age And Sex for SCs (B 11 SC)
43. Marginal Workers By Main Non - Economic Activity, Age And Sex for STs (B11 ST)
44. Houseless Households by Household size (HH-02)
45. Amenities and Assets available to the households as percentage of households (at village/ward level) (HH-14)
46. Disabled Non-workers by type of disability and sex (C-24)
47. Households (Normal & Houseless) by Number of disabled persons and household size (HH 13)
48. Households (Normal & Houseless) with number of Workers by Household Size for Total population (HH 11)

49. Households (Normal & Houseless) with number of Workers by Household Size for SCs (HH 11 SC)
50. Households (Normal & Houseless) with number of Workers by Household Size for STs (HH 11 ST)
51. Households by size and number of members seeking/available for work (HH-12)
52. Households by size and number of female members seeking/ available for work (HH-12 Appendix)
53. Households with number of aged persons 60 years and above by sex and household size (HH 5)
54. Report on Post Enumeration Survey (PES)
55. Special Table on Adolescents and Youth
56. Disabled population by type of disability, literacy, sex and residence
57. Disabled population by type of disability, literacy, sex and residence (SC)
58. Disabled population by type of disability, literacy, sex and residence (ST)
59. Households by number of literates among the members of household age 7 years and above (HH-08)
60. Households by number of literates among the members of household age 7 years and above (HH-08 SC)
61. Households by number of literates among the members of household age 7 years and above (HH-08 ST)
62. Distribution of disabled in the age-group 0-6 by type of Disability, Sex and Residence (India & States/UTs).
63. Distribution of disabled in the age-group 0-6 by type of Disability, Sex and Residence for Scheduled Castes (India & States/UTs).
64. Distribution of disabled in the age-group 0-6 by type of Disability, Sex and Residence for Scheduled Tribes (India & States/UTs).
65. Single Year Age Returns by Residence, Sex and Work (C13 Appendix-B) (India & States/UTs)
66. Single Year Age Returns by Residence, Sex and Work for Scheduled Castes (C13 SC Appendix-B) (India & States/UTs)
67. Single Year Age Returns by Residence, Sex and Work for Scheduled Tribes (C13 ST Appendix-B) (India & States/UTs).

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 2013

| India/States/ Union  | 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        |
| <b>India</b>         | <b>21.4</b> | <b>22.9</b> | <b>17.3</b> | <b>7.0</b> | <b>7.5</b> | <b>5.6</b> | <b>14.4</b>         | <b>15.4</b> | <b>11.7</b> | <b>40</b>             | <b>44</b> | <b>27</b> |
| <b>Bigger states</b> |             |             |             |            |            |            |                     |             |             |                       |           |           |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh    | 17.4        | 17.7        | 16.7        | 7.3        | 8.3        | 5.0        | 10.0                | 9.4         | 11.6        | 39                    | 44        | 29        |
| 2. Assam             | 22.4        | 23.5        | 15.4        | 7.8        | 8.2        | 5.6        | 14.5                | 15.3        | 9.9         | 54                    | 56        | 32        |
| 3. Bihar             | 27.6        | 28.3        | 21.5        | 6.6        | 6.7        | 5.5        | 21.0                | 21.5        | 16.1        | 42                    | 42        | 33        |
| 4. Chhattisgarh      | 24.4        | 25.8        | 17.9        | 7.9        | 8.4        | 5.9        | 16.5                | 17.5        | 12.0        | 46                    | 47        | 38        |
| 5. Delhi             | 17.2        | 18.9        | 16.9        | 4.1        | 4.6        | 4.1        | 13.1                | 14.3        | 12.9        | 24                    | 35        | 22        |
| 6. Gujarat           | 20.8        | 22.2        | 18.5        | 6.5        | 7.2        | 5.5        | 14.3                | 15.1        | 13.0        | 36                    | 43        | 22        |
| 7. Haryana           | 21.3        | 22.4        | 19.0        | 6.3        | 6.7        | 5.3        | 15.0                | 15.6        | 13.7        | 41                    | 44        | 32        |
| 8. Jammu & Kashmir   | 17.5        | 18.7        | 12.6        | 5.3        | 5.5        | 4.5        | 12.1                | 13.2        | 8.1         | 37                    | 39        | 28        |
| 9. Jharkhand         | 24.6        | 25.9        | 18.5        | 6.8        | 7.2        | 5.0        | 17.8                | 18.8        | 13.5        | 37                    | 38        | 27        |
| 10. Karnataka        | 18.3        | 19.1        | 16.7        | 7.0        | 8.0        | 5.2        | 11.3                | 11.2        | 11.5        | 31                    | 34        | 24        |
| 11. Kerala           | 14.7        | 15.0        | 14.0        | 6.9        | 7.0        | 6.6        | 7.8                 | 7.9         | 7.3         | 12                    | 13        | 9         |
| 12. Madhya Pradesh   | 26.3        | 28.2        | 19.6        | 8.0        | 8.5        | 6.1        | 18.4                | 19.7        | 13.4        | 54                    | 57        | 37        |
| 13. Maharashtra      | 16.5        | 17.2        | 15.4        | 6.2        | 7.1        | 5.0        | 10.2                | 10.1        | 10.4        | 24                    | 29        | 16        |
| 14. Odisha           | 19.6        | 20.5        | 14.4        | 8.4        | 8.7        | 6.3        | 11.3                | 11.8        | 8.2         | 51                    | 53        | 38        |
| 15. Punjab           | 15.7        | 16.3        | 14.7        | 6.7        | 7.5        | 5.4        | 9.0                 | 8.8         | 9.4         | 26                    | 28        | 23        |
| 16. Rajasthan        | 25.6        | 26.7        | 22.0        | 6.5        | 6.8        | 5.6        | 19.1                | 19.9        | 16.4        | 47                    | 51        | 30        |
| 17. Tamil Nadu       | 15.6        | 15.7        | 15.5        | 7.3        | 8.1        | 6.3        | 8.3                 | 7.6         | 9.2         | 21                    | 24        | 17        |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh    | 27.2        | 28.1        | 23.3        | 7.7        | 8.1        | 5.9        | 19.5                | 20.0        | 17.4        | 50                    | 53        | 38        |
| 19. West Bengal      | 16.0        | 17.7        | 11.4        | 6.4        | 6.3        | 6.6        | 9.6                 | 11.4        | 4.8         | 31                    | 32        | 26        |



| India/States/ Union      | 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    |
| <b>Smaller States</b>    |            |       |       |            |       |       |                     |       |       |                       |       |       |
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh     | 19.3       | 20.8  | 13.8  | 5.8        | 6.7   | 2.7   | 13.4                | 14.1  | 11.1  | 32                    | 36    | 14    |
| 2. Goa                   | 13.0       | 12.4  | 13.4  | 6.6        | 8.0   | 5.8   | 6.4                 | 4.4   | 7.6   | 9                     | 8     | 10    |
| 3. Himachal Pradesh      | 16.0       | 16.5  | 10.9  | 6.7        | 7.0   | 3.7   | 9.4                 | 9.6   | 7.3   | 35                    | 35    | 23    |
| 4. Manipur               | 14.7       | 14.5  | 15.1  | 4.0        | 4.0   | 4.2   | 10.6                | 10.5  | 10.9  | 10                    | 10    | 10    |
| 5. Meghalaya             | 23.9       | 26.1  | 14.2  | 7.6        | 8.0   | 5.4   | 16.4                | 18.0  | 8.8   | 47                    | 48    | 40    |
| 6. Mizoram               | 16.1       | 20.0  | 12.0  | 4.3        | 5.5   | 3.1   | 11.8                | 14.5  | 9.0   | 35                    | 44    | 19    |
| 7. Nagaland              | 15.4       | 15.5  | 15.0  | 3.1        | 3.2   | 2.7   | 12.3                | 12.3  | 12.3  | 18                    | 18    | 19    |
| 8. Sikkim                | 17.1       | 17.1  | 16.7  | 5.2        | 5.6   | 3.2   | 11.8                | 11.6  | 13.5  | 22                    | 23    | 15    |
| 9. Tripura               | 13.7       | 14.3  | 10.6  | 4.7        | 4.6   | 5.1   | 9.0                 | 9.8   | 5.5   | 26                    | 27    | 19    |
| 10. Uttarakhand          | 18.2       | 18.9  | 15.7  | 6.1        | 6.4   | 4.8   | 12.1                | 12.5  | 10.9  | 32                    | 34    | 22    |
| <b>Union Territories</b> |            |       |       |            |       |       |                     |       |       |                       |       |       |
| Andaman & Nicobar        | 14.6       | 14.5  | 15.0  | 4.6        | 5.2   | 3.4   | 10.0                | 9.3   | 11.5  | 24                    | 29    | 13    |
| Chandigarh               | 14.7       | 20.5  | 14.1  | 4.0        | 3.4   | 4.0   | 10.7                | 17.1  | 10.0  | 21                    | 18    | 21    |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli     | 25.5       | 24.9  | 27.8  | 4.4        | 4.8   | 2.9   | 21.1                | 20.1  | 24.8  | 31                    | 34    | 22    |
| Daman & Diu              | 17.9       | 18.2  | 17.5  | 4.9        | 5.1   | 4.6   | 13.0                | 13.1  | 12.9  | 20                    | 17    | 26    |
| Lakshadweep              | 14.8       | 16.2  | 13.3  | 6.3        | 6.0   | 6.6   | 8.5                 | 10.3  | 6.6   | 24                    | 20    | 28    |
| Puducherry               | 15.7       | 15.9  | 15.6  | 7.0        | 8.0   | 6.6   | 8.7                 | 7.9   | 9.1   | 17                    | 20    | 15    |

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-year period 2011-13.

**ANNEXURE-XVII**  
(Refer Para 14.33)

| Expectation of life at birth by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2007-11 |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| India & bigger States   | Total       |             |             | Rural       |             |             | Urban       |             |             |
|   | Total       | Male        | Female      | Total       | Male        | Female      | Total       | Male        | Female      |
| <b>India*</b>   | <b>66.5</b> | <b>64.9</b> | <b>68.2</b> | <b>65.3</b> | <b>63.8</b> | <b>67.0</b> | <b>70.1</b> | <b>68.4</b> | <b>71.9</b> |
| Andhra Pradesh  | 66.3        | 64.0        | 68.6        | 64.9        | 62.6        | 67.2        | 69.9        | 67.6        | 72.4        |
| Assam   | 62.2        | 61.2        | 63.6        | 61.3        | 60.3        | 62.5        | 69.0        | 67.2        | 71.3        |
| Bihar   | 66.3        | 65.9        | 66.8        | 66.1        | 65.7        | 66.4        | 68.7        | 67.4        | 70.3        |
| Gujarat   | 67.3        | 65.2        | 69.6        | 65.5        | 63.2        | 68.0        | 70.5        | 68.6        | 72.5        |
| Haryana   | 67.3        | 65.0        | 69.8        | 66.2        | 63.6        | 69.2        | 69.7        | 68.4        | 71.1        |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 70.1        | 67.9        | 72.3        | 69.7        | 67.4        | 72.0        | 74.9        | 72.9        | 77.4        |
| Jammu & Kashmir   | 70.5        | 69.4        | 71.9        | 69.6        | 68.7        | 70.8        | 74.5        | 72.7        | 76.6        |
| Karnataka   | 67.5        | 65.2        | 70.0        | 65.8        | 63.3        | 68.6        | 70.7        | 68.8        | 72.8        |
| Kerala  | 74.4        | 71.5        | 77.3        | 74.4        | 71.2        | 77.6        | 74.5        | 72.5        | 76.6        |
| Madhya Pradesh  | 62.8        | 61.3        | 64.5        | 61.5        | 60.0        | 63.3        | 68.5        | 67.4        | 69.8        |
| Maharashtra   | 70.3        | 68.3        | 72.4        | 69.3        | 67.0        | 71.7        | 71.8        | 70.2        | 73.6        |
| Odisha  | 63.7        | 62.9        | 64.5        | 63.2        | 62.4        | 63.9        | 67.6        | 66.3        | 69.1        |
| Punjab  | 69.8        | 67.7        | 72.2        | 68.7        | 66.5        | 71.1        | 72.0        | 70.1        | 74.1        |
| Rajasthan   | 66.8        | 65.0        | 68.7        | 66.1        | 64.4        | 68.0        | 69.3        | 67.3        | 71.5        |
| Tamil Nadu  | 69.4        | 67.6        | 71.4        | 68.2        | 66.3        | 70.1        | 71.3        | 69.5        | 73.2        |
| Uttar Pradesh   | 63.0        | 61.9        | 64.2        | 62.3        | 61.3        | 63.5        | 66.3        | 64.9        | 67.8        |
| West Bengal   | 69.4        | 67.8        | 71.3        | 68.6        | 67.0        | 70.5        | 71.4        | 69.7        | 73.3        |

\* : India includes all States/UT's

Note 1 : Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh exclude Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand respectively.

Note 2 : The data is not published for smaller states and UTs, due to small sample size.

**ANNEXURE-XVIII**  
(Refer Para 14.33)

| Expectation of life at birth by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2008-12 |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| India & bigger States   | Total       |             |             | Rural       |             |             | Urban       |             |             |
|   | Total       | Male        | Female      | Total       | Male        | Female      | Total       | Male        | Female      |
| <b>India*</b>   | <b>67.0</b> | <b>65.4</b> | <b>68.8</b> | <b>65.8</b> | <b>64.2</b> | <b>67.6</b> | <b>70.6</b> | <b>69.0</b> | <b>72.4</b> |
| Andhra Pradesh  | 67.0        | 64.7        | 69.4        | 65.5        | 63.2        | 68.0        | 71.5        | 69.1        | 74.0        |
| Assam   | 62.7        | 61.2        | 64.8        | 61.8        | 60.3        | 63.8        | 69.5        | 67.7        | 71.7        |
| Bihar   | 67.2        | 66.7        | 67.6        | 66.9        | 66.6        | 67.3        | 69.5        | 68.3        | 70.9        |
| Gujarat   | 67.7        | 65.5        | 70.1        | 66.0        | 63.5        | 68.8        | 70.8        | 69.0        | 72.7        |
| Haryana   | 67.6        | 65.4        | 70.1        | 66.5        | 64.0        | 69.5        | 70.2        | 69.2        | 71.3        |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 70.5        | 68.3        | 72.7        | 70.1        | 67.8        | 72.4        | 75.6        | 73.9        | 77.5        |
| Jammu & Kashmir   | 71.0        | 69.9        | 72.4        | 70.2        | 69.2        | 71.2        | 74.7        | 72.8        | 77.4        |
| Karnataka   | 68.0        | 65.8        | 70.3        | 66.4        | 64.0        | 68.9        | 71.1        | 69.3        | 73.0        |
| Kerala  | 74.7        | 71.6        | 77.7        | 74.6        | 71.3        | 77.9        | 74.8        | 72.5        | 77.1        |
| Madhya Pradesh  | 63.3        | 61.9        | 65.0        | 62.1        | 60.6        | 63.9        | 68.8        | 67.7        | 70.1        |
| Maharashtra   | 70.8        | 68.8        | 72.9        | 69.7        | 67.4        | 72.0        | 72.4        | 70.8        | 74.1        |
| Odisha  | 64.3        | 63.4        | 65.3        | 63.8        | 62.8        | 64.7        | 68.2        | 67.2        | 69.3        |
| Punjab  | 70.3        | 68.1        | 72.9        | 69.2        | 66.8        | 71.9        | 72.3        | 70.3        | 74.7        |
| Rajasthan   | 67.2        | 65.2        | 69.4        | 66.5        | 64.5        | 68.9        | 69.7        | 67.8        | 71.9        |
| Tamil Nadu  | 69.8        | 67.9        | 71.9        | 68.6        | 66.6        | 70.6        | 71.7        | 69.7        | 73.7        |
| Uttar Pradesh   | 63.5        | 62.3        | 64.8        | 62.8        | 61.7        | 64.1        | 66.9        | 65.7        | 68.3        |
| West Bengal   | 69.7        | 68.1        | 71.5        | 69.0        | 67.3        | 70.8        | 71.6        | 70.1        | 73.4        |

\* India includes all States/UTs

Note 1 : Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh exclude Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand respectively.

Note 2 : The data is not published for smaller States and UTs, due to small sample size.

**ANNEXURE-XIX**  
**(Refers Para 15.2.5)**

**DETAILS OF VIGILANCE/ DISCIPLINARY CASES IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
AND ITS ATTACHED / SUBORDINATE OFFICES AS ON 31.12.2014**

| Sl. No. | Item  | Gazetted  |           | Non-Gazetted |             |
|---------|---|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
|         |   | Cases     | Officers  | Cases        | Officers    |
| 1.      | Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 01.04.2014.  | 144       | 168       | 1342         | 1386        |
| 2.      | Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014  | 92        | 88        | 4805         | 4834        |
| 3.      | Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of up to 31.12.2014   | 81        | 77        | 4857         | 4882        |
| 4.      | Vigilance/disciplinary cases on 31.12.2014 (1+2-3)  | 155       | 179       | 1290         | 1338        |
| 5.      | Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference from details No. 3):- |           |           |              |             |
|         | (a) Dismissal   | 9         | 9         | 326          | 341         |
|         | (b) Removal   | 1         | 1         | 319          | 323         |
|         | (c) Compulsory Retirement   | 1         | 1         | 115          | 115         |
|         | (d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.  | 6         | 6         | 416          | 417         |
|         | (e) Withholding of increment  | 2         | 2         | 520          | 523         |
|         | (f) Withholding of promotion  | 0         | 0         | 7            | 7           |
|         | (g) Recovery ordered from pay   | 3         | 3         | 979          | 990         |
|         | (h) Censure   | 8         | 9         | 772          | 763         |
|         | (i) Warning   | 6         | 6         | 231          | 234         |
|         | (j) Displeasure   | 6         | 6         | 1            | 1           |
|         | (k) Exoneration   | 7         | 8         | 341          | 345         |
|         | (l) Transfer of cases   | 6         | 6         | 10           | 10          |
|         | (m) Proceedings dropped   | 15        | 9         | 95           | 94          |
|         | (n) Cut in Pension  | 2         | 2         | 1            | 1           |
|         | (o) Resignation accepted  | 1         | 1         | 72           | 72          |
|         | (p) Confinement in Unit   | 0         | 0         | 123          | 122         |
|         | (q) Confinement in Q Guard  | 0         | 2         | 428          | 426         |
|         | (r) Transferred out   | 6         | 4         | 60           | 60          |
|         | (s) Kept in abeyance  | 1         | 1         | 43           | 43          |
|         | (t) Removal from Instl. Area  | 0         | 0         | 0            | 0           |
|         | (u) Proceeding dropped as per court orders  | 1         | 1         | 8            | 2           |
|         | <b>Total (a to u)</b>   | <b>81</b> | <b>77</b> | <b>4867</b>  | <b>4889</b> |

\*Variation in number of cases in Sr. No. 5 is due to involvement of more than one persons in same case or due to awarding of more than one punishment to same person.



**ANNEXURE -XX**  
(Refer Para 15.8.5)

| Details of Outstanding Inspection Para in respect of all Organizations<br>under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs as on 31.12.2014 |                          |  |  |   |  |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Sl. No.  | Name of the Organisation | No. of Inspection Paras outstanding as on 01.04.2014 | No. of Inspection Paras received during 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014 | No. of Inspection Paras settled during 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014 | No. of Inspection Paras outstanding as on 31.12.2014 |
| 1  | MHA (P)                  | 32   | 46   | 29  | 49   |
| 2  | D.O.L.                   | 38   | 2  | 5   | 35   |
| 3  | R.G.I.                   | 335  | 101  | 62  | 374  |
| 4  | B.S.F                    | 450  | 156  | 104   | 502  |
| 5  | C.R.P.F.                 | 136  | 48   | 31  | 153  |
| 6  | N.S.G.                   | 51   | 27   | 3   | 75   |
| 7  | I.B.                     | 105  | 18   | 27  | 96   |
| 8  | C.I.S.F.                 | 274  | 81   | 54  | 301  |
| 9  | N.P.A.                   | 10   | 27   | 27  | 10   |
| 10   | Assam Rifles             | 93   | 21   | 32  | 82   |
| 11   | I.T.B.P.                 | 86   | 75   | 54  | 107  |
| 12   | BPR&D                    | 8  | 0  | 1   | 7  |
| 13   | NICFS                    | 12   | 21   | 20  | 13   |
| 14   | NCRB                     | 23   | 9  | 22  | 10   |
| 15   | Lakshadweep              | 461  | 78   | 8   | 531  |
| 16   | A&N Islands              | 1330   | 289  | 131   | 1488   |
| 17   | Daman & Diu              | 250  | 106  | 106   | 250  |
| 18   | Dadra & Nagar Haveli     | 97   | 34   | 3   | 128  |
| 19   | Chandigarh               | 1182   | 134  | 65  | 1251   |
|  | <b>Total</b>             | <b>4973</b>  | <b>1273</b>  | <b>784</b>  | <b>5462</b>  |

**STATUS OF THE ATNs ON IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS  
INCLUDED IN EARLIER ANNUAL REPORTS**

| S. No. | Year    | No. of Paras/PAC reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit | Details of the Paras/PAC reports on which ATNs are pending.                   |   |  |
|--------|---------|--|---|---|--|
|        |         |  | No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time                  | No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and audit awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry | No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC |
| 1.     | 2014-15 | 3<br>(4.2.2 of Report No. 1 of 2011-12, 7.1, 14.5 of Report No. 19 of 2013)              | 7<br>(14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.6, 14.8, 14.10 and 14.11 of Report No. 19 of 2013) | 5<br>(7.2, 14.1, 14.7, 14.12 of Report No. 19 of 2013 & <b>Entire Report</b> No. 5 of 2013)           | 0  |

**ANNEXURE-XXII**  
**(Refer para 15.8.6)**

|   |
|---|
| Report No. 25 of 2014   |
| Union Government (Civil) Combined civil and Autonomous Bodies   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ministry of Home Affairs</li><li>• Sashastra Seema Bal</li></ul>  |
| <p>1. Unclaimed deployment charges : The mechanism adopted by Sashastra Seema Bal for prompt levy and collection of deployment coast from the State/UTs was deficient. Its failure to raise bills on various occasions between January, 2008 and March 2013 led to short recovery of ₹25.32 crore towards deployment charges.</p> |
| <u>Para No. 8.1 Report No. 25 of 2014</u>   |

**ANNEXURE-XXIII**  
(Refer para 15.8.6)

**STATUS OF MOST RECENT AND IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AS ON 31.12.2014**

| Sl. No. | Para No.                     | Brief Subject   | Subject Matter Ministry/ Department | Present Status             |
|---------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.      | 8.1 of Report No. 25 of 2014 | <p><b><u>Unclaimed deployment charges</u></b><br/>The mechanism adopted by Sashastra Seema Bal for prompt levy and collection of deployment cost from the States/UTs was deficient. Its failure to raise bills on various occasions between January 2008 and March 2013 led to short recovery of ₹25.32 crore towards deployment charges.</p> | P-II Division                       | Draft ATN is under process |







सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India  
**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**