

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
Annual Report
2015-16



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**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 of the Department of Border Management, including matters related to

Empowered Committee on Border Infrastructure (ECBI), matters pertaining to Boarder Area Development Programme (BADP), integrated check Posts (ICPs), Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI), management of Indo-Bangladesh Border, management of Indo-Pakistan Border, management of Indo-Nepal Border, management of Indo-China Border and management of Indo-Bhutan Border. The Division also deals with matters pertaining to Coastal Security, Expression of Interest (EOI) - Technological Solutions and Indo-Myanmar Border.

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.

Internal Security - I Division

1.14 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.

Internal Security - II Division

1.15 Internal Security-II Division deals with matters relating to arms and explosives, extradition, narcotics & Narcotics Control Bureau, the National Security Act and security of VIPs/vital installations.

Internal Security - III Division

1.16 The Division deals with matters relating to the Protection of Human Rights Act and also

matters relating to national integration, communal harmony and Ayodhya.

International Co-operation Division

1.17 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.

Jammu & Kashmir Division

1.18 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

1.19 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

1.20 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

1.21 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 - I Division

1.22 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.

Police - II Division

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

Police Modernisation Division

1.24 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.

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.

CHAPTER

2

Internal Security

OVERVIEW

2.1 Internal security situation in the country can be analyzed broadly on the following backdrop :

- (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 areas.

2.2 During the year 2015, the internal security situation of the country, with special reference to terrorism, militancy and insurgency, showed significant improvement. During the period 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015, only one incident of terror attack occurred in the hinterland of the country at Gurdaspur District of Punjab on 27.07.2015 wherein 7 persons were killed and 19 persons were injured. Three terrorists, responsible for the terror attack, were killed during exchange of fire with the security forces.

2.3 Left Wing Extremist (LWE) remains an area of concern for internal security of the country. While 106 districts in 10 States are affected by LWE in varying degrees, 35 districts in 7 States are the most affected districts. LWE violence reached its peak in 2010. It started

declining from 2011 and this trend continues in the current year as well. In 2015, 1088 incidents of LWE violence took place resulting in 226 deaths as compared to 1091 incidents with 310 resultant deaths in 2014. Chhattisgarh (466 incidents and 97 deaths) remains the worst affected State followed by Jharkhand (310 incidents and 56 deaths), Bihar (109 incidents and 17 deaths), Odisha (92 incidents and 28 deaths), Maharashtra (55 incidents and 18 deaths), Andhra Pradesh (35 incidents and 8 deaths) and Telangana (11 incidents and 2 deaths). No incident of LWE violence was reported from Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh in 2015. CPI (Maoist) continues to be most potent among the various LWE outfits in the country and accounted for more than 80% of total LWE violent incidents and resultant deaths.

Security Situation in J & K

2.4 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 Jammu & Kashmir (in 1990), 13,921 Civilians and 4,961 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives till 2015. Trends of terrorist violence in Jammu & Kashmir for the last few years and current year are shown in the table given below:

Year	Incidents	SFs who lost their lives	Civilians who lost their lives	Terrorists killed
2011	340	33	31	100
2012	220	38	11	50
2013	170	53	15	67
2014	222	47	28	110
2015	208	39	17	108

2.5 This table shows that in 2015, there has been a decrease in terrorist violence as well as casualties of security forces and civilians in comparison to last year. During 2015, 108 terrorists were neutralized including senior Pakistani commanders of prominent militant groups. Two Pakistani terrorists were also captured alive. During the year 2015, the law and order situation in the State of Jammu & Kashmir remained normal.

2.6 The ongoing militancy in the State of Jammu & Kashmir is intrinsically linked with infiltration of terrorists from across the border, both from the “International Border” as well as the “Line of Control”. The reported infiltration attempts and successful attempts in J&K since 2011 are indicated in the table below. During 2015 (upto November), infiltration attempts have decreased significantly in comparison to the corresponding period in 2014 and successful infiltrations have also come down considerably:

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014	2015(Up to November)
Total infiltration attempts	247	264	277	222	209	118
Successful	52	121	97	65	65	36

(Source MAC)

2.7 The security situation in Jammu & Kashmir is monitored and reviewed by the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir 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 with the State Government and the Ministry of Defence.

2.8 The Union Government in tandem with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border infiltration, which inter-alia, includes strengthening of the border infrastructure, multi-tiered and multi modal deployment along the International Border/Line of Control and near the ever changing infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technological surveillance, weapons and equipments for Security Forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination, synergized intelligence flow and pro-active action against terrorists

within the State. The Government has adopted various counter terrorism strategies to neutralize the efforts and capabilities of militants to disturb the peace in the State. It has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth and discourage the local youth from joining militancy.

2.9 The endeavor of the Government has been to:-

- (i) Proactively take suitable measures by all the 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 people in the State who eschew violence to effectively represent their

view points and to redress their genuine grievances.

2.10 To support the State Government in its initiatives, the Central Government has been making available Central Armed Police Forces as and when necessary, and has been helping 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 Programmes, 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 31.12.2015 under Security Related Expenditure (Police) is ₹5,021.64 crore. During the current financial year a sum of ₹286.13 crore has been reimbursed to Jammu & Kashmir Government under Security Related Expenditure (Police) till 31.12.2015.

Special Industry Initiative (SII J&K) 'UDAAN'

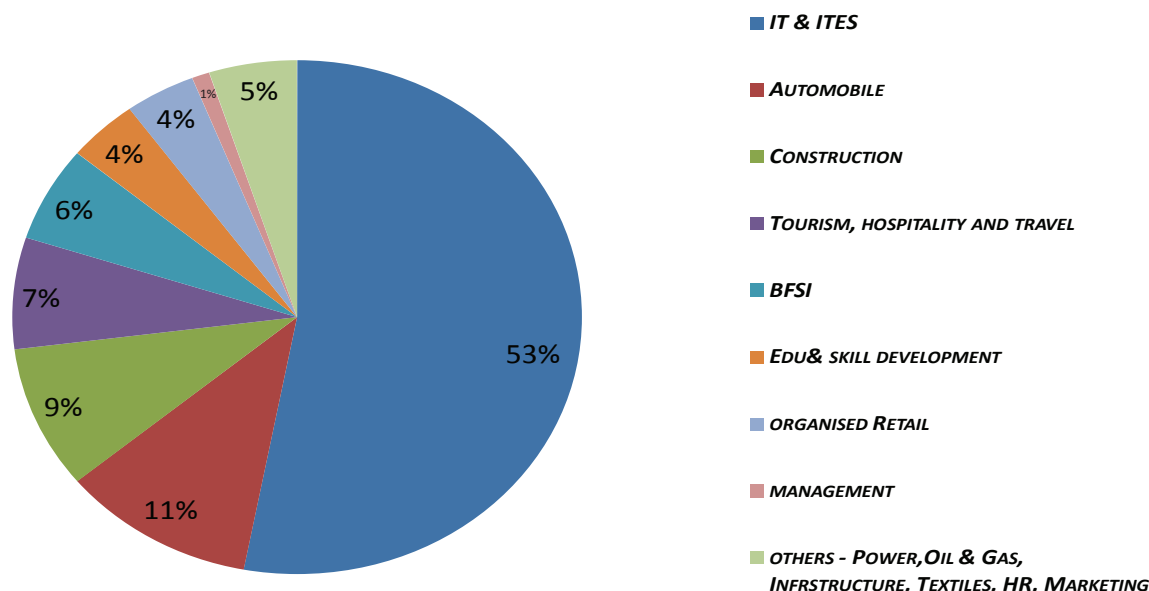
2.11 Based on the recommendations of the Expert Group constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, the Government of India launched the Scheme Special Industry Initiative for Jammu & Kashmir "Udaan" in the nature of a partnership between the corporates of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Scheme is being implemented by the National Skill Development

Corporation (NSDC). The Programme aims at providing skills and enhancing employability of unemployed youths of J&K who are graduates, post graduates or three year engineering diploma holders.

2.12 67 leading corporates have partnered with NSDC under UDAAN with a commitment to train more than 80,000 youths from the State covering Organized Retail, Banking, Financial Services, IT, Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES), Sports, Infrastructure, Telecommunications, Hospitality, Manufacturing, Paramedics and Life Sciences sectors.

2.13 To accelerate the pace of implementation, mega selection drives have been introduced since the past year, in which around 8-10 corporates participate in a drive. This has given the students more variety and choices and has also seen better participation. There has been a perceptible increase in selection and joining of candidates after the inception of these mega selection drives. More than 65 mega selection drives have been held covering all districts of the state. So far, 19,888 candidates have been selected, of whom 15,200 have joined training, 8,700 candidates have completed training and 6,838 have been offered jobs. This year 53% candidates preferred IT & ITES as a career option entitling them to an average salary structure of ₹1.82 lakh per annum. The management sector turned out to be the most lucrative, with an average salary of more than ₹3.61 lakh per annum.

Sector Wise Placement



2.14 National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has hosted its website on 'Udaan' where 57,800 youths have registered themselves. Besides 15,990 candidates have registered themselves offline and more than 11,000 candidates have been reached out to through information seminars. A backend structure has been put in place with a Nodal officer and student ambassador in each college to coordinate with participating corporates and to facilitate on-ground implementation of the program. In most of the cases, Principals of the colleges have been appointed as Nodal officers. A team of Principals from Jammu & Kashmir visited training centres in Delhi in September, 2015 and interacted with candidates and faculty to have a first-hand experience of the program.



Delegation of Principals from Jammu and Kashmir meeting Udaan Candidates

Relief and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants

2.15 Due to onset of militancy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) in the early 1990s, most of the Kashmiri Pandit families along with some Sikh and Muslim families migrated from the Kashmir Valley to Jammu, Delhi and other parts of the country. Present number of registered Kashmiri migrant families is about 62,000. About 40,000 registered Kashmiri migrant families are residing in Jammu; about 20,000 families are living in Delhi and about 2,000 families are settled in other states.

2.16 From 01.05.2015 the Government is providing cash relief of ₹2,500 per head per month (maximum of ₹10,000 per family per month) plus dry ration (9kg Rice, 2 kg Atta per person per month and 1 kg Sugar per family per month) to eligible 18,250 families living in Jammu. Expenditure incurred by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir in this respect is reimbursed by the Ministry of Home Affairs under Security Related Expenditure (SRE) (Return & Rehabilitation).

2.17 The Government of NCT of Delhi is also providing cash relief of ₹2,500 per head per month (maximum ₹10,000 per family per month) to eligible 3,385 families living in Delhi. The expenditure incurred by the Government of NCT of Delhi in respect of the cash relief paid to the Kashmiri Migrants is also being partly reimbursed by the MHA under SRE (R&R). Other states are providing relief as per scales fixed by them from their own budget. The Government has also advised these states to provide relief at the rate being provided by the State Government of J&K.

2.18 A variety of measures have been taken, over the years by the Government by way of financial assistance/relief and other initiatives to provide succour and support to the affected families, within a broad policy framework that those who have migrated will eventually return to the Valley.

2.19 Under the Prime Minister's Package 2004, 5242 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. Further, 200 flats were constructed at Sheikhpura in Budgam district (Kashmir Valley) and allotted on a sharing basis to those migrants, who have joined the government service under the employment component of Prime Minister's Package-2008. Out of these 200 flats, 31 flats were allotted to the local migrants (who migrated from their native places to other places within the Kashmir Valley).

2.20 The Government announced a Comprehensive Package amounting to ₹1,618.40 crore in the year 2008 for the return and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri Migrants, which provides for many facilities for the migrants e.g. financial assistance for purchase/construction/repair of houses, construction of transit accommodation, continuation of cash

relief, scholarship to students, employment/self-employment, assistance to the agriculturists and the horticulturists and waiver of interest on unpaid loans etc. The Prime Minister's Package-2008 is being implemented by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. So far state government jobs have been offered to 1963 migrants youths out of which 1,597 have already joined. 469 transit accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir Valley and these have been allotted to the newly appointed migrant employees under the package. Government of India has approved another Package, on 18.11.2015 for providing additional 3,000 state government jobs to the Kashmiri Migrants and for constructing about 6,000 transit accommodations in the Kashmir Valley for State Government Kashmiri Migrant employees. Besides ₹29 crore has been sanctioned for repair and maintenance of the assets created under the previous packages.

People to People Contact Across LoC (Confidence Building Measures)

Cross LoC Travel

2.21 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 December, 2015) on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes are 9,928 and 19,908 respectively. The amount of cash allowed to be taken by the passengers has been enhanced this year from ₹15,000 to ₹ 25,000. A canteen with all amenities has also been opened at the check-point at Salamabad (Uri) for the benefit of the travelers.

Cross LoC Trade between J&K and PoJK

2.22 During the meeting of the Prime Minister of India with the President of Pakistan 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. Till December 2015, 45,486 trucks have crossed over to PoJK and 28,891 trucks have crossed over to India's side through these two routes.

2.23 Trade Facilitation Centre (TFC) Sites at Salamabad and Chakan-da-Bagh have been finalized for installation of two Full Body Truck Scanners (FBTS) for which the process of global tendering is underway. A proposal for upgradation of these trade facilitation centres at a cost of ₹25 crore has been approved by the SRE Committee. ISD facility has been provided for the traders and officials at the TFCs. Security clearance has been accorded for the visits of trade delegations from J&K to PoJK.

Amarnath Yatra

2.24 The yatra commenced on 02.07.2015 and concluded successfully on 29.08.2015 without any major untoward incident. A total of 3,52,771 pilgrims visited the holy cave during the Yatra 2015.

2.25 MHA provided adequate security arrangements at base camps and en-route to ensure an incident free Yatra. Central Armed Police Forces set up several medical camps along the route of the Yatra. BSNL improved telecom

connectivity through setting up of additional 17 Base Transceiver Station (BTS) Mobile Towers, 7 V-SAT Satellite Transmission Towers and Optical Fibre Cables with sufficient power backup to facilitate pilgrims.

Protection of Human Rights in J&K

2.26 Protection of Human Rights (HR) and prevention of HR violations is accorded the highest priority by the Government. 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.

2.27 Every reported case of alleged human rights violations is taken serious note of and investigation done promptly in a transparent manner and taken to its logical conclusion. Suitable punitive action is taken against those found guilty.

NORTH EAST

2.28 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. About 99% of the 6387 Kms border of this Region is international border along Bangladesh (2,700 kms), Myanmar (1,643 Kms), China (1,345 Kms) and Bhutan (699 Kms).



2.29 The security situation in the North Eastern States has remained complex for quite some time because of diverse demands of ethnic groups and various militant outfits and has been gradually improving in terms of reduction in violent incidents, lower civilian casualties and increasing number of arrests and surrender of militants.

Violent incidents have come down from 1489 in 2007 to 574 in 2015 and the number of civilians who lost their lives has come down from 498 to 46 during the same period. The profile of violence in North Eastern Region as a whole during the last nine years is given below:

Security Situation in North Eastern Region						
Year	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SF lives lost	Civilian lives lost
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
2015	574	1900	149	143	46	46

2.30 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 was a general atmosphere of peace. The State-wise details of violence profile during the last nine years on 31.12.2015 in North Eastern Region are at **Annexure-III**.

2.31 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

2.32 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 has 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), National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Khaplang (NSCN/K) and NSCN (Reformation)] in Tirap, Changlang and Longding districts, as also activities of Assam-based United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA-I), besides National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB-S). Battle for supremacy between NSCN/IM and NSCN/K continues in Longding, Tirap and Changlang districts, with cases of extortion. Cadres of NDFB(S) and ULFA (I) frequent the State (for shelter/transit) sharing borders with Assam and Myanmar. These outfits sometimes interfere 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.

2.33 Government is implementing an Action Plan for upgradation of police set up as well as for development of infrastructure projects in Tirap, Changlang and Longding Districts. Under this Action Plan, the activities viz. creation of new police stations and construction of new buildings for 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 ₹138.96 crore for above purposes out of which an amount of ₹46.93 crore has been released to the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh in the financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13. As per revised DPR Submitted by the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh, the project has gone up from ₹138.96 crore to ₹212.86 crore to create 11 new police stations and upgradation of existing 9 police stations. For upward revision of cost estimates, matter is under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Assam

2.34 Barring a few incidents of violence in

Assam, the security situation has improved since early 2010, with minor variations from year to year. 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 - (Saoraigwra), (NDFB-S). ULFA and NDFB have been declared as Unlawful Associations under the provisions of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Besides, Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) and Karbi Peoples Liberation Tigers (KPLT) are also active in Karbi Anglong District of Assam. The Security Forces are able to contain activities of these insurgent groups and situation has improved remarkably in 2015.

2.35 Peace talks with various insurgent groups in Assam are continuing. Official interlocutor Shri P.C. Halder is holding peace talks with National Democratic Front of Bodoland/Ranjan Diamary [NDFB/RD], NDFB/Progressive, United Liberation Front of Assom (ULFA-pro talk) and Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) in Assam. ULFA has signed Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreement with the Government in September, 2011 for an indefinite period.

2.36 Union Home Secretary reviewed status of talks with ULFA [United Liberation Front of Assam] on 15.05.2015 and 24.11.2015 at New Delhi. ULFA leaders also met Union Home Minister on 15.05.2015. Tripartite talks with KLNLF [Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front] of Assam were held on 01.05.2015 at New Delhi to discuss their demands. Tripartite meeting with All Bodo Students Union and other groups was held on 10.06.2015 at New Delhi.

2.37 On 18.06.2015 and 19.06.2015, following review meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (NE), Ministry of Home Affairs at New Delhi. (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 Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed with UPDS and DHD. These meeting were attended by the Senior Officers of the State Governments, Central Government Ministries and Departments and other participants/ representatives from the respective councils.

2.38 After the brutal mass killings of Adivasis in Sonitpur, Kokrajhar and Chirang districts of Assam during December, 2014, sustained counter insurgency operations are continuing against NDFB (S) group. During the period from 26.12.2014 to 09.01.2016, 584 Cadre/linkmen of NDFB/S have been arrested and huge quantity of arms and ammunitions has been recovered. 24 cadres were killed in counter insurgency operations. Election to the Bodoland Territorial Council was conducted peacefully on 08.04.2015. No incident of violence was reported in Bodo Territorial Council (BTC) area after 25.12.2014. Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs has taken review meetings on 09.01.2015 and 10.02.2015 at Guwahati with Chief Secretary, DGP Assam and other senior officers to review the security situation in the State of Assam.

Manipur

2.39 The State of Manipur continues to account for a large number 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.

2.40 A total of 25 UG outfits [under two umbrella groups i.e., United People's Front (UPF-8) and Kuki National Organization (KNO-17)] are currently under SoO Agreement with the

Government of India and the Government of Manipur. Meetings of Joint Monitoring Group was held on 09.06.2015 and 22.07.2015 at New Delhi with the representatives of United People's Front (UPF) and Kuki National Organization (KNO) respectively. As decided mutually, Suspension of Operation (SoO) agreement signed with UPF and KNO has been extended for a further period of one year upto 08.06.2016 and 21.07.2016 respectively.

2.41 On 04.06.2015, underground militants of Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL) and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN/K] ambushed a convoy of Battalion of Dogra Regiment of Indian Army in Chandel district of Manipur which resulted in killing of 18 army men and injury to 15 other soldiers. National Investigation Agency has been investigating the matter.

2.42 Due to intensified security in Manipur, the number of incidents carried out by the insurgents has declined and the militants have been surrendering in small numbers.

Meghalaya

2.43 Militant activities mainly by the Garo outfit, the Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA) which emerged in the year 2009 in Meghalaya, are centred around the Garo Hill areas comprising 5 districts of the State and also parts of West Khasi Hills District. GNLA is indulging in extortion from shopkeepers, businessmen and Coal merchants. ULFA(I) and NSCN/IM are also active in Garo Hill areas of Meghalaya. The Hynniewrtep National Liberation Council (HNLC), a Khasi Militant group which was set up with encouragement and support from NSCN/IM and had suffered major reverses due to sustained CI operations, has tried to revive its activities in Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills districts, without any tangible success. The militant outfits of the

neighbouring States have encouraged, trained and nurtured the Garo militant groups like the Achik National Volunteers Council (ANVC) Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA).

2.44 The Government of India has decided not to engage in peace talks with GNLA & go all out against the outfit. As a result of massive operations against the outfit, violence by the Group has reduced and 39 cadres have been arrested and 12 cadres killed in 2015.

2.45 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 groups 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 ceremony held at Tura (Meghalaya) on 15.12.2014 and 161 UG Cadres and 236 over ground workers of ANVC and 277 cadres of ANVC/B alongwith huge quantity of arms and ammunition surrendered. 1st review meeting of Monitoring Group for implementation of MoS (Memorandum of Settlement) was held with Achik National Volunteers' Council (ANVC), ANVC/B and Officers of Govt. of Meghalaya on 06.05.2015 at New Delhi.

Nagaland

2.46 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 Isak Swu 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.

2.47 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 three districts (Tirap, Changlang and Longding) of Arunachal Pradesh, with a special status within the Indian Union. Bilateral talks with ENPO leaders were held on 10.9.2015 at New Delhi to discuss their demands.

2.48 National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN/Isak Muivah) and NSCN/Khole-Kitovi, the major outfits of Nagaland, are in ceasefire agreement with the Government of India. NSCN/Khaplang has unilaterally abrogated the ceasefire agreement with the Government in March, 2015. The NSCN/K has been declared as unlawful association and terrorist Organization under UAPA, 1967. The Government of India and National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Reformation) [NSCN/R], a breakaway faction of NSCN/Khaplang, have signed Ceasefire agreement for a period of one year w.e.f. 28.04.2015 and mutually agreed Ceasefire Ground Rules. SoO Agreement signed with NSCN/KK is valid upto 28.04.2016. NSCN/IM has signed Ceasefire Agreement for an indefinite period. A review meeting was held on 02.06.2015 with NSCN/IM leaders under the chairmanship of Secretary (IS) to discuss various issues which could not be resolved at the level of Ceasefire Monitoring Group (CFMG).

2.49 Shri R.N Ravi, Chairman, JIC, Government of India's Representative and Official Interlocutor is holding peace talks with Naga insurgent groups. In a significant development, MHA's

Interlocutor entered into a framework agreement with NSCN (I/M) on 03.08.2015.

Sikkim and Mizoram

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

Tripura

2.51 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 incidents of violence and kidnapping of 3 persons in the year 2015. The law and order situation remained peaceful and well under control in 2015. Dialogue/talks with NLFT/B leadership for peace in Tripura are in progress.

Steps taken by Government to deal with the situation

2.52 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 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.

2.53 The Central Government is supplementing efforts of the State Governments

for curbing the illegal and unlawful activities like abductions, extortions, killings, recruitment and training of cadres and conducting explosions and attacking infrastructural installations 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.

2.54 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 Governments, Security Forces and the outfit concerned.

2.55 To review the security situation in the North Eastern States, a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister with Chief Ministers of North Eastern States at Guwahati in Assam on 11.07.2015. In the meeting, security situation in the North Eastern States, strengthening & equipping of State Police, effective guarding of international borders such as, Indo-Myanmar border, Indo-Bangladesh border and Indo-Bhutan border, preparedness of the State Governments to deal with the natural calamities and other development related issues were discussed.

2.56 To curb the illegal and unlawful activities like abduction, extortions, killings, recruitment and training of cadres and conducting explosions and attacking infrastructural installations 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**.

2.57 The entire State of Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area), Nagaland and Assam, 16 Police Stations of various districts of Arunachal Pradesh bordering Assam alongwith whole of Tirap, Changland and Longding districts and 20 km belt in the States of Meghalaya having common border with Assam are declared as 'Disturbed Areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

2.58 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. CAPFs including CoBRA teams are deployed in the North Eastern States for Internal Security and Counter Insurgency (Operations) duties.

2.59 **Raising of India Reserve Battalions (IR Battalions):** The Government of India is assisting the State Governments for 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.

2.60 In order to deal with various concerns of the people hailing from the North Eastern States living in different parts of the country, especially in the Metropolitan cities, a Committee was constituted on 05.02.2014 under the chairmanship of Shri M.P. Bezbaruah, Member, North Eastern

Council. This Committee submitted its report to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 31.07.2014. The Committee recommended for strengthening of Law Enforcement Agencies, Special Police Initiatives for safety and security of North Eastern people living in different parts of the country and also facilities for legal assistance including effective legislative measures and also educating people about the North East and addressing their grievances relating to accommodation. The report of the committee has been hosted on MHA's website at www.mha.nic.in/northeast_new. The recommendations made by the Committee with regard to immediate measures have been accepted and relevant recommendations made by the Committee have been forwarded to the concerned Ministries/Departments and State Governments/UTs for expeditious implementation. Implementation status of recommendations made by the Committee is being reviewed periodically and a series of review meetings were held in MHA on 03.11.2014, 11.12.2014, 29.12.2014, 12.2.2015, 25.05.2015 and 27.08.2015 which were attended by senior officers of Central Ministries/ Departments and State Governments.

An overview of Peace process in North Eastern States

2.61 Assam

- ▶ UPDS (United People's Democratic Solidarity) signed Memorandum of settlement (MoS) on 25.11.2011 and subsequently dissolved itself.
- ▶ DHD (Dima Haram Daogah) which signed the MoS on 08.10.2012 has also subsequently dissolved itself.
- ▶ ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) talks are continuing. Last meeting held on 24.11.2015. SoO is valid from 03.09.2011 and is continuing indefinitely.

- ▶ NDFB(P) [National Democratic Front of Boroland (Progressive)] signed the SoO agreement first on 01.06.2005 and is presently valid upto 30.06.2016.
- ▶ NDFB (RD) [National Democratic Front of Boroland (Ranjan Daimairy)] a splinter group of NDFB has signed SoO agreement on 29.11.2013. SoO is valid upto 30.06.2016.
- ▶ Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) is presently under SoO agreement with the Government of Assam w.e.f. 11.02.2010 and SoO agreement is valid upto 30.06.2016.
- ▶ 9 Adivasi outfits surrendered on 24.01.2012. Their demands are being discussed.

2.62 Nagaland

- ▶ Ceasefire agreement signed with NSCN (Khole-Kitovi) and NSCN (Reformation) is valid upto 27.04.2016. NSCN/IM has signed Ceasefire Agreement for an indefinite period.
- ▶ In a significant development, MHA's Interlocutor Sh. R.N. Ravi, Chairman, JIC, entered into a framework agreement with NSCN/Isak Muivah on 03.08.2015.

2.63 Meghalaya

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

2.64 Manipur

A total of 25 UG outfit under two conglomerates (United Progressive Front [UPF]-8 and Kuki National Organisation [KNO]-17) are currently under Suspension of Operation with the Government. SoO agreement with KNO exists

since August/2008 and is valid upto 21.7.2016. With UPF, the SoO agreement is valid upto 08.06.2016.

2.65 Tripura

- ▶ On 17.12.2014, an MOU was signed with NLFT (NB) [National Liberation Front of Tripura (Nayan Basi)] and a Socio-Economic package of ₹55crore (later raised to ₹64.63crore) has been given for tribal Welfare, development, rehabilitation of old groups and rehabilitation process has been completed. 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.
- ▶ Dialogue/talks with NLFT/B leadership for peace in Tripura are in progress.

Major Schemes administered by NE Division

Scheme for Surrender-cum Rehabilitation of militants in North East

2.66 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:

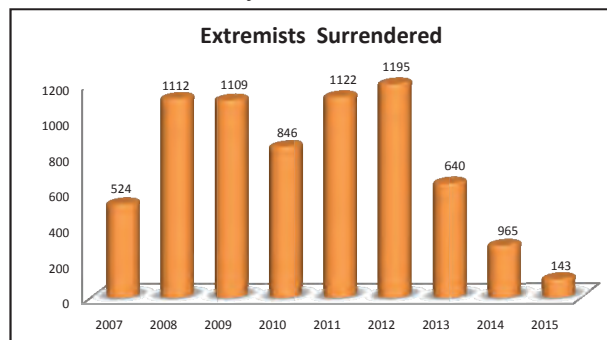
- (i) An immediate grant of ₹1.5 lakhs to each surrenderee, which is to be kept in the name of the surrenderee as Fixed Deposit in a bank for a period of 3 years. This money

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.

2.67 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 ₹4000 per month for their rehabilitation.

2.68 The number of militants who have surrendered in the years 2007 to 2015 is as under:



MODERNISATION OF STATE POLICE FORCES (MPF)

2.69 '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.

2.70 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)

2.71 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 on various items is being reimbursed e.g. raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the CPFs/ Army deployed in the State, ex-gratia grant and gratuitous relief to the victims of extremist

violence, 75% of the expenditure incurred on POL (petrol, oil and lubricants) in operations and honorarium, paid to village guards/village defence committees/home guards deployed for security purposes, and expenditure 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 12 years are at **Annexure-VI**.

Civic Action Programme in the North Eastern States

2.72 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 amongst 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 to the security agencies in last five years under this Programme are at **Annexure-VII**.

Advertisement and publicity

2.73 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 Ministry of Home Affairs 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 Yuvak Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), visits of journalists to NE States, broadcast of radio jingles etc. In the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 upto 31.12.2015, an amount of ₹3.00 crore and ₹1.26 crore respectively have been spent under this scheme.

Other Issues

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

2.74 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 1997-1998. Approximately 30,000 (5,000 families) Bru migrants were given shelter in six refugees camps set-up in Kanchanpur district of North Tripura.

2.75 Ministry of Home Affairs has been extending following assistance/grants-in-aid to Govt. 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.

2.76 The Bru migrants are being repatriated from Tripura to Mizoram in a phased manner. As envisaged, the repatriation process was disrupted/ stopped due to protests by certain Mizo NGOs in 2011 and 2012. The steps have been taken to complete the repatriation process and as a result of regular follow up, 197 families have been repatriated in the 6th Batch including self-repatriation, making a total repatriation of about 1,622 Bru families (approximately 8,573 people) in 2015. As per Action Plan submitted by the Government of Mizoram, the Bru repatriation process was expected to be completed by August, 2015. Due to non-cooperation from certain section of Bru leadership, repatriation as planned has not happened. MHA is holding meetings with the State Governments of Mizoram & Tripura and Bru leaders to achieve progress towards Bru repatriation.

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

(₹ in crore)

	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	35.00	5.00
11.	2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015)	19.19	5.00

Helicopter Service in the North East

2.78 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.

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

Helicopter on wet lease by State Govts.	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
Meghalaya	Dauphin Double Engine	720
Nagaland	Dauphin/Bell Double Engine	480
Mizoram	Dauphin Double Engine	960

2.80 For the purpose of restricting subsidy, an 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.

2.81 Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Helicopter Service in North East States-

(₹ in crores)

Years	Expenditure / Fund released
2005-06	20.00
2006-07	17.54
2007-08	23.41
2008-09	25.00
2009-10	34.99
2010-11	44.99
2011-12	59.18
2012-13	25.00
2013-14	38.45
2014-15	53.41
2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015)	75.92

2.82 On the anti-LWE front, there has been a visible improvement in the recent past. 89 LWE cadres have been killed in 2015 as compared to 63 in 2014. 1668 LWE cadres were arrested this year as against 1696 in 2014. The numbers of arms recovered have also increased from 548 (2014) to 723 (2015). The decline in violence can be attributed to greater presence of security forces across the LWE affected States, loss of cadres/leaders on account of arrests, surrenders and desertions, better monitoring of development schemes in affected areas and insurgency fatigue among the Maoist cadres. Total 116 Battalions (including 01 Naga IR Bn and 09 CoBRA Bns) have been deployed by MHA in the 10 LWE affected States. The State-wise break up of violence profile of LWE insurgency is given in the following table:-

State-wise extent of LWE violence during 2010 to 2015

State	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Incident	Deaths	Incident	Deaths	Incident	Deaths	Incident	Deaths	Incident	Deaths	Incident	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	100	24	54	9	67	13	28	7	18	4	35	8
Bihar	307	97	316	63	166	44	177	69	163	32	109	17
Chhattisgarh	625	343	465	204	370	109	355	111	328	112	466	97
Jharkhand	501	157	517	182	480	163	387	152	384	103	310	56
M.P.	7	1	8	0	11	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Maharashtra	94	45	109	54	134	41	71	19	70	28	55	18
Odisha	218	79	192	53	171	45	101	35	103	26	92	28
Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	4	14	5	11	02
Uttar Pradesh	6	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	350	258	92	45	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Others	5	0	6	1	8	0	7	0	8	0	10	0
TOTAL	2213	1005	1760	611	1415	415	1136	397	1091	310	1088	226

2.83 Maoist activities decreased in all the States, except Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. In Chhattisgarh the number of incidents increased by 42%. This was primarily due to spate of violent activities by CPI (Maoist) in Bastar division during conduct of panchayat elections in January-February in the current year. In Andhra Pradesh the number of incidents increased by 94% mainly as a result of resistance to bauxite mining in agency area of Vishakhapatnam.

2.84 Dandakaranya region in South

Chhattisgarh has been the nucleus of Maoist activities. Efforts were stepped up in expanding activities in Boudh-Nayagarh-Angul axis (Odisha). There has been active support to peoples' movement against proposed bauxite mining in Niyamgiri hills (Rayagada and Kalahandi districts of Odisha) and Agency Area (Vishakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh). CPI (Maoist) has been extending direct support to local tribals against construction of Polavaram Dam (West Godawari district, Andhra Pradesh). The extortion/levy activities of LWE cadre

continue unabated source of funding. Their attacks on economic infrastructure especially road construction equipment and machinery also continue to create fear in the minds of the contractors and villagers, and this is retarding the economic and developmental activities in the LWE affected States.

2.85 The CPI (Maoist) is not only undertaking organizational restructuring to consolidate its position in the existing areas, it is also trying to carve out a base for themselves in the tri-junction of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Though the CPI (Maoist) has not achieved much success on this front due to implementation of a well-formulated action plan, the efforts of the CPI (Maoist) to open a new theatre in south India is a cause for serious concern. The Government of India is closely monitoring the situation and sensitizing the State Governments of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to keep a check on the activities of the CPI (Maoist).

The Government's strategy to address Left Wing Extremism (LWE)

2.86 **Ban on CPI Maoist:** The CPI (Maoist) the major Left Wing Extremist organization responsible for more than 80% of the incidents of violence/casualties continues to be included in the schedule of Terrorist Organizations, along with all its formations and front organizations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

2.87 **Assistance to LWE States:** '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. However, 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 up gradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbursement 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 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 Programme 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 LWE menace in a concerted manner.

2.88 **Action Plan:** In order to holistically address the LWE problem in an effective manner, Government has formulated National Policy and Action Plan adopting four pronged strategy in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights & entitlement of local communities and management of public perception. The focus of the Government is to address security, development and governance deficits in 106 LWE affected district especially in the 35 most affected LWE districts spread in 7 States.

2.89 On the security front the Government's emphasis is on capacity building of the State Governments concerned and improving the security environment through various schemes such as Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, construction of fortified police stations, construction of critical roads etc; simultaneously,

focused attention is also paid to development and governance issues particularly at the cutting edge level. In this context, the funds 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 Vidyutikaran Yojna and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan etc, acquire special significance. The implementation of these schemes is closely monitored by the State Governments as well as the Central Government. An Empowered Committee of MHA has since been constituted on 26.05.2015 to review the progress of various developmental schemes/projects being implemented by various ministries/departments. Government is also implementing an ambitious Road Development Plan in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 States through the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. 3887 kms road lengths have so far been constructed. In order to provide mobile connectivity in the LWE areas, MHA is monitoring the DoT's scheme to install 2199 mobile towers in 10 LWE States. 1288 mobile towers have so far been installed. Further, a proposal for additional 175 mobile towers has been sent to DoT. 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 for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2.90 Specific measures taken by the Central Government

- (i) **Strengthening the intelligence mechanism:** In order to counter the growing challenge of LWE activities, several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies at the central and

state level. This includes intelligence sharing through Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) at the central level and State Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) at the subsidiary level on 24x7 basis. Other steps which have been taken to strengthen the intelligence mechanism include setting up of Joint Command and Control Centre at Jagdalpur; strengthening of technical and human intelligence; better cooperation amongst the security forces, district police and intelligence agencies; thrust on generation of real time intelligence and creation/strengthening of State Intelligence Bureaus (SIBs) in the LWE affected states.

- (ii) **Better inter-state coordination:** The area of operations of CPI (Maoist) cadres is not confined to one single state. It is often spread over two or more states. Therefore, better Inter-State coordination at various levels and on a number of aspects is essential. Government of India has taken a number of steps to improve inter-state coordination which includes frequent meetings and interaction between the bordering districts of LWE affected states.
- (iii) **Tackling the problem of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs):** IED is the most potent weapon in the hands of Maoists. The Maoists are using IEDs for inflicting immense damages to the security forces. Thus, the utmost challenge before the CAPFs deployed in LWE affected areas is the detection and defusing of remotely operated landmines or Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). This Ministry has formulated an SOP on 'Issues related to Explosives/ IEDs/ Landmines in naxal affected areas' and the same has been circulated to the stakeholders concerned for compliance. The SOP, inter-alia, provides guidelines for precautions

and counter-measures against explosives/ IEDs/ Landmine blasts.

- (iv) **Strengthening of air support:** The State Government and the CAPFs have been provided with increased air support in terms of UAVs and helicopters for anti-naxal operations including of evacuation of casualties/injured persons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S INTERVENTIONS

A. Security Related Measures

Deployment of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

2.91 116 Battalions of the CAPFs/Naga BN 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. 03 Battalions of ITBP are proposed to be inducted in Chhattisgarh shortly. The deployment of CAPFs in LWE affected States is a dynamic process. Additional battalions of CAPFs are provided to the LWE affected States to the extent possible depending upon the LWE scenario in the State, availability of the forces, request of the State Government and other ground realities.

India Reserve (IR)/ Specialised India Reserve Battalion (SIRB)

2.92 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 youth, particularly in the LWE affected areas. 45 India Reserve (IR) battalions were sanctioned to 10 LWE affected States of which 36 have been raised. 04 IR Bn each in Telangana & Andhra Pradesh sanctioned on 24.12.2014 are yet to be raised. One IR Bn in Jharkhand has been converted into Specialized

India Reserve Battalion (SIRB). In addition, 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). SIRB has 2 coys of engineering component to assist the BNs in creation of infrastructure such as roads, barracks, police stations etc.

Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme

2.93 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 current year 2015-16 (as on 31.12.2015), an amount of ₹203.51 crore has been released to the 10 LWE affected States under the Scheme.

Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations

2.94 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, ₹623.88 crore has been released during the year 2010-11 to 2014-15 and in the current year upto 31.12.2015 and constructions of 278 fortified police Stations have been completed. The Ministry has taken further initiatives to go for another phase of fortification of police stations

scheme in which 250 more police stations will be fortified @ ₹2.50 crore per police station.

Scheme for Special Infrastructure (SSI)

2.95 This Scheme was started during the 11th plan period with 100% funding by Central Government for filling up critical infrastructure gaps which could not be covered under any other existing scheme. The Scheme was continued during the 12th Five Year Plan Period with a new objective of funding training infrastructure, residential infrastructure, weaponry, vehicles etc. for upgradation and filling critical gaps of Special Forces of LWE affected States on the successful pattern of the Greyhounds of Andhra Pradesh. The funding pattern was also changed from 100% funding by the Central Government to 75 (Central Government share): 25 (State Government share).

2.96 The Scheme of Special Infrastructure continued upto 2014-15. During 2013-14 and 2014-15 an amount of ₹122.13 crore was released to LWE affected States. From 2015-16, the Scheme has been delinked from the central assistance accepting the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission due to increase in devolution of funds to the States from 32% to 42%. The States have been given flexibility to utilize the increased funds more judiciously according to their requirements and aspirations.

Development Related Measures:

2.97 **Monitoring and Implementation of Flagship Programmes:** The progress of implementation of the following schemes is monitored by the Empowered Committee headed by AS (LWE) through meetings and Video Conferencing also;

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

- (c) Ashram Schools;
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);
- (e) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
- (f) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).
- (g) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).
- (h) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);
- (j) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS);
- (k) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);
- (l) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

2.98 As a result of constant monitoring by Ministry of Home Affairs, the following initiatives have been taken by the various Ministries for LWE areas;

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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, nonconventional 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.

- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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 impressed time and again upon the State Governments concerned.

2.99 Integrated Action Plan (IAP)/ Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme in LWE affected districts: After the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission (FFC), the Central Government has increased devolution of funds to

the States from 32% to 42%. In view of this increase in devolution of funds, the Scheme of ACA has been delinked from the Central assistance from the 2015-16 for giving more flexibility to the States for spending the money as per their requirements and aspirations. However, after detailed discussion with the Secretary (Exp.), an allocation of ₹1,000 crore in BE 2015-16 as one-time assistance towards special assistance for 35 most LWE affected districts under demand No.37 (Item No. 4) is likely to be made. This amount will be released to 35 districts @ ₹28.37 crore each.

2.100 Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I)- The Government approved a Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) on 26.02.2009 for providing adequate connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 States. The RRP-I envisages construction of 5,422 kms of roads at a cost of ₹8,490 crore. Out of this, 3887 kms of roads have been completed with an expenditure of ₹5,341 crore as on 31.12.2015.

2.101 RRP-II- In order to further improve road connectivity in LWE States a detailed list of proposals for construction of 342 roads (totaling 5,466.31 Kms) and 126 bridges with an estimated cost of approx ₹1,1800 crore has been forwarded for inclusion in the EFC Note to be prepared by the Ministry of Rural Development. The list covers 44 districts of 09 LWE affected states. MoRD has recently circulated an EFC note for comments of all concerned Ministries/Departments.

2.102 Implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006: Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded. The Rules were notified on 01.01.2008

and have been further amended on 06.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also issued comprehensive guidelines on issues relating to implementation of the Act. The State-wise disposal of claims in

respect of implementation of forest rights in respect of title deeds for land ownership in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States, as on 31.12.2015 is as under:

State	Claims received	Approved by the District Level Committee (col. 6-5)	Title deeds distributed	Claims rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed	% of Disposal of claims
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	4,11,012	1,69,370	1,69,370	1,65,466	3,34,836	(81.47%)
Bihar	8,022	222	222	4,102	4,324	(53.90%)
Chhattisgarh	8,60,364	3,52,457	3,47,789	5,07,907	8,60,364	(100%)
Jharkhand	83,553	43,721	43,125	25,446	69,167	(82.78%)
Madhya Pradesh	6,09,501	2,31,991	2,16,957	3,72,125	6,04,116	(99.12%)
Maharashtra	3,53,169	1,09,292	1,09,292	2,29,794	3,39,086	(96.01%)
Odisha	6,14,805	3,85,487	3,54,100	1,48,974	5,34,461	(86.93%)
Telangana	2,15,370	1,00,230	100,230	1,01,368	2,01,598	(93.61%)
Uttar Pradesh	93,644	18,555	18,555	74,945	93,500	(99.85%)
West Bengal	1,42,081	42,573	42,573	91,529	1,34,102	(94.38%)
Total	33,91,521	14,53,898	14,02,455	17,21,656	31,75,554	93.63%

Civic Action Programme (CAP):

2.103 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 financial year 2015-16, ₹ 19.30 crore has been allocated under CAP. Out of this ₹19.02 crore have been released to CAPFs. This successful plan has

enabled to CAPFs to win the heart and minds of the local people and build up their confidence in the Government.

Media plan

2.104 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 welfare and development schemes, policies and initiatives of the Government. Under the Media Plan activities like broadcasting audio jingles by All India Radio in the LWE affected States: presenting programmes on development issues through the Song & Drama Division, organization of 8th Tribal Youth Exchange Programmes through the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) etc. have been carried out. Media guidelines have been framed and ₹3.50 crore has been allocated under media plan for the year 2015-16 of which ₹2.82 crore have been released to All India Radio (AIR) for broadcasting jingles and to NYKS for organizing 8th TYEP, 2015-16. The rest of the amount will be incurred in preparation and broadcasting of jingles, production and broadcasting of new short films etc. For wide publicity of Government's view and spread awareness about the false propaganda of Maoists, three documentary films have been uploaded on the you-tube channel of MHA and telecast through Doordarshan on national channel on complimentary basis.

2.105 Monitoring Mechanism (Important meetings held in the year): MHA is monitoring the situation on a regular basis at various levels. HM convened a meeting on 27.08.2015 to review security arrangement available to various private companies engaged in iron ore & dolomite mining in Gadchiroli and Gondia districts of Maharashtra. A meeting was also held under the chairmanship of MoS on 02.09.2015 with the representatives of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha to review the operational performance of Central Armed Police Force (CAPFs) and State Police. Meetings are taken periodically by HS with State Chief Secretaries, DsGP and the Union Ministries/Departments, DIB, DGs of the CAPFs etc on critical and important issues in order to get better operational results and speeding up the development process. An Empowered Committee

has been constituted under the chairmanship of AS (LWE) in MHA to review the progress of various developmental schemes/projects with the concerned Ministries. More than 20 meetings/ video-conferences held so far.

Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy

2.106 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 surrenderee 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 will provide 100 % reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the LWE affected States on rehabilitation of surrenderees in this policy under the SRE Scheme.

Conclusion

2.107 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 underdevelopment addressed in a meaningful manner since they resort to targeting school buildings, roads, railways, bridges, health infrastructure, communication facilities etc in a major way. They wish to keep the population in their areas of influence marginalized to perpetuate their outdated ideology. Consequently, the process of development has been set back by

decades in many parts of the country under LWE influence. This needs to be 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 21st Century India are far removed from the Maoist world-view. The Government is optimistic of eradicating the LWE problem through the strategic vision articulated above. It is worth mentioning that due to the measures initiated by the Government, LWE violence has significantly declined in the last five years i.e. 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 & 2015. The multi-pronged efforts of the Government are slowly showing positive impact and results.

Arms and Ammunition

2.108 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.

2.109 The Division has also initiated a project, viz., 'National Data base of Arms Licences' (NDAL) an e-platform to serve as a Central Data Bank relating to issue of Arms licensees where the licensing authorities are required to enter and update the details of the Arms Licences. The NDAL will yield tremendous benefits to the public and would facilitate ease of working and eradicating corruption in the arms licensing system. It will also help to provide evidence to the law enforcement agencies, as and when required.

2.110 The Government of India is administering a scheme titled 'Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims of Terrorist / Communal / Naxal Violence' for providing assistance for the sustenance and maintenance of the families

of the civilian victims of terrorist/communal/naxal violence. The said scheme is effective from 01.04.2008 in respect of terrorist and communal violence and from 22.06.2009 in respect of cases of naxal violence. Under the Central Scheme, in deserving cases, a financial assistance of ₹3 lakhs is given for each death or permanent incapacitation case (disability of 50% or above) to the affected family subject to the condition that no employment has been provided to any of the family members of the victim. The amount would be put in a fixed deposit account of the beneficiary in a nationalised bank for a lock-in period of three years. The interest on the sum would be credited directly by the Bank to the Savings Account of the beneficiary on quarterly basis. At the end of the lock-in period, the principal amount of ₹3 lakhs would be transferred directly to the Savings Account of the beneficiary. In the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) States/ Districts, the financial assistance would be ₹4 lakhs (₹1 lakh from Security Related States and ₹3 lakhs from the Central Scheme).

2.111 As per the revised guidelines on the said Central Scheme issued by this Ministry vide letter No.11044/11/2011-VTV dated 29.06.2012, the payment of assistance to the Victims / Next of Kin of Victims of Terrorist Violence shall be paid by the District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner and thereafter, the State Government shall submit the proposals to the Ministry of Home Affairs for re-imbursement. The sanction order for the release of financial assistance to the Next of Kin (NOK) of the victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal violence shall be issued by the DM/DC on behalf of the State Government. After the payment to the NOK of the Victims/Victims of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal violence has been made, the State Government may submit the proposal to MHA for reimbursement. The reimbursement will be considered on the basis of audited accounts in this regard. However, to

ensure that the State does not suffer because of delay in audit of accounts, adhoc releases will be made on the basis of accounts furnished by the State Government and due scrutiny by IFD, MHA. These adhoc payments will be adjusted after final audited accounts are made available. The Central Government will make 70% payment immediately and balance 30% after receipt of audit verification report by the Internal Audit Wing of MHA.

2.112 During the year 2014-2015, we have provided a Central Assistance of ₹3,92,70,000 and during the financial year 2015-2016 (upto December, 2015) ₹27,30,000 has been provided under the aforesaid Central Scheme.

INSTITUTIONS/MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN INTERNAL SECURITY

Multi Agency Center (MAC):

2.113 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 a similar purpose 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 385 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)

2.114 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 project period has been extended upto 30.06.2017. 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 been sanctioned. Both the Data Centres are under construction.

National Investigation Agency (NIA)

2.115 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, Kochi and Kolkata. The sanctioned strength of NIA is 816 officers. A total number of 40 NIA Special Courts have also been constituted in the States/Union Territories. The NIA has, since its inception, registered 115 cases out of which 78 cases have been charge sheeted. Till now, in 15 cases, 65 accused persons have been convicted.

Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell)

2.116 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).

2.117 Under Section 51 A of the 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, 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 53 accounts suspected to be Terrorist Financing accounts.

2.118 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.

2.119 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 India and also to strike terror in the people.

2.120 During the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to Bangladesh, a MoU to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes was signed on 06.06.2015 between India and Bangladesh. Under the mandate of the said MoU, a meeting of Joint Task Force on fake currency notes of both the countries was held from 12.08.2015 to 13.08.2015 at Dhaka (Bangladesh). The objective of the meeting was

to operationalize the spirit of MoU for effectively curbing the fake currency notes menace. In order to operationalize, a draft SOP prepared by NIA has been approved by the Ministry for sharing with the Bangladesh authorities.

2.121 India is a Member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an inter-Governmental Body, which makes recommendations relating to Combating of Financing of Terrorism, Money Laundering, etc.

2.122 India is also member of the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG) and Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), which are FATF styled regional bodies and the Ministry of Home Affairs participates in their deliberations to highlight India's position with regard to the issues relating to the Combating Financing of Terrorism.

Security Clearance of the proposals

2.123 The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Policy Guidelines for Assessment of proposals for National Security Clearance on 01.07.2015. The aim is to ensure an objective balance between the requirements of national security and the imperatives of rapid economic growth. The objective of National Security Clearance is to evaluate potential threats, visible or embedded in proposals received by the Ministry of Home Affairs and to provide a national risk assessment from the point of view of threats falling within national security concerns. The Ministry of Home Affairs has defined security rating parameters to evaluate the proposals uniformly. The Year-wise proposals cleared by this Ministry are as under:

(i) In 2013	:	712
(ii) In 2014	:	815
(iii) In 2015	:	1,744

Visit of Sikh Jathas To Pakistan

2.124 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, viz., Baisakhi, Guru Arjun Devji's Martyrdom Day, Barsi of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Guru Nanak Devji's Birthday. During the year 2015-16, around 3,519 pilgrims visited Pakistan on the above occasions.

GORKHALAND TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION (GTA)

2.125 An Agreement has been signed between the Government of India, 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 DGHC Act of 1988 has been repealed by the State Government.

2.126 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 for three years for projects to develop the socio-economic infrastructure in GTA over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of West Bengal. In this connection, ₹65 crore has been released to GTA for the financial year 2012-13, ₹100 crore during the year 2013-14 and ₹150 crore during the year 2014-15 and ₹150 crore during the current financial year 2015-16. Total ₹465 crore has been released so far.

Security of Holders of High Public office

2.127 The threat to holders of high public office 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 continues making it imperative to provide adequate security to holders of high public office and other dignitaries. As the threat to security of such individuals is a dynamic phenomenon, the review of their security 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 and thereby ensure maintenance of public order and peace in the country.

2.128 The State Governments are also constantly sensitized by the Ministry of Home Affairs about security issues concerning high public office holders and their movements. In this regard, advisories are communicated to them periodically, as required. 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 such security duties.

2.129 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

2.130 The security of aviation sector has been particularly emphasized 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.

2.131 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.

2.132 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

2.133 The security of Vital Installations in the country is primarily the responsibility of the relevant Ministry/Department/State Government. However the Ministry of Home

Affairs advises them on 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.

2.134 Based on the threat perception and sensitivity, the Central Intelligence Agencies also categorize such plants/installations 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

2.135 The security of religious shrines/places in the country is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government/ 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.

CHAPTER Border Management

3



International Land Boarder

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	3,488.0
Pakistan	3,323.0
Nepal	1,751.0
Myanmar	1,643.0
Bhutan	699.0
Afghanistan	106.0
Total	15,106.7

3.2 The Department of Border Management was created in the Ministry of Home Affairs 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 to take measures to strengthen the Coastal Security. In addition, various developmental works in the border areas have been undertaken by the Department under the BADP as part of a comprehensive approach to the border management.

3.5 Deployment of forces along the borders is based on the principle of 'One border - guarding force'. Accordingly, each border has been 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

3.6 Besides the above, the Indian army is guarding land borders along the LOC on Pakistan border and LAC on China border and 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.

3.7 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

Border-out posts

3.8 Border Out Posts (BOPs) are the main workstations 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 supports and combat functions. At present, 802 BOPs exist along the IBB.

3.9 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 509 BOPs, 383 BOPs are to be constructed along the Indo-Bangladesh border. The project was targeted to be completed by 2014-15. However, there is time spill over in the works due to constraints like public protest, delay in the land acquisition and statutory clearances etc. The status of BOPs along IBB is as follows:

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
Total	1,185	802	383

3.10 Out of the total of 383 Border Out-Posts (BOPs), the construction in respect of 86 BOPs has been completed and the work in other 96 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.



Status of BOPs along IBB

Fencing

3.11 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.

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

3.13 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 into 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 3326.14 km; out of which about 2710.02 km of fencing has been provisionally completed upto 31.12.2015. 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. The target date for completion of project is March, 2019.



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
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
W. Bengal	507.00	507.00	913.33	734.73	1420.33	1241.73
Assam	152.31	149.29	77.57	74.6	229.88	223.89
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	263.2	150.99	461.26	349.05
Tripura	-	-	865.99	752.78	865.99	752.78
Mizoram	-	-	348.68	146.93	348.68	146.93
Total	857.37	854.35	2468.77	1860.67	3326.1	2710.02

Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I

3.14 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, 782 km of fencing has been replaced and the remaining work of replacement of fence along the length of 79 km is held up due to litigation, public protests, etc.

Roads

3.15 In addition, 3560.88 km (provisional) of

border patrol-roads have also been constructed out of the sanctioned length of about 4379.07 km.

(Length in km)

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
West Bengal	1770.00	1689.00	0	0	1770.00	1689.00
Assam	186.33	176.50	102.42	82.56	288.75	259.06
Meghalaya	211.29	211.29	321.74	177.53	533.03	388.82
Tripura	545.37	480.51	639.64	439.52	1185.01	920.03
Mizoram	153.4	153.06	448.88	150.91	602.28	303.97
Total	2866.39	2710.36	1512.68	850.52	4379.07	3560.88

Floodlighting

3.16 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 2840.90 km of the Indo-Bangladesh border at an estimated cost of ₹1327 crore. The progress of floodlighting work as on 31.12.2015 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	956.69	177.44
Assam	208.74	217.44	0
Meghalaya	443.00	156.6	286.4
Tripura	718.47	660.8	57.67
Mizoram	335.66	51.11	284.55
Total	2840.90	2042.64	806.06

Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB)

3.17 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)

3.18 Presently, 609 BOPs are already existing along the IPB and additional 126 BOPs (including up gradation 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 borders. The project was targeted to be completed by 2013-14. However, there is spillover in works due to constraint like public protests, delay in the land acquisition and statutory clearances etc. The State-wise details are as follows:-

State-wise details of BOPs along IPB

Name of State	Number of BOPs		
	Approved	Already existing	To be established
Jammu	90	90	38*
Punjab	179	178	01
Rajasthan	293	270	23
Gujarat	135	71	64
Total	697	609	126

* 38 existing BOPs will be upgraded.



Composite BOP

3.19 The construction work of all the 126 BOPs has been awarded to CPWD. Construction activities in 65 BOPs (Provisional) have been completed and work is in progress in 22 BOPs. For the remaining BOPs, the land acquisition process is in progress and work will commence soon after acquisition of the land.

3.20 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. 55 Nos of BOPs have already been constructed and construction work is in progress in another 08 BOPs, whereas work has not started for remaining 07 BOPs due to inundated land area.

Fencing



Fencing along Indo-Pakistan Border

3.21 The status of progress of fencing on this border as on 31.12.2015 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	488.79	488.79	0.00
Rajasthan	1037	1056.63	1048.27	0.00
Jammu International Border	210	186.00	186.00	0.00
Gujarat	508	340	263.93	76.07
TOTAL	2308	2071.42	1986.99	76.07

Floodlighting

3.22 In order to curb the attempt of infiltration and cross-border crimes along the Indo-Pakistan Border, the Government has sanctioned 2030.44

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 31.12.2015 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 floodlit	Length of the border floodlit so far	Remaining length of the border proposed to be floodlit
Punjab	553	481.64	481.64	---
Rajasthan	1037	1022.80	1022.80	---
Jammu International Border	210	186.00	176.40	9.6% (under progress)
Gujarat	508	340.00	293.00*	47.00
TOTAL	2308	2030.44	1973.84	47.00

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

Issues faced in Border works along the IPB in Gujarat State

3.23 It is evident from the above details that

the border fencing and flood lighting 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.



Floodlighting along the Border

3.24 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 & 2015. 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.



Construction of border roads.

3.25 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 balance portion of the work of fencing, floodlighting and roads in the difficult terrain. The pilot project has been

completed on 31.12.2014. The same was inspected by a committee headed by Joint Secretary (BM). Accordingly, the estimate for balance stretch has been prepared by construction agency and the same is under examination of Technical Committee headed by DG, CPWD.

C/o Border Road Between BP 1012 to 1023



PIPE CULVERT



GSB LAYING

Pilot project along the Gujarat Border

INDO-MYANMAR BORDER

3.26 India shares 1643 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)

3.27 India and Myanmar share unfenced border of 1643 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).

3.28 In order to check the problem of infiltration, smuggling of contrabands and illegal 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.

3.29 However, the fencing work has been stopped due to local protests from Government of Manipur and local people. The Government of Manipur has now proposed to conduct re-survey of boundary line between BP No. 79-81. The issue

of re-survey of boundary line between BP No. 79-81 has been taken up with Ministry of External Affairs. The views of the Ministry of External Affairs have not yet been received.

INDIA-CHINA BORDER

3.30 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 ₹1937 crore. These roads are being constructed along the Indo-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

3.31 As on 31.12.2015, 06 roads have been completed and work is in progress on the remaining 21 roads. Total formation-cutting for 638.66 kms and surfacing-work of 353.68 km have been completed on these roads. Ministry of Defence has further endorsed construction of 55 roads by MHA under Phase-II.

INDO-NEPAL BORDER

3.32 India and Nepal share an open border of 1,751 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. 31 battalions of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force (BGF) on this border.

3.33 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.

3.34 In order to meet the operational requirements of the Sashatra Seema Bal (SSB), 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.

3.35 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 156 kms formation work and 16.65 kms surfacing work of roads has been completed upto 31.12.2015.

3.36 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. Out of this 5 km. of Formation work has been completed and 9 culverts out of 12 have been constructed. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in respect of balance border road in the State of Uttarakhand have been kept in abeyance due to the decision to implement Pancheshwar Multipurpose Dam Project which is proposed on the same stretch of Tanakpupr Jauljibi Border Road. Ministry of Water Resources will finalize the DPRs of the Dam Project and will intimate status and height of the project to MHA by January' 2016. DPRs of the balance Indo-Nepal border road in Uttarakhand will thereafter be finalized accordingly.

3.37 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 73.57 km of formation and 23.88 km surfacing work has been completed upto 31.12.2015.

Indo-Bhutan Border

3.38 To improve the security environment along this border measuring 699 km, the SSB have been deployed as the Border Guarding Force.

3.39 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.

3.40 The Government of India has approved the construction of 313 km of border roads along the Indo-Bhutan border at a cost of ₹1259 crore. The construction work on these roads has yet not started due to pending land acquisition. State Government of Assam will submit detail proposal regarding final alignment of the border roads along with cost estimate, in consultation with SSB.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (BADP)

3.41 The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to the border management. The aim of BADP is to meet the special developmental needs and well being of the people living in the remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international borders and to saturate the border areas with the entire 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 391 (approx.) border blocks in 106 border districts of 17 States located along the international land border. The programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Funds are provided to the States as a non-lapsable Special Central Assistance (SCA) for execution of projects relating to infrastructure, livelihood, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors.

Construction of Girls Hostel at Nyoma, District Leh (J&K) under BADP SCA: 2014-15



Construction of Girls Hostel at Residential Hostel Nyoma

Estimated cost ₹ 432.27 Lakh

Guidelines of BADP

3.42 The guidelines of the BADP have been revised in June, 2015 to fine tune BADP with the present conditions and requirements. The programme now covers all the villages which are located within the 0-10 km of the International Border irrespective of the border block abutting on the International Border or not. 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 all the villages falling between '0 to 10 km' from the International Border. All the major developmental infrastructure in various sectors namely (i) Road connectivity,

(ii) Water Supply, (iii) Education, (iv) Sports activities, (v) Social Infrastructure, (vi) Health, (vii) Power, (viii) Agriculture & allied sectors, (ix) Skill development, etc. is being developed in a planned way. Block plan and village plan of each and every village are being prepared. Priority is given to those villages which are located within 0-10 km from the international border. Only after saturation of 0-10 km villages, State Governments may take up the next set of villages within 0-20 km distance. After saturating the villages falling between "0 to 20" km from the border, the next set of villages falling between 0-30 Km and so on up to 0-50 Km can be taken up for implementing the schemes under the BADP. Aerial distance is taken into account. The State Governments have been directed that ad-hoc projects should not be taken up at all.

Construction of Doctor's Quarter at Korzok District: Leh (J&K) under BADP, SCA:- 2014-15



Doctor's quarter at Korzok

3.43 The Schemes under this programme are prepared by State Governments and approved by the State Level Screening Committees headed by the Chief Secretary of the State and executed by the agencies of the State Government. The District Level Committee (DLC) [headed by District Magistrate and having Superintendent of Police (SP), District Forest Officer (DFO), District Planning Officer (DPO) and Commandant/ Deputy Commandant of the Border Guarding Force concerned as members] prepares Annual

Action Plan of BADP in consultation with the local Member of Parliament, MLA, Members of PRIs, Autonomous Councils and community leaders. 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 the focused areas of the programme. State Governments have been asked to include such schemes with a minimum 10% of the amount of their allocation in the Annual Action Plan of the BADP.



Construction of Public Health Centre at Chushul District: Leh (J&K) under BADP, SCA:- 2014-15

Funding pattern under BADP

3.44 As per the revised guidelines of BADP (June, 2015), budgetary allocation shall be divided into two components- viz. (i) First component being 40% of total allocation for the eight North-Eastern (NE) States (including Sikkim); and (ii) Second component 60% of total allocation for the States other than the eight NE states. Funds are allocated to States on the basis of (i) Length of international border (ii) Population of the border blocks., (iii) Area of the border blocks and 15% weightage given to hilly, desert and Rann of Kutch areas.



Construction of School Building at Leng, District: Serchhip (Mizoram) under BADP SCA: 2014-15.

Empowered Committee

3.45 The policy matters relating to the scope of the programme, prescription of geographical limits of areas in the States within which schemes will be taken up, allocation of funds to the States and modalities for proper execution of the programme is being laid down by an Empowered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Border Management) in the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the revised guidelines of BADP (June, 2015) the Empowered Committee has been expanded by including the representatives of more Ministries of Government of India viz., Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Sports & Youth Affairs, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development.



Construction of Motorable Bridge at Durbuk , District: District Leh (J&K) under BADP, SCA:- 2014-15

Fund flow under BADP

3.46 During 2015-16, budgetary allocation of ₹99000.00 Lakh has been made for BADP. The

details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and current year 2015-16 are as under:

Statement showing the allocation and release during the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and current year 2015-16 under BADP

Position as on 31.12.2015							
₹ in lakh							
Sl. No	State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation ₹	Release ₹	Allocation	Release
1	Arunachal Pradesh	9277.00	@ 6594.05	7552.00	\$ 9249.37	8149.00	7790.88
2	Assam	# 3480.00	#	2832.00	2104.79	3382.00	2558.37
3	Bihar	6084.00	6084.00	4952.00	3129.86	6065.00	3618.20
4	Gujarat	4505.00	4505.00	3667.00	\$ 4505.00	3793.00	2580.60
5	Himachal Pradesh	2100.00	2100.00	1700.00	\$ 2100.00	2100.00	2100.00
6	Jammu & Kashmir	12800.00	\$ 15800.00	10400.00	\$ 11520.00	11932.00	9285.24
7	Manipur	2200.00	2200.00	1752.00	\$ 2200.00	2200.00	2119.67
8	Meghalaya	2100.00	\$ 2897.00	1700.00	\$ 2100.00	2100.00	2100.00
9	Mizoram	4017.00	\$ 5446.94	3270.00	\$ 3534.16	3862.00	3767.00
10	Nagaland	2000.00	\$ 3000.00	1700.00	\$ 2000.00	2000.00	1665.00
11	Punjab	3526.00	@ 3217.76	2870.00	2690.51	3814.00	3812.25
12	Rajasthan	13773.00	13773.00	11209.00	10140.15	13624.00	12472.18
13	Sikkim	2000.00	\$ 2400.00	1700.00	\$ 2000.00	2000.00	1757.21
14	Tripura	4825.00	4825.00	3927.00	3798.22	5057.00	5056.79
15	Uttar Pradesh	4982.00	\$ 5293.59	4055.00	\$ 4982.00	4209.00	4209.00
16	Uttarakhand	3565.00	\$ 4651.16	2902.00	\$ 3181.93	3360.00	2079.89
17	West Bengal	15835.00	\$ 16212.50	12787.00	9739.01	18453.00	13454.29
	TOTAL	97069.00	99000.00	78975.00	78975.00	96100.00	80426.57
	Kept reserve for contingencies	1931.00	-	1025.00	*1025.00	2900.00	-
	Grand Total	99000.00	99000.00	80000.00	80000.00	99000.00	80426.57

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 than the allocated amount is due to non furnishing of utilization certificates of the previous years.

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

* ₹1025.00 lakh released to Government of Punjab for making payment to farmers whose land falls beyond security fencing, as compensation to comply with the Punjab and Haryana High Court orders.

¥ The difference between fund allocation and release to the States is due to the fact that initially allocation to the States was made based on ₹990 Crore (BE) and the 1st installment was released based on this allocation but the allocation of BADP was later reduced from ₹990 crore at BE (2014-15) to ₹800 crore RE (2014-15) stage.

COASTAL SECURITY

India's Coastline

3.47 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 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
	TOTAL	7516.60

Maritime and Coastal Security Set-up

3.48 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. A three tier Coastal security ring all along our coast is provided by Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy.

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

3.50 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 territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by the Coastal Police.

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

3.52 The Coast Guard has been nominated to function as Lead Intelligence Agency for the coast to provide functional arrangements for coordination and sharing of intelligence among various agencies operating on the coast.

Coastal Security Scheme

3.53 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.

3.54 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 crore (₹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, coastal states/UTs were provided with 73 coastal police stations, 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 interceptor boats, 153 jeeps and 312 motor cycles. The Coast Guard stations function as hubs and the coastal police stations as spokes. The implementation of the Scheme has been completed. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers 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 interceptor boats supplied to Western Coastal States/UTs.

3.55 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 States 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 ₹1580 crore. Under the 2nd Phase, the coastal States/UTs will be provided 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.

3.56 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 training consists of 3 weeks orientation modules and 1 week of on Job training (OJT) module. As on 31.12.2015, 3801 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:

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

(A) Coastal Police Stations (CPS)

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	Construction of CPS	
							Completed	Underway
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Gujarat	12	12	12	12	-	5	2
2	Maharashtra	7	7	7	5	2	-	-
3	Goa	4	3	4	2	2	-	-
4	Karnataka	4	4	4	4	-	2	2
5	Kerala	10	0	10	10	-	7	3
6	Tamil Nadu	30	16	30	30	-	16	14
7	Andhra Pradesh	15	15	15	15	-	6	5
8	Odisha	13	13	13	12	1	3	8
9	West Bengal	8	8	8	8	-	1	7
10	Daman & Diu	2	0	2	2	-	1	1
11	Puducherry	3	3	3	3	-	1	1
12	Lakshadweep	3	3	3	3	-	1	1
13	A & N Islands	20	20	20	20	-	20	-
	TOTAL	131	104	131	126	5	63	44
States/UTs have been advised to operationalize the CPSs in rented buildings, pending construction of CPS and to notify jurisdiction of each CPS so as to completely cover the coastline.								

(B) Jetties

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	JETTIES				
		No. of Sanctioned Jetties	Identification of Land / Site (No.)	Land acquired / in possession (No.)	Land acquisition process started	Jetties Constructed/in operation
1	Gujarat	5	5	-	-	-
2	Maharashtra	3	3	3	-	14 ^(*)
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	-	-
12	Lakshadweep	2	2	-	2	-
13	A & N Islands	10	10	6	-	6
	TOTAL	60	58	23	19	22
State/UTs have been advised to strategically locate jetties adjacent to existing fishing harbours, wherever feasible.						

(*) Coastal Marine Police, Maharashtra is utilizing the 14 Jetties of Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) on full -time basis against the three sanctioned jetties for which a grant of ₹64.58 lakh has been released to the State Government.

(C) Vehicles

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	VEHICLES			
		Four Wheelers		Two Wheelers	
		Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Purchased
1	Gujarat	12	12	24	24
2	Maharashtra	7	7	14	14
3	Goa	4	-	8	-
4	Karnataka	4	4	8	8
5	Kerala	10	10	20	20
6	Tamil Nadu	30	30	60	60
7	Andhra Pradesh	15	15	30	30
8	Odisha	13	13	26	26
9	West Bengal	8	8	16	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	-
	TOTAL	131	127	242	214

3.58 The procurement of 225 numbers of boats including 10 large vessels for Andaman & Nicobar Islands is being pursued in MHA.

3.59 The Andaman & Nicobar Administration has taken up the initiative to set up the Marine Police Operational Centres (MPOCs). Out of 10 MPOCs sanctioned, 4 are operational and land for 5 has been acquired.

3.60 As on 31.10.2015, a total of ₹ 122.58 crore has been released to the coastal States/UTs.

REIMBURSEMENT OF POL CHARGES:

3.61 The POL expenses for the boats supplied under the Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-I) have been reimbursed from the recurring outlay @ ₹5 lakh per month for 12 Ton boat and @ ₹4 lakh per month for a 5 Ton boat.

Overall coordination between Central and State Agencies for coastal security:

3.62 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.

3.63 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 127 coastal security exercises have been conducted by the Coast Guard till 31.12.2015.

3.64 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 195 coastal security operations have been conducted till 31.12.2015.

3.65 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 4,073 community interaction programs have been conducted till 31.12.2015.

Mechanisms for addressing coastal security issues:

3.66 With a view to ensure timely implementation of various decisions taken by the Government in respect of coastal security of the country, a ‘National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against threats from the sea’ has been constituted under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary with 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, CBEC, Ministry of Finance as members. The last meeting of the Committee was held on 16.10.2015. The various decisions taken in the meeting are being closely followed up for implementation.

3.67 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 07.09.2015. 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

3.68 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 all the 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 fishermen to sensitize them about all aspects of coastal security. Post 26/11, 127 security exercises have been conducted upto 31.12.2015.

3.69 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.

3.70 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 Governments. Central Industrial Security Force (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.

3.71 Government of India has approved in-principle, that the National Marine Police Training Institute (MPTI) to be located at Pindara Village, Dist.: Devbhoomi Dwarka, in the State of Gujarat. The Government has also approved

in principle setting up of State Marine Police Training Centers in all the Coastal States/UTs under, their respective State Police Training Academy. The consultancy for preparation of DPR (Detail Project Report) is being awarded to I.I.T Chennai.

National Population Register (NPR) / Fishermen ID Cards

3.72 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, GOI. 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 31.12.2015. The Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries (DAHDF) has projected 21,46,741 Marine Fishers population for production of Fishermen Identity Cards. 13,67,009 fishermen ID cards have been produced and out of these 13,63,638 cards distributed as on 31.12.2015. 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

3.73 It was decided in June, 2009, to have a uniform registration of fishing vessels of less than 20 metre overall lengths. The uniform registration is done under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 by the States/UTs. All the sailing vessels above 20 metres length are mandatorily required to be fitted with AIS equipment. If the same is not fitted, then the Registrations of such vessels on an annual basis will not be done. A total of 2,17,883 fishing vessels have been registered under the new online registration system upto 31.12.2015.

3.74 An amendment in the Merchant Shipping Act to delegate powers to State Fisheries Department to register fishing vessels/ boats greater than 20 mtrs., is under consideration in the Ministry of Shipping.

Tracking System (transponders) for Boats

3.75 DG, 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.

3.76 MHA is in consultation with the agencies concerned, for an alternative technology for smaller boats less than 20 meter of length.

Constitution of State Maritime Boards (SMBs)

3.77 As per the India Ports Act, 1908, the Ministry of Shipping is responsible for the security of Major Ports, whereas the State Governments/ State Maritime Boards are responsible for the security of non-major ports. To manage control and administer the minor ports, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have constituted State Maritime Boards. Puducherry and West Bengal have constituted Maritime Security Committees. Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have constituted Maritime Advisory Committees. State Govt. of Goa informed that the formation of a Maritime Security Committee is under consideration. State Assemblies of Kerala, Odisha and Karnataka have passed the bills and had submitted to Hon'ble President of India for assent, which after examination in MHA, have been sent back to the States for modifying certain provisions. Karnataka informed that the matter is pending with the State Government. Andhra Pradesh informed that the bill for the formation of State Maritime Board is being introduced in the State Assembly.

Development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs)

3.78 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.

3.79 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 single 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.

3.80 The need to address 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)

3.81 The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) has been established on 1st 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.

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



Integrated Check Post, Attari.



ICP Raxaul



Mukhya Bhawan - ICP Raxaul



ICP Agartla



Mukhya Bhawan -ICP Petrapole



Birds eye view of ICP Petrapole

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 almost complete and its commissioning is dependent on the 7.33 km. access road being developed by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to connect ICP Raxaul to NH 28-A.

- d. ICP, Jogbani is also under progress and is likely to be commissioned by May 2016.
- e. Cargo Complex of the ICP, Petrapole is likely to be commissioned by the end of financial year 2015-16.
- f. ICP, Moreh is likely to be completed in the 2nd Quarter of Financial Year 2016-17.
- g. Land acquisition process is underway in respect of ICP, 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. Additional Land has been acquired for ICP, Dawki.

Growth in Trade Volume after the commencement of ICP, Attari

3.83 The volume of trade at ICP, Attari in the Financial Year 2012 -13 was ₹4,800 crore as against ₹2,340 crore in F.Y 2011-12 marking an increase of over 100% after the commencement of ICP, whereas in F.Y 2013 -14, the same was reported to be ₹5,443.72 crore. The trade during 2014-15 was ₹4,485 crore. The trade during 2015-16 (April to December 2015) at ICP, Attari is ₹2,742 crore.

Facilities provided by the ICPs

3.84 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. Door Frame Metal Detector/ Hand Held Metal Detector
- 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

Introduction of Technological Solutions for improved Border Management

3.85 Ministry of Home Affairs (Border

Management) has been exploring the deployment of technologies/solutions for improved border surveillance with a view to reduce/eliminate incidents of infiltration, smuggling or other illegal cross border activities in various terrain along Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB), and Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB), especially in challenging areas where fencing could not be installed due to difficult terrain.

3.86 Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated action for deploying technological solutions. A Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), in the form of integration of Radars, sensors, cameras, communication networks and command and control solutions will be deployed. Initially pilot study would be conducted. The same will be up-scaled after analyzing effectiveness of the pilot project.

4.1 In a federal polity like India, its diversity requires sharing of common interest and shared action between the constituent federal units as well as coordination of policies and their implementation. Article 263 of the Constitution envisages establishment of an institutional mechanism in the form of the Inter-State Council to facilitate such coordination of policies and their implementation.

Inter-State Council (ISC)

4.2 In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations, the Inter-State Council (ISC) was set up in 1990 through a Presidential Order 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 to make recommendations for better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject. It also deliberates upon such other matters of general interest of the States as may be referred by the Chairman to the Council.

4.4 The 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 ISC was last reconstituted on 07.12.2015.

4.5 The meetings of the Council are held in camera, and all issues, which come up for consideration of the Council are to be 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 10 meetings of ISC have been held upto 31.12.2015. In its first 8 meetings, the Council focused its attention on the 247 recommendations made by the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations, and took decisions on all the recommendations. Out of 247 recommendations, 180 recommendations have been accepted and implemented, 65 recommendations have not been accepted either by the ISC, or by the Administrative Ministries / Departments concerned, and implementation status of the remaining 2 recommendations is yet to be placed before ISC for approval.

4.7 The Standing Committee of ISC 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 07.12.2015.

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 ISC have been held till 31.12.2015.

4.8 The Council Secretariat monitors the implementation of the recommendations made by the ISC, and places the Action Taken Report before the Standing Committee / ISC for consideration.

4.9 The Inter-State Council Secretariat (ISCS) has also taken steps in consultation with the Union Ministries / Departments and the State Governments to place new issues before the Council for its consideration. Some such issues 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 15th 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 ISCS on behalf of Government of India had entered into a Framework Arrangement with Forum of Federations, Ottawa, Canada in 2005 with a membership fee of US \$50,000 per annum for a period of three years. Subsequently the

arrangement was renewed thrice in the years 2008, 2011 and 2015, each time for the period of three years. The membership fee before the Framework Arrangement renewed in 2015 is US \$1,00,000.00. The objective of this Framework Arrangement is to create an international partnership that would support the Forum and the partner governments in improving governance and strengthening democracy in federal countries by promoting dialogue on the practices, principles and possibilities of federalism. ISCS proposes to host an International Conference on Cooperative Federalism in 2016 in New Delhi. This conference would be steered by ISCS in partnership with organizations like the Forum of Federations, Ottawa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank and Consumer Utility and Trust Society (CUTS) International Public Policy Centre.

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 was circulated to all stakeholders including State Governments / UT Administrations and Union Ministries / Departments concerned for their considered views on the recommendations of the Commission.

4.12 Comments received from the Union Ministries/Departments and the State Governments/UT Administrations are being examined by ISC Secretariat and would be put up to the ISC for its consideration.

ZONAL COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

Role and Functions of Zonal Councils

4.13 The Zonal Councils, five in number, are statutory bodies which have been set up under the States Re-organization 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 NITI Aayog and other Central Ministries are also associated with the meetings depending upon necessity.

Meetings of Zonal Councils and Standing Committees

4.14 The Zonal Councils have, so far, met 115 times since their inception. 51 meetings of Standing Committees have also been held.

4.15 During the year 2015-16, the meetings of Northern, Western and Southern Zonal Councils and a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Zonal Council have been convened. The details of these meetings are as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars of the meeting	Date of meeting	Venue of meeting	Remarks
1.	Northern Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister	25.04.2015	New Delhi	-
2.	Western Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister	29.09.2015	Panaji	-
3.	Southern Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister	12.12.2015	Vijayawada	-
4.	Standing Committee of the Central Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Chhattisgarh	22.09.2015	Raipur	-



27th Meeting of Northern Zonal Council held on 25.04.2015 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister



11th meeting of Standing Committee of Central Zonal Council held on 22.09.2015 at Raipur under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Chhattisgarh



21st meeting of Western Zonal Council held on 29.09.2015 at Panaji under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister



26th meeting of Southern Zonal Council held on 12.12.2015 at Vijayawada under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister

4.16 Chief Ministers & other Ministers from the member States of respective Zones and senior officers from the Central Ministries and member States concerned attended the meetings of Zonal Councils whereas Chief Secretaries/ Senior Officers of the States included in the Central Zonal Council and Senior Officers from the Central Ministries attended the meeting of Standing Committee of Central Zonal Council.

4.17 Deliberations of the meetings of Zonal Councils/Standing Committees have led to important initiatives, such as, Need for fiscal and infrastructural harmony in Northern States, Need for subsidized helicopter services in the State of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir on the pattern of North Eastern States, Inclusion of Apple in 'Special Products' category, Procurement of Agri-produce on Minimum Support Price, Allocation of Coal Blocks and long term linkages of Gas to Rajasthan Mandatory prior Environmental Clearance for all mineral leases irrespective

of their size, Curbing of Air Pollution in Delhi Eco Sensitive Zones, Relaxation of CRZ norms. Surplus lands of various Organizations/Agencies of Central Government to be made available for achieving objectives of 'Housing for All : 2022', Formulation of plans for countering terrorism. Need for taking corrective steps to check pollution in Damanganga and Kolak river due to discharge of untreated effluents from the Industries located in Vapi Industrial Area of Gujarat. Issues relating to fisheries/security of fishermen, Peninsular Region Industrial Development Corridor, Introduction of peninsular tourism trains in Southern Zone, Human trafficking, Need for coordinated and uniform approach in grant of industrial incentives, Finalization of Inter State Reciprocal Transport Agreement, Maintaining uniform standards of nursing and para-medical courses, cost sharing of project by State Governments in Southern zone etc.

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 has supplemented 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 There has been a mixed crime trend during the last five years (2010-2014). All cognizable crimes reported and investigated by the police are broadly categorized under (i) the Indian Penal Code (IPC) or (ii) the Special and Local Laws (SLL).

5.3 A total of 28,51,563 cases registered under various sections of IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2014 against 26,47,722 in the year 2013 recording an increase of 7.7% in the year 2014 over 2013. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms, increased to 37.2% in 2011 from 33.0% in 2010 which further increased 39.5% and 39.9% in 2012 and 2013 respectively, however, it decreased to 39.4% in 2014, thus showing mixed trends during the five-year period from 2010 to 2014.

Crime Rate

5.4 Crime Rate is defined as the number of crimes per 1,00,000 population, it is generally taken as a more 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 2010- 2012 (decreased to 497.9 in 2012 from 569.3 in 2010). But the rate of crime showed an increasing trend in 2014 from 497.9 in 2012 to 540.4 in 2013 and 581.1 in 2014.

Crimes against Body

5.6 Crimes against body comprising murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, attempt to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder, kidnapping and abduction, grievous hurt, causing death due to negligence, causing injuries under rash driving/road rage, dowry deaths and human trafficking (under section 370/370A IPC) in the year 2014 stood at 8,13,745 accounting for 28.5% percent of total IPC crimes during the year.

Crimes against Property

5.7 A total of 6,00,861 crimes against property comprising dacoity, making preparation and assembly for dacoity, robbery, criminal trespass/ burglary and theft were recorded during the year 2014 as compared to 5,16,648 such crimes during 2013, showing an increase of 16.3% percent. The share of these crimes of total IPC crimes at the National level was 21.1 percent during the year.

Crimes against Public Order

5.8 A total of 85,537 crimes against public order comprising riots, arson, unlawful assembly and offences promoting enmity between different groups were reported during the year 2014 as compared to 81,483 crimes in 2013, showing an increase of 5.0 %.

Crimes under Special and Local Laws (SLL)

5.9 A total of 43,77,630 cases under various Special and Local Laws were reported during the year 2014 as against 39,92,656 cases during 2013, showing an increase of 9.6 % in 2014.

5.10 Crimes Against Scheduled Castes: The details of the crime cases against SCs , are as follows:

Incidents of Crime against Scheduled Castes during 2010-2014

S.No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage Variation in 2014 over 2013
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Murder	572	673	651	676	704	4.1
2	Rape	1,350	1,557	1,576	2,073	2,233	7.7
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	510	616	490	628	755	20.2
4	Dacoity	41	36	27	45	32	-28.9
5	Robbery	75	54	40	62	67	8.1
6	Arson	150	169	214	189	179	-5.3
7	Hurt	4,344	4,247	3,855	4,901	2,155*	-
8	Protection of Civil Rights Act	143	67	62	62	101	62.9
9	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	10,419	11,342	12,576	13,975	8,887	-36.4
10	Others crime against SCs	15,039	14,958	14,164	16,797	25,187	50.0
	Total	32,643	33,719	33,655	39,408	40,300	2.3

Note: *: Cases of 'grievous hurt' only have been taken into account.

5.11 **Crime incidence:** It may be seen from the above that the year 2014 has witnessed an increase of 2.3% in crime against Scheduled Castes as 39,408 cases reported in 2013 have increased to 40,300 cases in 2014. This increase was observed in all crime heads except three heads i.e. : (i) Dacoity, (ii) Arson, and (iii) SC/ST (Prevention of

Atrocities Act). The cases of Murder (704), Rape (2,233), Kidnapping & Abduction (755), Robbery (67), Protection of Civil Rights Act (101) and Other Crime Against SCs (25,187) in 2014 have increased by 4.1%, 7.7%, 20.2%, 8.1%, 62.9%, and 50.0% respectively over the year 2013. Uttar Pradesh has reported about 20.0% (8,066 cases) of the total

40,300 cases reported in the country followed by Bihar 19.5% (7,874 cases), Rajasthan 16.7% (6,734 cases) and Madhya Pradesh 8.2% (3,294 cases).

5.12 **Crime Rate:** The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes was observed as 23.4 per one lakh SC population.

5.13 **Crimes against Scheduled Tribes:** The details of the crime cases against STs are as follows:

Incidents of Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2010-2014

S.No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage Variation in 2014 over 2013
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Murder	124	143	156	122	157	28.7
2	Rape	640	772	729	847	925	9.2
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	69	137	103	130	166	27.7
4	Dacoity	7	7	5	8	2	-75.0
5	Robbery	5	9	15	7	12	71.4
6	Arson	33	24	26	33	28	-15.2
7	Hurt	917	803	816	930	287*	-
8	Protection of Civil Rights Act	5	7	2	25	1	-96.0
9	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	1,037	1,154	1,311	1,390	1,122	-19.3
10	Others crime against STs	2,927	2,700	2,759	3,301	4,126	25.0
	Total	5,764	5,756	5,922	6,793	6,826	0.5

Note: * Cases of 'grievous hurt' only have been taken into account.

5.14 **Crime incidence:** It may be seen from the above that a total of 6,826 cases against the Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2014 as compared to 6,793 cases in 2013 showing an increase of 0.5% in 2014 over 2013. This increase was observed in all crime heads as mentioned in above table except in four heads i.e. (i) Dacoity, (ii) Arson, (iii) Protection of Civil Rights Act, and (iv) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. The cases of Murder (157), Rape (925), Kidnapping & Abduction (166), Robbery

(12) and Others crime against STs (4,126) in 2014 have increased by 28.7%, 9.2%, 27.7%, 71.4% and 25.0% respectively over the year 2013. Rajasthan has reported 24.6% (1,681 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh 23.1% (1,577 cases) of the total 6,826 cases reported in the country during the year 2014.

5.15 **Crime Rate:** The rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes was observed as 11.0 per one lakh ST population.

Measures taken for combating Crimes against SCs/STs

5.16 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.

5.17 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.

5.18 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 Organizations and other organizations working in the field to alleviate the sufferings of SCs/STs.

5.19 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.

5.20 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 the aforesaid Section. Therefore, such cases of manual scavenging

may be pursued under appropriate Sections of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.'

5.21 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

5.22 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) Attempt to Commit Rape
- (iii) Kidnapping & Abduction for specified purposes (Sec. 363-369 and 371-373 IPC)
- (iv) Homicides for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 304-B IPC)
- (v) Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (vi) Assault on Woman with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vii) Insult to the modesty of Women (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (viii) Importation of girls from Foreign Country (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)
- (ix) Abetment of Suicide of Women (Sec. 306-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
- (v) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act.

5.23 Incidence of Crimes against Women during 2010-2014

S.No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage Variation in 2014 over 2013
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Rape	22,172	24,206	24,923	33,707	36,735	9.0
2	Attempt to Commit Rape [^]	-	-	-	-	4,234	-
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	29,795	35,565	38,262	51,881	57,311	10.5
4	Dowry Deaths	8,391	8,618	8,233	8,083	8,455	4.6
5	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	94,041	99,135	1,06,527	1,18,866	1,22,877	3.4
6	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	40,613	42,968	45,351	70,739	82,235	16.3
7	Insult to the modesty of women	9,961	8,570	9,173	12,589	9,735	-22.7
8	Importation of girls from foreign country	36	80	59	31	13	-58.1
9	Abetment of Suicide of Women [^]	-	-	-	-	3,734	-
10	Commission of Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	0	0	-
11	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act [^]	-	-	-	-	426	-
12	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	2,499	2,436	2,563	2,579	2,070*	-
13	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	895	453	141	362	47	-87.0
14	Dowry Prohibition Act	5,182	6,619	9,038	10,709	10,050	-6.2
	Total	2,13,585	2,28,650	2,44,270	3,09,546	3,37,922	9.2

Note: (1) “^” data collected in 2014.

(2) “*” includes Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of reported against women only.

5.24 **Crime Incidence:** It may be seen from the above table the crimes against women during the year 2014 have increased by 9.2% over the year 2013 and by 58.2% over the year 2010. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 96.3% of the total crimes and the rest 3.7% were SLL crimes against women. The

proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 9.2% in the year 2010 to 11.4% during the year 2014.

5.25 **Crime Rate:** The rate of crime committed against women was 56.3 in 2014 per one lakh female population.

Administrative Measures for Combating Crime against Women

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

- (i) On 02.04.2013 Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, came into force which has amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, 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 is overseeing the notification and implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS) in the States/UTs. All the States/UTs have notified their respective VCSs with the objective to support and supplement the existing VCSs notified by the States/UTs and reduce disparity in the quantum of compensation, paid for victims of similar crimes in different States/UTs. A central victim compensation Fund (CVCF) with an initial corpus of ₹200 crore has been sanctioned. A provision to sanction upto ₹5 lakh to victims of acid attack has also been made from this Fund.
- (iii) 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%. As far as Police forces in UTs are concerned, Ministry of Home Affairs has already taken a policy decision in this regard.
- (iv) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a

comprehensive advisory dated 12.05.2015 on Comprehensive approach towards crime against women which inter-alia emphasizes (a) Registration of Crime against Women (b) Increasing representation of women in Police (c) Some women specific measures that need to be adopted (d) Increasing Gender Sensitivity in police (e) Strengthening of investigative apparatus on crime against women (f) Maintaining database of criminals having history of sexual Crimes (g) Adherence to newly enacted legislations and Hon'ble Supreme Court Guidelines (h) Speedy trial of cases (i) Lack of forensic laboratories (j) Social connotation of crime against women and (k) Creation of cyber cell to tackle cyber crime.

- (v) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another advisory dated 20.04.2015 on expediting cases of acid attack on women. Under Central Victim Compensation Fund special financial assistance of ₹5.0 lakh to acid attack victims has been provided.
- (vi) Ministry of Home Affairs had decided to set up 150 units of investigating units on crime against women (IUCAW) in different States/UTs to create dedicated investigative capacity to fast track investigation into heinous crimes against women like dowry death, acid attack, human trafficking, rape etc. Central Government is supporting the state on 50:50 fund sharing pattern. Now it has been decided to further increase the number of such units to 564 in the country.

5.27 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

5.28 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.

5.29 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, email, chat, SMS, internet of things, voice over internet 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. Department of Telecommunication has allotted emergency number '112' for this system.

5.30 The project involves overall expenditure of ₹321.69 crore from the Nirbhaya Fund. A Request for proposal (RFP) to select an Information Technology Service Provider (ITSP) has been finalised and floated for bidding purpose. The bids received in response to this RFP are under evaluation.

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

Incidents of Crime against Children during 2010-2014

S.No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage Variation in 2014 over 2013
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Murder	1,408	1,451	1,597	1,657	1,817	9.7
2	Infanticide	100	63	81	82	121	47.6
3	Rape	5,484	7,112	8,541	12,363	13,766	11.3
4	Assault on Women(girls) with intent to outrage her modesty*	-	-	-	-	11,335	-
5	Insult to the modesty of women (girls)*	-	-	-	-	444	-

6	Kidnapping & Abduction	10,670	15,284	18,266	28,167	37,854	34.4
7	Foeticide	111	132	210	221	107	-51.6
8	Abetment to Suicide	56	61	144	215	56	-74.0
9	Exposure & Abandonment	725	700	821	930	983	5.7
10	Procuration of Minor girls	679	862	809	1,224	2,020	65.0
11	Buying of girls for prostitution	78	27	15	6	14	133.3
12	Selling of girls for prostitution	130	113	108	100	82	-18.0
13	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	60	113	169	222	280	26.1
14	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994*	-	-	-	-	1	-
15	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986*	-	-	-	-	147	-
16	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956*	-	-	-	-	86	-
17	Juvenile Justice (C & PC) Act*	-	-	-	-	1315	-
18	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act*	-	-	-	-	8,904	-
19	Attempt to commit Murder*	-	-	-	-	840	-
20	Unnatural Offences*	-	-	-	-	765	-
21	Other crime against children	7,193	7,134	7,411	13,037	8,484	34.9
	Total crime against children	26,694	33,052	38,172	58,224	89,423	53.6

Note : “ * ” data collected in 2014.

5.31 **Crime incidence:** As may be seen from the above table, a total of 89,423 cases of crime against children were reported in the country during 2014 compared to 58,224 cases during 2013, showing an increase of 53.6%. Among IPC crimes, number of cases under Kidnapping and

Abduction increased from 28,167 in 2013 to 37,854 in 2014 registering an increase of 34.4% over 2013. Among the IPC crimes, number of cases under Procuration of minor girls increased to 2,020 in 2014 from 1,224 cases in 2013 registering an increase of 65.0% over 2013. The cases of Buying

of girls have increased by 133.3% during the year (from 6 in 2013 to 14 in 2014). Madhya Pradesh, with the highest number of 15,085 cases, reported 16.9% incidence of crime against children in the country during the year 2014.

5.32 **Crime Rate:** The rate of crime against children was observed as 20.1 during 2014 per one lakh children population (Below 18 years).

Administrative Measures taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs on Crimes Against Children

5.33 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:

- (a) Increase the number of beat constables;
- (b) Increase the number of police help booths/ kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
- (c) Increase police patrolling, especially during nights;
- (d) Posting police officers especially women, fully equipped with policing infrastructure in crime-prone areas in adequate number.

MISSING CHILDREN

5.34 The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another detailed advisory about missing children and the measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children. 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. 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.

5.35 The Ministry of Women and Child Development in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs has developed a National Portal "Trackchild" for tracking of 'Missing' and 'Found' children. This is an exclusive website for tracking of Missing and Found children. It has two parts - 'Missing' and 'Found' sections where every details like physical attributes, place of

missing/ recovery, special identification marks etc. are stored in a data base. Special software along with a search engine has been developed to match the parameters within its data base to facilitate identification of recovered children. This can be visited at www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in. Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a Crime and Criminal Networking and Tracking System which also has a module on missing children.

5.36 Operation Smile and Operation Muskan: Ministry of Home Affairs launched a campaign titled 'Operation Smile' on 01.01.2015 throughout the country to rescue the missing children. More than 9000 children were rescued during this campaign. After the remarkable achievement during Operation Smile by the field officers, a similar campaign titled "Operation Muskaan" was rolled out in the month of July, 2015 and over 19000 children were rescued during this operation.

5.37 National Conference on Human Trafficking: Ministry of Home Affairs organised a National Conference on Anti- Human Trafficking on 07.10.2015 at Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Home Minister. Around 500 Senior Officers of Central/State Governments, State/District Anti Human Trafficking Units, NGOs and other experts in the field of Human Trafficking attended the conference. During the conference, Hon'ble Home Minister distributed the certificates to the 44 Police Officers, the best performers of the 'operation smile' conducted throughout the country in the month of January, 2015 to rescue the missing children and also launched a web portal "mysecurity.gov.in", which provides for security applications for safety of women.



National Conference on Anti Human Trafficking Anti Trafficking Cell

5.38 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. Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking Units have been nominated in all States/UTs and MHA conducts review meetings with these officers periodically.

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

5.39 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 instalments

in 2010-11 and 2011-12 for establishment of 225 AHTUs to the State Governments. All the AHTUs have been made operational. In 2014, MHA released funds for ₹ 3.41 crore for establishment of 45 more AHTUs to State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Harayana, Kerala, Nagaland, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Mioram.

Training and Capacity Building Programmes

5.40 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” for Police Officers and for Prosecutors at regional level, State level and District level are continuously held throughout the country.

Judicial Colloquiums

5.41 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.

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

5.42 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. An advisory for associating SSB and BSF in crime meetings was issued on 23.07.2015. These advisories are available on MHA’s Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking (www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in).

Bilateral mechanism with Bangladesh

5.43 A Task Force between India and Bangladesh on Human Trafficking has been constituted. Five meetings of Task Force between India and Bangladesh has already been held. Fifth meeting was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 17.08.2015 to 18.08.2015.

5.44 A Memorandum of Understanding between India and Bangladesh on Bi-lateral Cooperation for Prevention of Human Trafficking in Women and Children, Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking was signed in June, 2015.

5.45 Negotiation with UAE was held at Dubai on bilateral cooperation for prevention of Human Trafficking on 01.11.2015.

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.

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 States to ensure the promotion and protection of social, cultural and economic rights, particularly of the weaker sections of the society, so as to bring about a just and equitable social order, leading to an overall improvement in the quality of life for all sections of the society. The civil and criminal laws of our country have also in-built mechanism to safeguard the rights of the individuals and provide special protection to the most vulnerable sections of the society.

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 the setting up of 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, to prevent violation of human rights.

6.4 During the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, 92,595 cases were registered for

consideration and the Commission disposed of 72,035 cases including cases brought forward from the previous year. The Commission also transferred 17,332 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 in 240 cases amounting to ₹4,91,60,000.

Investigation of Cases

6.5 During the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, the Investigation Division of NHRC was directed to conduct spot investigations in 86 cases of alleged violations of Civil & Political Rights, Social and Cultural Rights. Enquiries have been completed in 82 cases and 04 cases are in progress.

6.6 During the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, the Investigation Division of NHRC has dealt with a total of 4,418 cases of Custodial Deaths, including 2,720 cases of deaths in judicial custody, 180 cases of deaths in Police custody and 1,518 fact finding cases. The Division has also dealt with 104 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, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and National Commission for Women shall be deemed to be Members of the Commission for the purpose of discharge of function 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 is (i.e. NHRC) with its own Chairperson and 4 members plus the deemed members. 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. The last meeting of the Statutory Full Commission was held on 03.02.2015.

State Human Rights Commissions

6.9 Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHR Act), 1993 provides for constitution of State Human Rights Commissions 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 good governance and human rights go hand in hand. The Commission has taken 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, as on 31.12.2015, 24 States have set up State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) viz. Andhra Pradesh (combined for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana), 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 Central Government as well as the National Human Rights Commission too is keen that such State Human Rights Commissions are set up in every State so that human rights protection is more easily accessible to every citizen.

6.11 On 23 March, 2015, the Government of India have forwarded the recommendations of the Justice G.P. Mathur Committee to the all State Governments.

6.12 The Commission has organized a Conference of NHRC and SHRCs in New Delhi on 18.09.2015. The Union Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh while inaugurating the conference stated that maintaining the autonomy of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) is in the interest of the country and assured all possible cooperation from the Centre to make them more strong and effective.



The Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh, Chief Guest addressing the participants at the National Seminar of NHRC-SHRCs held on 18th September, 2015 in New Delhi



The Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh, Chief Guest with Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Acting Chairperson, Members Justice Shri D. Murgesan, Shri S C Sinha and Shri S.N. Mohanty, Secretary General, NHRC at the National Conference of NHRC and SHRCs held on 18th September, 2015 in New Delhi

6.13 The Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued directions in its judgment/ order dated 24.07.2015 in the Writ Petition (Criminal) No.539 of 1986-titled Dilip K Basu vs. State of West Bengal & Ors along with various Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions to set up State Human Rights Commission in the States of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland.

International Cooperation

6.14 NHRC is a member of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) and a Founder Member of the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF). During the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, the Commission participated in the following meetings/ workshops/seminars:-

S.No	Date(s)	Place of Meeting/ Seminar/ Workshop	Name of the Meeting/Seminar/ Workshop
1	13.04.2015 to 17.04.2015	Kathmandu, Nepal	Asia Pacific Forum sub-regional workshop on Women and Girls Human Rights
2	20.04.2015 to 24.04.2015	Manila, Philippines	Asia Pacific Forum of NHRIs (APF) and the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT) regional workshop on Investigating and Documenting Torture
3	04.05.2015 to 08.05.2015	Rwanda, South Africa	Capacity Building Programme for Commonwealth Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (CFNHRI) members on Early and Forced Marriage and Sexual Violence in Conflict
4	04.05.2015 to 08.05.2015	Dhaka, Bangladesh	Regional Workshop on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) being organised by Asia Pacific Forum of NHRIs (APF)
5	05.05.2015 to 07.05.2015	Bangkok, Thailand	APF face to face training on Business and Human Rights 2015
6	12.06.2015 to 13.06.2015	Istanbul, Turkey	International Conference for National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs): On Best Practices and Lessons Learned
7	10.08.2015 to 11.08.2015	Bangkok, Thailand	To attend the Round Table Discussion concerning the shrinking civic space in Asia
8	16.08.2015	Dhaka, Bangladesh	Consultation meeting on the Strategic Plan (2016-2020) of NHRC, Bangladesh
9	26.08.2015 to 28.08.2015	Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia	20th Annual General Meeting and Biennial Conference (APF)
10	06.10.2015 to 10.10.2015	Merida, Yucatan, Mexico	12th International Conference of National Human Rights Institutions including the ICC Bureau Meeting & Regional (APF) meeting

11	26.10.2015 to 28.10.2015	Seoul, Korea	NHRI Special Session on the Rights of Older Persons and ASEM Conference on Global Ageing and Human Rights of Older Persons
12	23.11.2015 to 25.11.2015	Malta	CFNHRI Biennial Meeting
13	07.12.2015 to 08.12.2015	Vientiane Lao PDR	Seminar on International and National Human Rights Mechanism

Interaction with foreign delegates in the Commission

6.15 During the period from 01.04.2015 to

31.12.2015, the Commission held interactions with various foreign delegations as per details given below:

S. No.	Date of Meeting	Country to which delegates belonged	Name & Designation of leader of foreign delegation	Purpose of visit/ Subjects discussed
1	28.04.2015	Australia	Jenny Grant-Curnow, Political Counsellor, Australian High Commission	Human rights issues

Core Group of NGOs

6.16 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 10 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.

National Workshop on Human Rights Defenders

6.17 The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) organized a one day 'National Workshop

on Human Rights Defenders' on 19.02.2015 in New Delhi. The workshop concluded by emphasizing that both the Central & State Governments need to evolve an environment in their functioning to attach importance to the work of Human Rights Defenders. Apart from taking stock of the implementation of several recommendations given by the Commission to the Governments following its 'National Seminar on Human Rights Defenders' in 2009, the Workshop came out with several other suggestions to strengthen the mechanism wherein the Human Rights Defenders are given protection and their work is valued in right earnest towards good governance. Justice Shri K.G. Balakrishnan, Chairperson, NHRC, in his inaugural address said that it is our social duty to espouse the cause of human rights. The recommendations of the workshop have been sent to the Central and State Governments/UTs and State Human Rights Commissions for taking necessary action.

Mental Health

6.18 A meeting of the State Health Secretaries

was organized by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on 04.09.2015 at India International Centre, New Delhi. The main objectives of the meeting were to (i) discuss ways for better implementation of National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) and especially District Mental Health Programme (DMHP), infrastructure and manpower developments in the States/UTs; (ii) discuss ways for better utilization of funds allocated by Government of India for various components of NMHP; (iii) sharing of good practices on mental care including rehabilitation in States/UTs; and (iv) discuss ways for proper rehabilitation of cured patients in the community.

6.19 The meeting was attended by Acting Chairperson, Members, Special Rapporteurs and senior officials of NHRC, Health Secretaries of all States/Union Territories; experts from the field of mental health; and representatives of Mental Care Hospitals.



Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Acting Chairperson, NHRC addressing the participants at the Meeting of State Health Secretaries on Mental Health Care organized by the NHRC held on 4th September, 2015 in New Delhi

Leprosy

6.20 A one-day National Conference on Leprosy was organized by the National Human Rights Commission at Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi on 17.04.2015. The main objectives

of the Conference were to: (i) follow up of the suggestions/recommendations of National Conference on Leprosy organized by National Human Rights Commission on 18.09.2012; and (ii) address issues of concerns related to Leprosy and suggest appropriate strategies to deal with them.

6.21 The Conference deliberated upon three major themes in three plenary sessions. These plenary sessions were as follows:

Session-I: Rights of Persons Affected by Leprosy: Follow up on Earlier Suggestions/Recommendations of NHRC on Leprosy

Session-II: Leprosy: Existing Status, Future Outlook and Challenges

Session-III: Rights of Persons Affected by Leprosy: Issues of Concern on Field Experiences.

Right to Health

6.22 The Commission along with Jan Swasthya Abhiyan, a civil society network on health issues and in association with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, is holding a series of regional public hearings on Right to Health Care across the country. Through these public hearings, the Commission intends to highlight systemic shortcomings and gaps in both public and private health delivery services.

Research Proposals

6.23 The Commission approved the following research project during 2015-16: Research Study entitled "Human Rights of Elderly Persons: Law, Policies and Implementation - A Study with Special Reference to Kerala" received from Prof. (Dr.) Rose Varghese, Vice-Chancellor, the National University of Advanced Legal Studies (NUALS), Kochi.

Universal Periodic Review

6.24 The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a mechanism of the Human Rights Council, and involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States once every four years in the Human Rights Council. India's first Universal Periodic Review was completed in 2008. India's 2008 report had focused on the Indian Constitutional provisions and legal framework for the protection and promotion of human rights and highlighted some of flagship programmes and schemes to achieve them. The Commission submitted a 'NHRC-India Paper for Universal Periodic Review' to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in January 2008. In its paper, the Commission flagged important human rights concerns and challenges, such as those relating to right to education, health and food; rights of children; rights of persons with disability; and corruption. While taking stock of international human rights commitments made by the Government of India, the NHRC emphasized the need to ratify the Convention against Torture. The Working Group in its Report on the UPR for India made 18 recommendations.

6.25 The review of India for the second UPR was held on 24.05.2012. The final outcome of Government of India's report was adopted in the Plenary Meeting of the Council at its 21st Session held on 20.09.2012. The Government of India accepted 83 recommendations. The third cycle of the UPR is to commence in 2017. Based on the 83 recommendations, NHRC along with civil society organizations has prepared a framework to monitor the implementation of recommendations accepted by the Government of India listing, therein, a series of action points along with indicators/monitorable outcomes.

6.26 Based on this framework, NHRC, India has convened meetings with various Central Ministries. The Commission is of the view that

an exercise of this kind will be useful when India comes up for review under UPR-III in 2017.

6.27 With a view to assess the existing ground situation as well as to have inputs from all the stakeholders including sharing of best practices, the Commission has already organized one regional consultation for Northern Region in Chandigarh.

Visits

6.28 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 visit such institutions. During the year 2015-2016 (Upto 31.12.2015), the following visits have been undertaken:

- (i) Smt. Jalaja Sinha, Special Rapporteur, National Human Rights Commission, with the approval of the Commission visited the state of Himachal Pradesh from 22.07.2015 to 24.07.2015 to report on the status of National and District Mental Health Programmes (NMHP/DMHP) as well as to assess the status of human rights in districts of Bilaspur and Kangra in the State. She has submitted visit report based on the information gathered during the visit and meeting with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Civil Surgeons and other senior officials of the districts.
- (ii) Dr. K.R. Shyamsundar, Special Rapporteur, National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi visited to Schools for the Differently

Abled Students in Karaikudi, Sivaganga District, Tamil Nadu and Nirmal Public School for Mentally Retarded Children, Amaravathi Puthur, Sankarabathi Kaadu, Devakottai Talukm Sivaganga District on 01.08.2015 to find out the special facilities extended to differently abled children and submitted the visit reports to the Commission.

Human Rights Awareness and Facilitating Assessment & Enforcement of Human Rights Programmes in Selected 28 Districts of India

6.29 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 & Child Labour

(i) Regional Workshops

6.30 The Supreme Court in its order dated 11.11.1997 in Public Union for Civil Liberties vs State of Tamil Nadu & others (Writ Petition Civil No. 3922 of 1985) directed that the NHRC to

oversee the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act in different parts of the Country. The NHRC viewed the responsibility assigned to it from the angle of the constitutional guarantee and took up the monitoring of implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 in early 1998 through its Special Rapporteur. It has since been undertaking state-wise reviews and conducting workshops for sensitization and spreading awareness among the District officials.

6.31 During the period under review three workshops pertaining to elimination of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act were organized by the NHRC under the chairmanship of Justice D. Murugesan. All the workshops were conducted in coordination with respective states governments. The details are as follows:

S.No.	District/State	Date of Workshop
1	Chandigarh	30.07.2015
2	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	07.08.2015
3	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	11.09.2015

6.32 The objective of the workshops was to familiarize and sensitize District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Superintendent of Police, Members of Vigilance Committees and Officers of State Labour Department in the process of identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers and various provisions relating to Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act and other relating laws.

(ii) Half yearly information from States/UTs

6.33 During the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, the Commission continued to receive six monthly information in a prescribed format on identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. During the said period, ten (10) States/UTs viz. Assam, Goa, Karnataka, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Delhi

have submitted the requisite information to the Commission.

(iii) Meeting of NHRCs Core Group on Bonded Labour

6.34 The Commission has a Core Group on Bonded Labour which advises it on different matters relating to bonded labour from time to time. The last meeting of the Core Group on Bonded Labour was held in the Commission on 28.01.2015. The main agenda of the meeting was to discuss the ways and means for strengthening the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Rules, 1976 by incorporating certain amendments in it. The suggestions which emanated were the following:

1. Time limit be fixed for completion of process by District Magistrates and bringing the case to a logical conclusion.
2. Inquiry to be conducted by DM/SDM within the prescribed time limit.
3. Accountability of all stakeholders should be clearly defined and fixed for effective implementation and monitoring.
4. NGOs should be included in the investigation and rehabilitation process of the bonded labourers.
5. That atleast three Workshops be organized in a year by NHRC in collaboration with NCPCR/ SHRCs/ NGOs for sensitization of DMs/SPs, State Departments and other stakeholders for effective implementation of the Act.

(iv) Follow up Recommendations of National Seminar on Manual Scavenging and Sanitation held on 21.02.2014

6.35 The Commission concern towards the Rights of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other vulnerable section was reflected in the National Seminar on Manual Scavenging and Sanitation which was organized on

21.02.2014. Several recommendations were made in the seminar which has been detailed out in the Commission's Annual Report 2013-14. With regard to follow up action taken on the recommendations, the Commission during the period under report has received ATR/ responses from four States namely West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The response from remaining States/UTs, is still awaited.

Prison Committee for Amendment to Prison Act, 1894

6.36 In pursuance to the recommendations of National Seminar on Prison Reforms 2014, the NHRC has constituted a committee of experts on 18.03.2015 under the chairmanship of Shri Sanjay Kumar (IAS), Principal Secretary, Home (Jails), Government of Punjab to suggest amendments to the Prison Act, 1894, in order to make it in conformity with human rights norms, Supreme Court judgments and International Conventions/ Covenants binding on India.

Conditions in Prison

A. Visits in Jails

6.37 Under the provision of Section 12(c) of PHR Act 1993, the Commission in order to study the living conditions of the inmates, can visit any jail or other institution under the control of the state government. where persons are detained or lodged for the purpose of treatment, reformation or protection. Accordingly, Special Rapporteurs appointed by the Commission undertake visit to various jails in the country and facilitate the Commission in discharging its sensitive and demanding responsibilities by making suggestions/recommendations after observing the conditions prevailing.

6.38 During the period of 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, following jail visits were under-taken by the Special Rapporteurs appointed by National Human Rights Commission.

S.No.	Name of Jail/ Institutions	Date of Visit	Visited By
1	District Jail Kangra, Himachal Pradesh	27.07.2015	Smt. S. Jalaja
2	District Jail Ghumla, Jharkhand	15.08.2015	Smt. S. Jalaja
3	Seohar, Sitamarhi and Darbhanga, Bihar	09.03.2015 to 14.03.2015	Smt. S. Jalaja
4	Kandhmal Dist. Odisha	17.08.2015 to 19.08.2015	Sh. P.P. Mathur and Sh. Damodar Sarangi

6.39 The reports were placed before the Commission and the recommendations of the Commission have been sent to the concerned State Governments for compliance. The above mentioned visit reports are also available on the Commission's website i.e. www.nhrc.nic.in.

B. Analysis of Prison Population

6.40 The Commission has taken seriously dilapidated condition of prisons and other detention facilities which are plagued with problems like severe overcrowding.

6.41 On analyzing the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) data for the year 2014, the problem of overcrowding was observed in large number of States. The highest number of 88,221 inmates (84,649 male: 3,572 female) were reported from Uttar Pradesh followed by Madhya Pradesh 36,433 (35,283 male: 1,150 female), Bihar 31,295 (30,204 male: 1,091 female), Maharashtra 27,868 (26,438 male: 1,430 female) and Punjab 26,007 (24,703 male: 1,304 female) at the end of the year 2014.

6.42 Comparative analysis of the prison statistics data indicates the continuing need for all States to take serious steps to control overcrowding. To reduce overcrowding provisions in the statutes (in terms of parole, bail, furlough, short leave and appeal petitions etc) should be exercised liberally

by the concerned officers in the jails. Jail committee may also be constituted, having representatives from the inmates, to assist the jail authorities in the completion of the following process.

Training Programme

6.43 NHRC has mandate to protect and promote human rights. Section 12(h) 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. NHRC has been involved in spreading human rights awareness among functionaries of Government, especially police besides students, NGOs and members of general public.

6.44 The Training Division of 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 as well as short-term Internship Programmes for the students interested in the field of Human Rights throughout the year, except May-June and December-January.

6.45 From 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, 56 NHRC sponsored training programmes on Human Rights and related issues have been conducted by 46 institutions. Apart from this, 97 interns successfully completed their internship in Summer Internship programme 2015. Besides, 83 students were given the opportunity of short term internship with NHRC during this period. Delegations of 235 students from different

university/colleges and 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 to NHRC.

Publications

6.46 Having large number of publications related to human rights, the Publications Section of the Commission plays a pivotal role to create awareness amongst the people regarding their 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 safeguards available for the protection, through publications, the media, seminars and available means.” In order to fulfil these mandatorily, as envisaged in the Act, 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.

6.47 The Commission has printed the following publications during the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015:

1. NHRC book, titled:- “Schemes and Programmes of Government of India on Different Issues” in English
2. NHRC book, titled:- “Monitoring of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by NHRC - Inspection Formats for Schemes & Programmes in States/UTs” in English
3. NHRC booklet, titled: “NHRC Brochure” in Hindi
4. NHRC book, titled: “Health Care As Human Rights - Recent Initiatives of NHRC” - in English.

5. NHRC booklet, titled: “International Human Rights Standards for Law Enforcement Officials” - in Odia
6. NHRC book, titled: “Online Training for Police Personnel, Basic Course for Sub-Inspectors and Constable” - in English and Hindi.
7. NHRC book, titled: “English journal of NHRC, Vol.14,2015” in English.
8. NHRC book, titled: “Hindi journal (Manavadhikar - Nai Dishayein) Vol. 12, 2015” in Hindi.
9. NHRC book, titled: “Trilingual Glossary of Human Rights Terms” in (English - Malyalam - Hindi).

Official Language Wing

Promotion of Official and other Indian Languages

(i) National Seminars

6.48 The Commission has been organizing National Seminars in Hindi on Human Rights related themes in different parts of India. (1) Two days National Seminar in collaboration with Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune on “Loksatta, Society & emerging Dimensions of Human Rights” was organized from 19.03.2015 to 20.03.2015. Addressing the Inaugural Session of the Seminar as the Chief Guest, Chairperson, Justice Shri K. G. Balakrishnan, shared his happiness and delight on the fact that the University offers Human Rights course to all the students of the University. (2) Second Seminar on “Ragging : Legal & Human Rights Dimensions” was Jointly organized by the NHRC India and the NUALS, Kochi from 25.03.2015 to 27.03.2015. (3) A two days National Seminar was held in R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur on the subject of “Indian Society, Media and Challenges of

Human Rights : A dialogue”, from 14.09.2015 to 15.09.2015. (4) Two days National Seminar on the subject “Global Thinking on Human Right; A Dialogue” was held at Guwahati University on 21-22 January, 2016. Justice Shri K. G. Balakrishnan, Former Chairperson, NHRC was the Chief Guest. Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, acting Chairperson Members NHRC Justice D. Murugesan, Shri S.C. Sinha, Shri S.N. Mohanty, Secretary General, Shri Rajesh Kishore, former Secretary General and other Senior Officers of the Commission, also participated in these Seminars. These Seminars were attended by distinguished personalities including representatives from Shantiniketan, Jammu, Utkal, Pune and Kochi, Nagpur, SHRC, various NGO’s and Media.

(ii) Trilingual Glossary of Human Rights Terms (English-Malayalam -Hindi)

6.49 The Commission has published a Trilingual Glossary of Human Rights Terms” in Hindi, English and Malayalam. This Glossary was released on 10.12.2015 by the Chief Justice of India, Shri T.S. Thakur in a ceremony organized by NHRC on the occasion of Human Rights Day.

6.50 Besides this, Commission has also approved to prepare the Glossary in Telugu, Tamil and Punjabi Language.

(iii) “Mahatma Gandhi Biennial Hindi Writing Award Scheme on Human Rights”

6.51 The main objective of the Scheme is to encourage original writing in Hindi on various subjects of Human Rights. The Award Scheme 2012-13 is under process for the selection of awards. The Award Scheme 2014-15 is about to be published in leading National Newspapers in Hindi, English and Regional Languages.

(iv) Translation of awarded books

6.52 The Commission has proposed 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. An MoU has been signed with NBT in this regard.

(v) Publication of Annual Hindi Journal

6.53 Since the dimension of HRs literature is very limited in our country in Hindi language, NHRC started to publish the Hindi Journal in the year 2004 in order to create awareness about HRs through creative writing. This year NHRC published it’s 12th Volume on 10.12.2015.

(vi) Publication of Manav Adhikar Sanchayika :

6.54 The articles/papers are presented by different academicians, scholars in respective fields in different seminars organized by NHRC. These articles/papers are compiled in a form of book namely as ‘Manav Adhikar Sanchayika’. This collection of articles help the scholars in the field of Human Rights to get complete and adequate knowledge & information for their research. It’s 2nd Volume was published on Human Rights Day i.e. 10.12.2014.

(vii) Hindi Fortnight at NHRC

6.55 The NHRC’s Annual Hindi Pakhwara, to promote the use of official language in its day-to-day working, was held from 14.09.2015 to 28.09.2015. The officers and staff of the Commission actively participated in the events. Quiz programme, translation competition and Hindi Essay competition etc. were held during the Pakhwara.

(viii) Essay writing competition for SC, ST & OBC Communities

6.56 In its efforts towards spreading awareness of Human Rights among the masses,

the Commission organized an Essay competition on the subject “Good Governance, Social Justice and Human Rights” for the SC, ST and OBC Communities. The details of the scheme were uploaded on Commission website also. The last date for receiving the entries was 15.07.2015. Three winners of this competition were awarded on the Foundation Day function of the Commission on 12.10.2015.

Dissemination of Information

6.57 The Media and Communication Division of NHRC disseminates information about the NHRC activities through various means. These include press releases, media briefings, press conferences, interviews of Chairperson and Members. NHRC 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.

6.58 During the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, 148 press releases/statements were prepared and issued by the Media & Commission Division of NHRC about the various interventions and activities of the Commission. Apart from providing information to media persons on some specific issues during the period, the Division organized 06 press conference and 16 interviews of Chairperson, Members and senior officers for All India Radio, Doordarshan and other media organizations. Special efforts were made to organize press conference and day -to- day media briefings as essential component of all the Camp Sitzings and Open Hearings of the Commission in different parts of the country during the period. In order to recognize creative efforts towards promotion and protection of human rights, a scheme of awarding short films on human rights was implemented this year. As guided by the Commission, entries were invited, a jury of outside experts was constituted,

special screening of 18 select films was organized on Human Rights Day.

6.59 The award carries a cash prize of rupees one lakh, seventy five thousand and fifty thousand respectively for three best films. A children’s painting and photo exhibition about NHRC’s activities was also mounted on the occasion of Human Rights Day.



Chief Justice Shri T S Thakur, Chief Guest and Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Acting Chairperson, NHRC at Painting and Photo Exhibition on Human Rights Day on 12th October, 2015

Camp Sitzings/Open Hearing of the Commission

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

6.61 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 and 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. There is also an interaction meeting with the local NGOs and press, print and electronic media for the press briefing. The Commission held Camp Sittings/open Hearings at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala from 08.04.2015 to 10.04.2015, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh from 22.04.2015 to 24.04.2015 (including Telangana State) and Puducherry (UT) from 28.04.2015 to 30.04. 2015 (Camp Sitting).

6.62 The Commission also organized open hearings on atrocities on Scheduled Castes in various States of the country. During the open hearing the Commission hear the complaints and gives directions to the authorities for redressal of the grievances. The Commission also held 3 days open Hearings/Camp Sittings at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala from 08.04.2015 to 10.04.2015 and 3 days open Hearings/ Camp Sittings at Hyderabad from 22.04.2015 to 24.04.2015 (for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana).

Communal Situation In The Country

6.63 During the year 2015, 751 communal incidents took place in the country in which 97 persons lost their lives and 2264 persons were injured. No major communal incident took place in the country during the year 2015.

National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH)

6.64 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.

6.65 As in the past, the current year too witnessed a wide range of activities conducted and sponsored by the Foundation for the cause of promoting communal harmony and strengthening of national integration. Communal Harmony Campaign Week & Flag Day was observed throughout the country with passion and enthusiasm. Numerous programmes and activities were conducted/supported by the Foundation under Extension Activities to achieve its mandate. Several cultural Programmes, Seminars, conferences/ symposiums and literary competitions etc. were organized by the Foundation. NFCH brought out a Monograph 'Not Without Her: Communal Harmony' and two issues of its periodical Newsletter 'Sadbhavana Sandesh' during the period under report. The Foundation also pro-actively collaborated with Academic Staff Colleges, universities, National Commissions and the civil society to reach out to the masses and spread the message of peace and social harmony.

6.66 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 and youth 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 beneficiary 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 year. During the current financial year, an amount of ₹2.95 crore has been released as assistance to 2,265 beneficiaries'

upto 31.12.2015. An additional amount of ₹2.7 crore is expected to be released to about 1,800 children/ beneficiaries during the remaining period from 01.01.2016 to 31.03.2016.

(ii) **Communal Harmony Campaign:** This year, the Foundation approached to about 1.15 lakh units/ stakeholders by sending publicity materials viz. Posters, brochures, wrappers and Flag stickers to schools, colleges and other educational institutions (including Government as well as private), Central/ State Government officers, Public Sector Enterprises, Indian Embassies/ Missions abroad etc. An appeal is made to all these organizations to create awareness amongst the people about the significance of communal harmony and national integration. Communal Harmony Campaign Week and Flag Day of the Foundation from 19th to 25th November every year coincides with the “Quami Ekta Week” and variety of outreach activities are organized throughout the country during the said period to emphasize the significance of the occasion and the subject. The occasion is also utilized for fund raising on voluntary basis to support activities of the Foundation.

(iii) **The 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 lakh for individual(s) and a certificate and cash amount of ₹10

lakh for organization(s). These Awards are conferred to the winners in a ceremony held at New Delhi.

(iv) **Extension Activities:** The Foundation under Extension Activities viz. Reach, Interfaith-Interaction, Partnership and Cause Partnership takes up various activities, either independently or through State Governments/Administrations, NGOs, educational and other institutions etc. with a view to promote communal harmony and national integration. The Foundation organized/ supported a number of programmes in 2015-16 such as cultural/ musical programmes, seminars, symposia, essay competitions etc. with the involvement of students, youths, teachers, academics, members of civil society, religious leaders different faiths, reputed government organizations, academic institutions etc. for spreading the message of communal harmony and national integration amongst diverse segments of society. Highlight of some of the activities of the Foundation in 2015-16 are:

1. Yuvasatta, a well known and reputed Organization based in Chandigarh organized a one day Seminar on ‘1 India Promoting Communal Harmony and National Unity’ in joint collaboration with the National Foundation for Communal Harmony and State Cell of NSS, Education Department, Chandigarh on 13.04.2015, the day of Baisakhi festival at Punjab University, Chandigarh. Secretary, NFCH attended the Programme as the Guest of Honour.
2. As part of Foundation’s commitment and support to the Hon’ble Prime Minister’s Clean India Campaign, the National

- Foundation for Communal Harmony in collaboration with the Image India Institute and Jubilant Food Works organized a joint event titled 'Be the Change' on 02.06.2015 at Central Park, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Secretary, NFCH delivered Special Talk on the theme and inter-alia focussed on the significance of communal harmony and national integration in today's context.
3. The National Foundation for Communal Harmony in collaboration with UPASS Foundation organized a music and dance concert titled "Roohdari-Mystic Notes & Dancing Toes" on the evening of 25.06.2015 at Stein Auditorium, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. The concert was presented by Sufi singer Rashmi Agarwal and Kathak dancer Vidha Lal.
 4. NFCH provided financial support to NADD Foundation (Delhi) for organizing "Dhanak", a Two Day Music Festival from 09.07.2015 to 10.07.2015 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi for the cause of promoting fraternity and communal harmony.
 5. NFCH in collaboration with Bank of India and Sri Satya Sai International Centre organized a music and dance concert 'Jashne-Indradhanush: A Celebration of Diversity' on 15.07.2015 at Sri Satya Sai Auditorium, New Delhi. The Programme was combined thematic concert of Guru Shovana Narayan and Dr. Kumud Diwan based on the music and dance of the time of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Lucknow.
 6. With the financial support from NFCH, Sikkim University, Gangtok organized an Interfaith Convention on Global Peace and Social Harmony on 21.09.2015 at Sikkim University, Gangtok.
 7. NFCH supported All India Women's Conference (New Delhi) for organizing a One Day Seminar on 'Role of Women in Promoting Communal Harmony' on 05.10.2015 at Pune, Maharashtra. AIWC with the financial support of NFCH also organised another similar seminar on the same theme on 17.12.2015.
 8. With the financial support from NFCH, Guild for Service organized a cultural programme viz. 'Aman Dhvani' on 06.10.2015 at Srinagar to promote the idea of togetherness and communal harmony. Joint Secretary- cum- Finance Officer, NFCH specifically participated in the said programme.

Rashtriya Ekta Diwas/Rashtriya Sankalp Divas and Qaumi Ekta Week

6.67 Instructions were issued to all Ministries/ State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for observance of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas and Rashtriya Sankalp Diwas on 31.10.2015 and Qaumi Ekta Week during 19.11.2015 to 25.11.2015.

Activities of Religious Fundamentalist Organizations

6.68 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 Law Enforcement Agencies and appropriate action is taken wherever necessary.

6.69 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. The order dated 30.07.2014 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal has been published in the Gazette of India notification No. S.O. 2050(E) dated 12.08.2014.

Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Issue

6.70 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.

6.71 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.

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-VIII**. The budget provisions and their utilization in the year 2014-15 are at **Annexure-IX**.

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

NCT of Delhi

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

Economy

7.6 Total area of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is 1483 square kilometers. There are 11 districts with 33 sub divisions in National Capital Territory of Delhi.

7.7 Delhi has attributes of a strong economy. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices increased from ₹39, 1125 crore in 2013-14 to ₹4, 51,154 crores in 2014-15 registering a growth of 15.35%. In real terms at constant prices, Delhi's economy grew at the rate of 8.20% during 2014-15 as compared to 7.3% growth at national level. Delhi's contribution to the National level GDP is about 3.86%, while the share of Delhi in the total population of the country is 1.4%.

7.8 The per capita income in Delhi at current prices in 2014-15 is ₹2,40, 849 as per advance estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), which is 2.7 times higher than the per capita income of 87,748 at national level. Delhi's economy has a predominant service sector with a share of 87.48% of GSDP followed by Industry and Agricultural Sector.

7.9 The "Millennium Development Goals (MDG): Delhi State Report 2014" was released in September, 2015. This is the first State Report which captures progress under the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of NCT of Delhi targeted to be achieved by 2015. The Report illustrates the achievements and challenges using latest available data in a concise manner and has made a critical assessment of the Human Development Indicators under MDG. The National Capital Territory of Delhi has made remarkable progress under several of the goals set and is well on track. The Education and Health indicators recorded reasonably good performance. As per the report, most of the targets of the MDG have been attained and it is well on track to attain many others by 2015.

Good Governance

7.10 In order to decentralize decision-making in matters/activities relating to various departments of Government of NCT of Delhi and to involve people directly in the process

of planning of various schemes/activities, the Delhi Government has decided to constitute 'Mohallas' as already announced in the 2015-16 Budget. Approximately 40-50 'Mohallas' are to be constituted in each Assembly Constituency. Each Dy. Commissioner (Revenue) will constitute 'Mohallas' in a manner that each 'Mohalla' consists of approximately 4,000 to 5,000 electors within the revenue district. The effort should be to include contiguous areas having similar socio-economic profile of the people in each 'Mohalla'.

7.11 To connect with the citizens, Delhi Government has provided an easy accessible platform for the citizen through the Public Grievance Management System. This system enables monitoring of the grievances of the citizens and their time bound redressal.

7.12 Justice (Retd.) Rewa Khetrapal has been appointed as Lokayukta for NCT of Delhi. Delhi Government is firm on zero tolerance of any type of corruption in all spheres of Government activities. Delhi Government has put in place a mechanism by providing a set up of four digit telephone number 1031 where citizens can lodge complaint against corruption in the Government.

7.13 Government has decided to do away with a practice of unnecessary affidavits / attestations in order to stop hardship and harassment of the public and therefore, the Government has decided that self-attestation is sufficient. The Delhi Government has abolished 200 affidavits required in the Departments / Institutions of Government of NCT of Delhi. A model undertaking / self declaration has also been circulated for the facilitation of the user Departments to replace the affidavit(s), if necessary. Further, attestation of documents that are required to be submitted to Government offices are not required w.e.f. 01.12.2015.

7.14 Revenue Department has simplified

procedure for the issuance of various certificates w.e.f. 01.12.2015. The requirement for affidavit has been dispensed with in respect of all cases except in the case of application for delayed birth / death registration order. The affidavit has been replaced by a self declaration which would be a part of the application form which every applicant shall sign. Self attested documents shall be accepted.

7.15 In the direction of further strengthening rule of law, Delhi has become the first state in the country to announce a Scheme for witness protection. Government of Delhi has notified the Delhi Witness Protection Scheme, 2015 on 30.07.2015. Under this scheme, witnesses will be provided different types of protection, depending on the threat perception. Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DSLISA) will be the competent authority for implementation of scheme.

7.16 Digital technology is being used as a facilitator. Geo Spatial Delhi Limited (GSDL) has developed a single unified online Plan, Dig and Monitor (PDM) application for giving permission for digging roads. This application will facilitate timely sanction of permissions and monitoring by all road owning agencies. GSDL has also developed an online application <http://gis.gsdl.org.in/callerlocation>) to link the land line number with the building which can be used to accurately identify the location of caller when he / she calls ambulance services and other emergencies. Citizens may link their numbers by visiting the above website.

7.17 In order to create better infrastructure in the field of Education, construction work is in full swing in 20 school buildings. The Delhi Government has sanctioned ₹221.44 crores for construction of Semi Permanent Structure (SPS) class rooms in existing school premises.

7.18 Delhi Government proposes to expand

skill education in schools. For this purpose, an MOU has been signed with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

Education

7.19 Development of a nation is reflected in the development of its human resources through education and skill development. Education is one of the priority sectors of the Government. Students of Delhi have done exceedingly well in education. Government Schools recorded pass percentage of 88.11 % in class XII and 95.81 % in class X in the CBSE Board examination 2015. Further, 102 Government schools achieved 100 % result during the year 2014-15.

7.20 As a Pilot Project, the Delhi Government is in the process of upgrading 54 existing schools to Model Schools with modern facilities & infrastructure. Required renovation and face lift is being given to these schools. All vacancies of teachers are also being filled in these schools so that students get the best schooling faculty.

7.21 Delhi Government is in the process of recruiting 20,000 regular teachers to attain healthy teacher student ratio. In order to streamline the procedure for recruitment of teachers, a committee has been constituted which will study the best practices in teachers' recruitments all over the world and give its recommendations.

7.22 To equip the youth of Delhi with necessary skills to find employment, Delhi Government has placed emphasis on skill development. Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) Skill Development Project, ITI Nand Nagri for women has been set up. This institute has become functional from the academic session 2015-16 with the total intake capacity of 167 trainees in following trades:

- Draughtsman Civil
- Computer Operator & Programming assistant

- Fashion Design & technology
- Basic Cosmetology
- Surface Ornamentation Technique.

7.23 ITI Mangolpuri has started functioning. 500 admissions have been made for the current academic year 2015-16.

7.24 World Class Skill Centre (WCSC) was established in collaboration with ITE Singapore. Presently, it is operating from temporary site at Vivek Vihar. The hospitality operation & retail services with an intake of 160 in each trade were started from academic session 2013-14. The trade of Information technology & Account banking finance sector have been added with 40 intake in each trade from the current session 2015-16. Site for permanent campus of the institute has been identified at Jonapur & Public Works Department (PWD) has been assigned the work of construction.

7.25 To make the skill development as per the industry requirement, MoUs have been signed with the following:-

- Siemens for transfer of technology, equipment and knowledge at ITI Arab ki Sarai and ITI Pusa
- Labournet for training as per industry needs.
- Maruti India Ltd. For providing equipment and machinery for the motor mechanic trade at ITI Pusa

7.26 Under Microsoft Skill Building Initiative 120 students of COPA trade at ITI Vivek Vihar (W) will be trained and certified. The globally accepted certificate will help the students in better placement.

7.27 Apprenticeship Training Scheme has been re-launched for students by the Directorate of Training & Technical Education. This will benefit youth of Delhi for upgrading their skill and to

obtain appropriate certification for the upgraded skills.

7.28 Existing 9 Polytechnics have been upgraded to Institutes of Technology. B.Voc programs of various specialized areas have been introduced from current academic session 2015-16 with total intake capacity of 900 seats i.e.100 seats in each Institute.

7.29 In the field of higher education, Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University (DPSRU) has been made functional.

7.30 To meet the cost of higher education, Government of Delhi has approved Higher Education and Skill Development Guarantee Scheme for students, who have done their class X and class XII from Delhi, and wish to pursue diploma or degree level courses or specified skill development courses in Delhi. Under the scheme bank loans upto ₹10 lakh taken by the students will be provided guarantee through Higher Education and Skill Development Credit Guarantee Fund Trust set up by the Government. Students are not required any collateral or margin money and the scheme will be universal in nature regardless of the students background.

Health

7.31 Delhi Government has created robust health care infrastructure with 39 hospitals including 6 super specialty hospitals, providing over 11,000 beds. There are 262 allopathic dispensaries including 58 Seed Primary Urban Health Centres (PUHC). In addition to this, 150 AYUSH dispensaries comprising 35 ayurvedic, 17 unani, 98 homeopathic dispensaries also provide health care services. Health Services are managed by over 25,000 doctors and allied health workers. Delhi Government has increased focus on preventive and promoting aspects of Health care and Endeavour to make the Health care delivery system accessible and affordable to all.

7.32 To provide “Home to Hospital Care” to the people of Delhi by Centralized Accidents & Trauma Services (CATS), Delhi Government has decided that the operator of the Modern Control Room and the operator for Operation & Maintenance of CATS Ambulance Services shall be different entities.

7.33 An ex-gratia scheme has been approved by the Delhi Government, which is meant to honour the person who dies and to enable his family to live a life with dignity. The beneficiaries in following situations will be covered:-

- a) A defence personnel dying in operations / war, if his permanent address recorded at the time of joining the service is Delhi.
- b) Para-military force personnel dying in operations / war, if his permanent address recorded at the time of joining the service is Delhi.
- c) Delhi Police personnel dying in discharge of bonafide official duty.
- d) Para-military force personnel working under the Government of Delhi / Delhi Police dying in discharge of bonafide official duty.
- e) Home Guards and Civil Defence personnel working under Government of Delhi / Delhi Police dying in discharge of bonafide official duty.

7.34 The total ex-gratia amount will be ₹1 crore. ₹50 lakhs will be paid immediately to the next of kin and ₹50 lakhs will be kept in a deposit scheme which will be released to the next of kin at the end of 10 years. Employment will also be offered to the next of kin as per his educational qualifications in Group-C or Group-D post under the Government of Delhi, provided the employment has not been offered by the defence / police organization concerned.

Agriculture

7.35 The Government of NCT of Delhi provided relief to the farmers of Delhi who suffered crops damage due to rains by declaring ex-gratia relief. The Government has decided to grant ex-gratia relief to farmers @ ₹20,000/- per acre on account of loss due to rains. Delhi Government has decided to pay ex-gratia @70% if the loss assessed was 70% or less and to pay ex-gratia of 100% if the assessed loss was more than 70%.

7.36 Department of Social Welfare and Department of Women & Child Development of Government of NCT of Delhi are implementing various schemes and services for upliftment of poor, disabled, senior citizens and down trodden strata of the society. In the present financial year, upto November 2015, 3,82, 216 persons have been benefitted under Old Age Assistance Scheme. An amount of ₹ 307.08 crore has been disbursed to the beneficiaries. Under the financial assistance to persons with disability an amount of ₹55.11 crore has been disbursed benefitting about 56, 044 persons. Under the National Family Benefit Scheme 177 persons have been benefitted till November 2015 and an amount of ₹1.78 crore has been disbursed.

7.37 Department of Social Welfare of Delhi Government Organizes General Disability Camps under NPRPD scheme every year in various districts of Delhi in order to provide disability certificate, DTC bus pass, distribution of financial assistance forms, registration of disabled children in Government hospitals, Identity cards from SDM office etc to Persons with Disabilities under single roof.

7.38 In order to facilitate the NGOs working in the disability sector, registration is done under section 52 of PWD Act. In the financial year 2015-16 nine new NGOs have been registered by the Department of Social welfare till date. In total 71

NGOs are registered with Department of Social Welfare.

7.39 Vocational Training Centre in 10 trades has been started on 24.04.2015 in Asha Kiran Complex for imparting training to the residents of Asha Kiran.

7.40 Under Widow Pension Scheme, 1, 42,765 beneficiaries have been remitted the Pension under Scheme "Delhi Pension Scheme to Women in Distress". Under Widow's Daughter Marriage Scheme, during the current financial year 2015-16, about 1, 873 cases have been sanctioned by the concerned District Officer.

Transport

7.41 To improve the road network in Delhi, number of infrastructure projects are in progress as detailed below:-

- (i) Flyover on Portal Frame Linking Existing Munirka Flyover in the East to the point beyond Army RR Hospital in the West on Outer Ring Road and Underpass at the junction of BJ Marg and Inner Ring Road.
- (ii) 6 Laned Parallel road in Zone P-1 on other side of Nallah from Sanjay Gandhi Transport Nagar to Wazirabad Chowk.
- (iii) 6 Laned Elevated Corridor Vikaspuri to Meera Bagh (4.3 Km) on Outer Ring Road (ORR)
- (iv) 6 Laned Elevated Corridor Mangolpuri to Madhuban Chowk (3.9 Km) on Outer Ring Road (ORR)
- (v) 6 Laned Elevated Corridor Madhuban Chowk to Mukarba Chowk (3.8 Km) on Outer Ring Road (ORR)
- (vi) Corridor Improvement Mukarba Chowk to Wazirabad (8 Km) on Outer Ring Road (ORR)

(vii) Barapullah Phase III Between Sarai Kala Khan To Mayur Vihar

7.42 Most of the ongoing Flyover Projects on Outer Ring Road would be completed by 31.03.2016. This will significantly reduce congestion on the outer ring road. Further, there are 23 ongoing feasibility studies for corridor improvement on various stretches of roads in Delhi and their de-congestion.

7.43 To ensure safety of women passengers, Home Guards / Marshals have been deployed in DTC buses. CCTV video surveillance system has been installed in 200 DTC buses.

7.44 Delhi Government on 23.12.2015 launched free Wi-Fi services in six public transport buses. These buses will also have global positioning system and closed-circuit televisions for women's safety.

7.45 Actions have been initiated for controlling vehicular pollution. Government has taken unique initiative of Car Free Day on 22nd of every month in a particular segment in Delhi. Delhi Government is also implementing odd-even formula in Delhi w.e.f. from 01.01.2016 till 15.01.2016. This exercise will not only reduce pollution level but will also generate valuable data for formulating long term policy to control air pollution in Delhi.

Delhi Police

7.46 Spread over an area of 1483 sq. kms. with a population of over 1.8 crore, Delhi is amongst the most populous cities in the world with a density of approximately 6,000 persons per sq. km. Its growth since independence has outpaced planned development and a major part of city's population live in slums and areas lacking civic amenities. Consequently, urban anonymity coupled with economic inequalities are among the major criminogenic factors. Being the seat of political

power, it has been the focal point for protests and demonstrations both against the central and state governments. The lure of media attention has constantly kept Delhi on the radar of various terrorist groups including those having bases and support across the border. Traffic management in the city is a major challenge notwithstanding a road network of over 33,000 kms because the number of registered automobiles (approx 89 lakh) in Delhi is more than the aggregate number of motor vehicles registered in other three metropolitan cities viz. Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. However, when viewed objectively, one finds that Delhi Police personnel have served the people with distinction and have displayed that they have the capacity to shoulder the responsibility of maintaining peace and tranquility in this mega city despite diverse and onerous policing demands.

7.47 Delhi Police Commissioner is assisted by 10 Special Commissioners of Police, 20 Joint Commissioners of Police, 19 Additional Commissioners of Police and 107 Deputy Commissioners of Police / Additional Deputy Commissioners of Police and it has a total sanctioned strength of 84,536. Of these 6,642 posts are lying vacant and steps are in place for filling these vacancies. Delhi Police is divided into 6 Ranges, 11 Districts and 190 Police Stations. Then there are specialized units to address other key responsibilities like traffic management, intelligence gathering and counter terrorism, VIP security, armed reserves and police training nucleus.

7.48 Delhi Police is committed to its mandate of maintenance of Law & Order of the city having priority areas viz:-

1. Thrust on truthful registration of crime
2. Safety of women
3. Safety of vulnerable groups

4. Care of Senior Citizens
5. Safety and Security of North Eastern Residents
6. Safety of Churches and Educational institution run by Christian Community
7. Missing children
8. Smart Policing - use of technology
9. Zero tolerance against corruption
10. People-friendly & Responsive and transparent Policing
11. Anti-Terrorist Measures
12. Traffic regulation and Road Safety
13. Tackling street crime - Higher visibility of police

Law and Order situation in Delhi during the year 2015

Crimogenic factors

7.49 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 towards the crime rate in the city. The large expansion of new colonies like Dwarka, Rohini, etc., and addition of thousands of unplanned colonies is an important crimogenic factor, particularly for street crimes like robbery and snatching. Other factors responsible for crime are as follows:-

- Socio-economic imbalances,
- Proximity of 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 females/1,000 males),
- Easy accessibility/means of escape to criminal elements across the borders,
- Extended hinter-land in the NCR region.

7.50 Delhi Police as a conscious policy of "Truthful Reporting", is registering more number of complaints in the recent years with an objective that no crime, specially crime against the vulnerable groups goes unreported. The registered IPC crime rose to 80,184 in 2013, 15,5654 in 2014 and 191377 in 2015 as against 54,287 cases registered during the year 2012. The positive trend gathered further stream during the year 2015 and the same can be seen from the following comparative chart:-

Comparative Street Crime		
Crime Heads	01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014	01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015
Dacoity	57	54
Robbery	5425	5841
Snatching	5306	7575
Burglary	7978	9585
House Theft	10339	12691
M.V. Theft	18505	26008
Other Theft	32257	42459
Total IPC	120248	148518

7.51 This paradigm shift from burking to truthful registration has resulted in decline of complaints of non-registration of FIR. The yardstick for crime per lakh of population, used world over to compare crime has been taken into account. Projected total IPC Crime per lakh of population during this year has remained 1058.68. The true extent of crime in various parts of the city is now known to devise suitable strategies for prevention and detection of crime. The efforts to detect crimes have resulted in apprehending more criminals as detailed in the comparative statement below:

Comparative figures of criminals arrested		
Crime heads	Years	
	01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014	01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015
Dacoits	187	248
Robber	4203	4848
Snatchers	1922	2639
Burglars	1534	2508
Auto lifters	2475	905
Total IPC	45414	53111

High Detection rate achieved in heinous cases

7.52 Despite truthful registration of cases resulting into increase in crime statistics, owing to sustained efforts and professional investigation by Districts and specialized units like the Crime Branch and the Special Cell, 59% of heinous cases were worked out till 31.12.2015.

Crime against women

7.53 Special care is taken in respect of investigation of rape cases and emphasis is given on collecting scientific evidence. During 2015 (01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015), 1751 rape cases were reported as compared to 1693 cases in the corresponding period of year 2014. Analysis of these cases reveal that around 96% rape cases the crime is committed by persons having acquaintance with the victim or her family members. Only in 4% cases, strangers were found involved. 4307 cases of molestation of women were reported during this year 2015 (01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015). Out of these, as many as 78% cases have been solved. All complaints received in police stations pertaining to rape, molestation of women and eve-teasing have been dealt with on priority. Though the registered crime against women grew exponentially, 70% cases were solved within a fortnight.

Steps taken for safety of vulnerable groups

Women

7.54 Safety of women is accorded top priority by Delhi Police. New initiatives have been taken during the current year to strengthen the mechanism to handle this issue holistically including the following:

- i) 33% reservation for women in Police: The Government of India has approved 33% reservation for women in direct recruitment for the post of Constable to Sub Inspector in police forces of all UTs and Delhi Police.
- ii) Operation Nirbheek: Under this, Delhi Police officials pay visits to all-girls as well as co-ed schools and conduct interaction sessions with the girl students. The aim of these sessions is to build a rapport with them and talk about various initiatives of Delhi Police in order to instill a sense of confidence. The Delhi Police officials also install a complaint box at a conspicuous location in the schools and encourage the students to report any form of abuse or harassment either verbally or in writing. Lady Constables visit the schools on weekly basis for an hour to collect complaints from the students, if any.
- iii) Operation Shishtachar - women police officers, dressed in civil clothes, are posted at busy places like markets, metro stations, cinema halls and buses to keep a watch on the miscreants.
- iv) Woman beat constables under the scheme "SHE TO SHAKTI- S2S" Other initiatives taken to ensure safety of women in NCT of Delhi include increase in number of lines of emergency Helpline No. 100 / Women

Helpline No. 1091; Anti Stalking Services for Women; Himmat Mobile App SOS to get the location of the caller/ victim to ensure immediate assistance; Himmat Whatsapp Group; 24x7 Help Desks for Women in Police Stations; no jurisdictional dispute allowed to delay police response on a complaint; handling woman complainants with respect and sympathy preferably by a lady police officer; action against eve-teasers; one Spl. CP as Nodal Officer for Delhi to interact with NGOs working for women; deployment of local police and PCR vans outside girls' schools and colleges at opening and closing time; Thana level women safety committee; Special Police Unit for Women and Children; intensive patrolling at vulnerable routes; 1,96,726 women/ girls imparted self-defence training during the year 2015 (up to 31.12. 2015); security audit of Paying Guest accommodations and hostels; interaction with Placement Agencies and BPOs; gender sensitization programme for police personnel; speedy Investigation; and speedy trial of gang rape cases.

Children

7.55 Tracing missing children is one of the priority activities of Delhi Police. In each case of missing child, FIR is registered immediately. In year 2015 (01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015), a total of 5,253 kidnapping cases were registered as against 4915 cases in the corresponding period of (01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014). The details of all missing children are uploaded on ZIPNET without any delay and systematic action taken to trace the child. The Crime Branch also analyzed the pattern of missing children particularly with regard to the areas affected by this problem and tried to find out whether organized gangs have any hand in this. The focus area in this regard is children from

three to ten years of age who generally do not run away from home on their own.

7.56 Delhi Police has launched a unique initiative called 'Pehchaan', wherein officials visit slum areas and organize family photographs of children at risk. This scheme has already been implemented in areas where maximum children are reported missing. During the year 2015 (01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015) 39,050 children have been photographed under this scheme). With the objective to unite missing children with their parents, Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) of the Crime Branch of Delhi Police has launched 'Operation Milap' and has already restored children staying in children homes like Apna Ghar, Salaam Balak Trust, Bal Adhikar Sashaktikaran Kendra, Prayas Children Home, Aashiyana and Subhikshika Open Shelter Home. These children have been united with their respective families hailing from the states of Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Haryana, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Nepal.

Senior Citizens

7.57 Senior citizens form an important part of our social matrix. However, with age they become more vulnerable and a susceptible target for criminals, especially those who are living alone or with spouses. A special Help Line No. 1, 291 has been introduced exclusively for senior citizens to attend to their distress calls or security concerns, apart from the already functional Women Helpline No. 1091 and Central Police Control Room No. 100. In 2012, Delhi Police issued identity cards to senior citizens registered with them to ensure close monitoring. During 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, 2428 identity cards have been issued to the Senior Citizens registered with Delhi Police. Security audit of 2332 senior citizens was conducted by local police to enhance their security.

People from North Eastern States

7.58 Delhi police has taken up a number of pro-active initiatives to ensure safety and security of the people from North-Eastern (NE) States residing in the Capital. A 'Zero Tolerance Policy' has been adopted for tackling problems faced by students and other residents from the community. In order to provide quick and timely support, a special Helpline No. 1,093 was introduced in February, at 2014. In addition, a Special Cell for North-Eastern residents has been constituted at Nanakpura. The Cell has 27 police personnel belonging to North-Eastern States and is headed by a DCP hailing from the same region. A Joint CP/IGP rank personnel has also been appointed as the Nodal Officer to deal with the related issues. During the year 2015 (upto 31.12.2015), 133 meetings have been held and 2,653 participants have attended the meeting. A Facebook page 'Delhi Police for North East folks' for better interaction with the youth and students from the North East has been created on which more than 60 lakh people logged/visited so far.

Community Policing Schemes

Yuva

7.59 Yuva is a special initiative by Delhi Police designed to encourage young adults and children, from underprivileged families, to adopt a positive and constructive approach and prevent their inclination towards crime and drugs. Delhi Police has established an institutionalized framework called Delhi Police Yuva Foundation (DPYF), under Society Registration Act to oversee the implementation of the scheme. 22,970 youth participated in sports activities and 12159 youth attended vocational training programmes during the year 2015 (from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015).

Jan Sampark

7.60 Mutual confidence and open interaction between the police and the public are vital for maintaining law and order in any society. Jan Sampark is a pro-active measure to drive public cooperation, wherein, senior officers of Delhi Police visit their respective areas on a pre-scheduled time and date and hear public grievances at neutral venues like auditoriums, school-halls, public parks etc. Direct connect with the decision-making authorities not only helps in stimulating faith towards the department but also extends a promise of quick and desirable action. During 2015 (from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015), a total of 2067 programmes have been held, 41208 complaints have been attended/received and 11530 grievances redressed.

Aapka Update

7.61 With 'Aapka Update' initiative launched by the Delhi Police, information about the progress of the case is provided at frequent intervals through an e-mail, SMS or phone call. During 2015 (01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015), progress has been intimated to 1,76,658 complainants of whom, 1,38,687 complainants gave their feedback. 99% of them gave positive response about the action taken by Delhi Police.

Neighborhood Watch Scheme

7.62 In order to promote a long lasting partnership with the community to enhance their safety and to reduce crime, the mechanism of Neighborhood Watch Scheme has been introduced which enhances the security of neighborhood by harnessing the capabilities of its residents. At present, this scheme is functional in 2659 residential colonies and housing complexes.

Nigehban

7.63 Closed Circuit Televisions (CCTVs) play an important role in day-to-day surveillance, crime

prevention and monitoring of illegal or suspicious activities. Given the popularity, concentration of a large number of people and sensitivity of the surrounding areas, Delhi Police has already been making extensive use of CCTV cameras to ensure close supervision, conduct post incident analysis and collect unassailable legal evidence. The analysis were shared with individuals and Resident and Market Welfare Associations, who in turn agreed to install CCTV cameras at identified spots in the vicinity at their own cost. This project is a true example of unparalleled community policing in our country.

Action against Drug Trafficking

7.64 During this year, drive against drug trafficking was taken up in a concerted manner and recovery of huge quantity of narcotic substances was made. Details of action under NDPS Act and recovery of narcotic substances are as under:

Action under NDPS Act (01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015)	
Cases Registered	208
Arrests Made	276
RECOVERIES IN KGs.	
Smack/Heroin	21.171
Opium	48.610
Ganja	3352.22
Cocaine	1.758
Charas	48.315
Poppy Head	528.100

Action against Illegal Arms

7.65 The easy availability of illicit arms and ammunition in Delhi remains a cause of concern. These arms and ammunitions are brought to Delhi from certain parts of the country. Efforts are made to connect all backward and forward linkages and unearth the entire chain of supply,

transit route, mode of trafficking, end users and source of manufacturing. During 2015 (01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015), 306 illicit fire-arms, 1013 ammunition and 185 sharp edged weapons have been recovered.

Counterfeit Currency

7.66 Delhi Police launched a drive against fake Indian currency in association with RBI, Customs and Intelligence Bureau. All cases of fake Indian currency notes were registered at Parliament Street Police Station and during 2015 (01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015), ₹2.93 crore (approx.) fake notes have been recovered and 43 cases have been registered.

New Initiatives

7.67 During the year, various new initiatives were taken particularly by adopting new technologies and by using e-platform in police working system. Various Apps launched in order to simplify the processes and procedures for the convenience of the common people, and also for improving the public service delivery system of Delhi Police include Lost Report App, Found Item App, Police Clearance Certificate App, Delhi Police traffic App, Himmat app, Motor Vehicle Theft Mobile & Web Applications, Character Verification Report (CVR) and One Touch Away App to make all police related apps accessible to the general public on a single platform.

Police Training

7.68 The training wing of Delhi Police comprises a training college, 3 training schools,

a Specialized Training Centre and an Advanced Training Centre. The Police Training College conducts basic courses for various ranks of Delhi Police. Two Police Training Schools at Wazirabad and Jharoda Kalan are also imparting training to the newly recruited constables as well as conducting promotional courses. During 2015, a new Police Training School at Dwarka for female trainees has also started functioning. Presently, specialized courses for various ranks in police are held at STC, Rajender Nagar and courses for senior officers of the rank of Addl DCP & above are conducted at ATC, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi. The present training capacity is approximately 5,000, taking into account all the 6 Centres. The training imparted include subjects as diverse as Forensic Science, Investigation of Heinous cases, Economic Offences, accident cases, counter terrorism, etc.

Welfare

7.69 The Delhi Police Welfare Society is registered under the Societies Registration Act. The Society is also registered with Income Tax u/s 12-A & recognized u/s 80-G of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Delhi Police Welfare Society has been functioning since 01.04.1990 and is administered by a Managing Committee. A sum of ₹150 per month (including ₹75 non-refundable) is deducted as subscription from the pay of police personnel of all ranks including Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS). Financial assistance as detailed below are paid from the Delhi Police Welfare Society:-

Sl.No.	Welfare Schemes under Delhi Police Welfare Society	Amount
1.	Cremation Charges to the Legal heir of the deceased police personnel	₹10,000
2.	Financial assistance to the families of deceased Police Personnel (In all type of death)	₹5,00,000
3.	Police personnel in the event of becoming permanently/ completely disabled leading to removal from service	Upto ₹2,00,000
4.	Financial assistance to the police personnel who are permanently disabled due to accident but continuing in service	Upto ₹2,00,000 (as per percentage of disability)
5	Loan for self (male only)/son's marriage @ ₹4% interest P.A. (recoverable in 26 installments @ ₹2,000 P.M. and 27th installment of ₹2,167)	₹50,000
6.	Loan for self(female) & daughter's marriage @ ₹4% interest P.A. (recoverable in 26 installments @ ₹8,000 P.M. and 27th installments of ₹ 8,667)	₹2,00,000
7	Police Personnel whose wards are physically handicapped for seeking self-employment	₹20,000 (as loan @ ₹ 4% interest)
8	Police personnel who availed EOL on medical grounds as maintenance allowance.	₹10,000 P.M.
9.	Education loan for higher study to the wards of the police personnel (w.e.f. 01.04.2015). (recoverable in 26 installments @ ₹4, 000/- P.M. and 27th installment of ₹4, 334)	₹1,00,000
10.	Transport charges for the dead body of police personnel, in case the dead body is transported by air to cremate at his native place, subject to production of proof for transportation of dead body by air.	₹ 6,000/ (lump-sum)
11.	Ex-gratia to the family of police personnel who wards/ dependent apply for job on Compassionate Ground, but their cases are rejected by the Police Establishment Board after consideration. However, in such cases no further appointment will be entertained on Compassionate Ground in future.	₹ 1,00,000
12.	The refundable amount of subscription without interest is being refunded to the police personnel at the time of retirement/ resignation/ removal/ dismissal etc.	

Delhi Police Martyrs' Fund

7.70 Delhi Police Martyr's Fund is registered under the Societies Registration Act. The Fund is also registered with Income Tax u/s 12A and recognized u/s 80-G of Income Tax Act, 1961. Financial assistance as under is provided from the Fund:

1	In the event of 'death' while performing govt. duty	₹ 10,00,000 (in lump-sum)
2	In the event of a death involving gallantry in the line of duty caused solely and directly by external violence.	₹ 20,00,000 (in lump-sum)

7.72 Budget

Non- Plan

(₹ in crore)

2014-15		2015-16(up to 31.12.2015)	
Budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure upto 31.10.15
4650.08	4606.62	4979.48	3885.78

Plan

2014-15		2015-16	
Budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure upto 31.12.15
240.76	239.03	393.40	264.36

Delhi Traffic Police

7.73 Delhi has been experiencing rapid demographic changes during the past few years. The following initiatives have been undertaken for smooth flow of traffic on road and to minimize road accidents:-

- (i) **Variable Message Sign Board:** At present, the information regarding situation on the roads ahead is conveyed to a motorist by traffic police through Facebook, SMS, FM radio and public advisory of road closure during plan arrangement through press

LAND & BUILDING

7.71 Out of total 190 Police Stations, 121 Police Stations are functioning in regular buildings, 20 buildings are under construction, 12 Police Stations are functioning in Police post building, 14 in rented accommodation and 23 in temporary structures. The Construction work of 01 Police Station building at Anand Parbat, 04 Police Post buildings (PP Bhikaji Cama Place, PP & Staff Qtrs at Sec.15, Rohini, PP Yamuna Vihar & PP at Sec.5, Bawana) and 01 DAP lines at Sec.9 Dwarka have been completed and handed over to Delhi Police during the year 2015.

release. The travel time delays, longer queues and traffic congestion can be avoided by flashing road specific directions and messages through Variable Message Sign Boards (VMS) installed at important locations on corridors and major roads. During 12th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to install 150 such VMS Boards in the NCT of Delhi.

- (ii) **Day & Night Interceptor for Speed Measurement (i.e. Mobile Speed Law Enforcement Unit):** The recent trends

indicate that most of the road accidents are due to over speeding and dangerous driving. With the view to monitor speeding vehicles, Delhi Traffic Police proposed to procure 20 mobile speed law enforcement unit (interceptor) during the 12th Five Year Plan in addition to 11 interceptors already in their possession.

- (iii) **Cantilever Mounted Automatic Speed Violation Detection System (i.e. Gantry mounted speed check Day & Night camera):-** The conversion of existing road to signal free road or expressways has reduced the travel time delays. However, now-a-days, the motorists tend to over shoot beyond the designated road speed. The gantry mounted speed detection system would be able to catch the speed violations during the day and night (with the help of IR lamp or flash facility).
- (iv) **Red Light and Speed Violation Check Camera:** With the objective to deter the motorists against jumping traffic signals or violating the stop line at the traffic signal, it is proposed to install Red Light and Speed Violation Check Camera at all arms of 24 vulnerable junctions i.e. of 8 junction in year from 2015-16 and in 2016-17. On an average, around 3,500 manual traffic challans per day are issued at various intersections of Delhi.
- (v) **Breath Analyzers:** To curb the menace of drunken driving, Delhi Traffic Police check the suspected offenders with breath analyzers. The offender, who is found drunk over the prescribed limit, is prosecuted with fine and his vehicle is detained.
- (vi) **Traffic Volume Counter (mobile Unit):** At present Delhi Traffic Police have no mechanism to count traffic volumes at

various roads and intersections. The traffic volume count will also help in judiciously deciding the signal cycle and phase timing. It is proposed to procure 2 units during the 12th Plan.

- (vii) **Road Safety Exhibition Vans:** At present, Delhi police have 06 road safety exhibition vans which were procured before 2009. It is proposed to procure 04 road safety exhibition vans in addition to existing vans to widen the catchment area of road user for road safety education. This will augment the capacity of road safety cell to reach out to more number of road users and school children.
- (viii) **Disaster Management Vehicle:** At present, Delhi Traffic Police possess 06 Nos. of Disaster management vehicles which were procured before 2008. These vehicles are fitted with electronic message sign boards, light mast, water pumps, generator, chain saw cutter, gas cutter and other tools to deal with contingencies like blockage of traffic by fallen trees, area affected by water logging, major diversions and other such situations. It is proposed to procure 06 Disaster Management vehicles during 12th Five Year Plan.
- (ix) **Integration / facility management augmentation at traffic Control Room to integrate the input of various equipments:** The electronic output of gentry mounted, speed measurement devices, red light speed violation check camera, mobile traffic law enforcement unit (interceptor) will be compiled at traffic control room for collation of data, issue of traffic notices/ challans and detection of repeat violators for subsequent enhance punishment. The operation of all the elements of various above cited system

would be monitored and managed through integration at traffic control for efficient functioning of these systems.

- (x) **Installation of new traffic signals and blinkers:** At present, there are 900 traffic signals and 454 traffic blinkers at various junctions/intersections in the NCT of Delhi which are working/ functioning round the clock with appropriate timings as per requirement of the concerned area depending on traffic volume. New Signals/blinkers are being installed as per requirements laid down in India Road Congress (IRC Codes). The expansion of residential, commercial areas, road network and increase in vehicular population is resulting in more demand for signalized traffic regulation at critical road crossing, junctions, location of high pedestrian-vehicle conflict locations on roads. At present, the traffic signals are powered through electrical source from BSES and NDPL. In case of power failure, the traffic signals stop functioning leading to unwarranted traffic situations. There are several critical junctions/intersections which require atleast 18 hours of signalized traffic regulation or regulation on round the clock basis. Therefore, it is proposed to install battery back up for 350 junctions/ crossings during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Lakshadweep

7.74 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 coral islands chain. These beautiful and unpolluted Islands are having land of 32 Sq.kms. There are 36 Islands (3 reefs and 6 submerged sand banks) in all of which 10 are inhabited and scattered in the Arabian Sea about 220 to 440 Kms. off 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 2015-2016 are given hereunder.

Utility Sector

Port

7.75 The UT of Lakshadweep Administration (UTLA) has been making efforts to augment new ships and cargo barges to provide better transport facilities on the basis of 15 years perspective plan. The new ship M.V. Lagoon of 400 passengers cum 250 Metric Ton (MT) joined the passenger fleet on 26.02.2015.

7.76 For construction of 300x20 meter dedicated berth at Old Mangalore port, Administration has executed agreement with Director Inland Water Transport (IWT), Karwar, Karnataka for leasing 8,000 sq.m land and requested the Port & Inland Water Transport (IWT) Department, Karwar to prepare an estimate with architectural drawings & design of the proposed Berth and other infrastructure to be created there.

Electricity

7.77 The cash collection counters for consumer bill collection are computerized since 1995. Later on introduced web based applications like Online Inventory management, Payroll, Paybill, Power Generation & Distribution Management System, e-Billing & Consumer Management system. The consumer online payment for consumer e-Billing was launched as part of Digital India week celebration.

Agriculture & Allied Sector

Animal Husbandry

7.78 As a part of control and containment of various disease problems in animal and birds and to meet any emergency a Diagnostic Laboratory at Head Quarter Island Kavaratti has been established.

7.79 To reduce the mortality and morbidity among the livestock and birds by taking up quick preventive measures against all kinds of diseases, treating the sick animals then and there and carrying out other extension works, National Animal Disease Reporting System, a separate networking system of India has been introduced in this Union territory also and is functioning successfully.

7.80 To ensure the timely availability of fresh and quality feeds, a feed plant is established at Kavaratti and has started production.

Fisheries

7.81 As a pilot project, Department of Fisheries, Union Territory of Lakshadweep is in the process of constructing one 65' FRP (Fibre Reinforced Plastic) fishing vessel at M/s Samudra Shipyard Pvt. Ltd Aroor, Kerala. The project is financed by National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) Ministry of Agriculture Govt. of India and the UTL Administration. The vessel will be the first of its kind in Lakshadweep with endurance of 10 days and with 10 ton fish hold capacity. To safe guard the lives of fishermen at sea, life saving equipments like life buoy and life jackets are supplied to the fisherman. 1000 numbers of life jackets have been procured.

7.82 A low cost indigenous Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) has been developed by the department and deployed the same at selective places in the territorial waters of Lakshadweep. FAD is an effective tool to augment fish landing

and also increasing the economic viability of the pole & line fishing and reduce the scouting time for tuna schools. The advantage of FADs had helped to increase the confidence level of local fishermen at sea and judicious use of fuel. Considerable increase in fish landing has been reported in the Islands in which the FAD had deployed recently. There are five numbers of FADs deployed during the financial year 2015-16.

Industries

7.83 Total registered Small Scale Units in Lakshadweep are 240. Out of which 140 Units are registered as SSI Units, 96 Units are registered under MSME Act 2006 and 4 units are under Udyog Aadhar for the period up to 31.12.2015.

Environment & Forest

7.84 The Administration launched Swachh Lakshadweep Abhiyan in consonance with Swachh Bharat Abhiyan announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister and implementing properly. Action Plan providing basic sanitation and health facilities to all level of stakeholders in Island was prepared and cleaning of Government Institutions, Educational Institutions on 1st Saturday of every month, establishment and strengthening of eco clubs, periodic 'Shramdaan' in each islands etc. conducted. House to house waste collection and disposal, and awareness creation and popularization is in progress.

7.85 The Department of Environment & Forests is implementing a long term coral reef monitoring programme in collaboration with Zoological Survey of India, (ZSI) Kolkata for the year 2015-2025 by providing annual grant for implementing this project to the ZSI. The project proposal envisaging an amount of ₹11,06,27,285.00 (Eleven crore Six Lakh twenty Seven Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty Five) for 10 years. During this year, an amount of ₹1,19,76,700 is allotted.

Social Sector

Education

7.86 Education is one of the key priority sectors for Lakshadweep Administration and tremendous progress has been witnessed in the field of Education after Lakshadweep became a Union Territory during the year 1956. From the stage of 9 Primary Schools and only one High School in early 1960's, it has reached the stage of 68 educational institutions covering Degree and PG level of education. The student's strength also increased up to fourteen thousand which shows all the children in the school going age group are in schools. Lakshadweep has been able to secure the third position in the country with regard to literacy. Our overall literacy rate is 92.28% as per 2011 Census and the next objective is to achieve 100% literacy.

7.87 Our Endeavour in the XIIth Five Year Plan is to give more thrust to improve the quality of education rather than quantity. As a part of this programme, 416 teachers have been given in-service training at mainland institutions by involving expert resource persons in the training during the last academic year. 495 teachers handling classes I to VIII have been provided with 5 days in-service training. 3 days community training programme to School Management Committee (SMC) Members, Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) and NGOs was organized in all the Islands by the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in which 314 persons were participated during the last academic year.

7.88 The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Calicut University for 3 years for the period from 30.07.2015 to 29.07.2018 has been signed by the Administration for running three Calicut University Centers for Degree/PG level Courses in Lakshadweep. It is the first time; the Department of Education has opened 10 Counseling Centers (One each per Island except

Bitra) and one at Kochi for online seat allotment to the Lakshadweep students for their higher studies at Mainland Institutions. Sponsoring letter for 575 students has been issued for their Diploma/Degree/PG and professional courses at Mainland Institutions.

7.89 With regard to scholarship, the Department has incurred an amount of ₹ 806.00 lakh to meet educational concession of students studying at Mainland for various courses and scholarship of students studying in the Islands from VIII to XII during the last academic year. The scholarship rate for school education and higher education has been enhanced by the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development, New Delhi and it has been extended to the student's community with effect from 01.04.2015. The provision earmarked to meet the scholarship and other concessions during the current academic year is ₹ 11.50 crore in which ₹ 568.75 lakh has been utilized as on 31.12.2015.

7.90 The Mid Day Meals (MDM) programme has been extended up to XII standard in which around 12,800 students are availing MDM in their respective schools. The provision earmarked for the implementation MDM for the current academic year is ₹260.70 lakh as state share and ₹129.43 lakh as Central share.

7.91 Conducted U.T. level School games for the year 2015-16 at Minicoy Island in which around 700 students have been participated. In order to develop the spirit of competence in sports and games, the Administration has acquired sufficient land for the construction of Multi-purpose full fledged stadium with 400 meters running track at Amini and Androth Islands. A team from Lakshadweep for Tennis Ball Cricket consisting of 12 players participated in the National School Games Competition held at Muradabad (UP) and secured 3rd position.

7.92 In order to develop the infrastructural facilities at primary level, the construction of JBS (East) a G+2 building at Kavaratti and JBS (North) at Kadmat Island has been completed during the year 2015-16. The Education Department has successfully introduced an application developed by NIC for online Counseling System to get timely admission in mainland institutions.

Health Services

7.93 There are 2 Hospitals, 3 Community Health Centers, 4 Public Health Centers, 14 Sub centers and 2 First Aid Centers are functioning in the islands. Rajiv Gandhi Speciality Hospital functioning at Agatti under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for providing speciality services. We are providing 24x7 services in these health facilities. Life saving medicines & other logistics are supplied free of cost. 7 Homeo and 8 Ayurvedic dispensaries are functioning in the islands to provide AYUSH services. Released Financial Assistance to the tune of ₹100.00 lakh to District Panchayat for reimbursement to the patients evacuated to the mainland for specialized treatment and covered more than 350 patients. Incentives provided to 610 Janani Suraksha Yojana & 51 Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakarm (JSSK) beneficiaries. Specialist camps conducted at Kalpeni, Androth and Kavaratti with the help of Indian Navy, started online Birth & Death Registration. UTLA also launched online Registration & licensing under Food Safety Act and launched pentavalent Vaccines.

Cooperation

7.94 During the season 2014-2015, the Cooperative Societies procured and marketed 425.86 MT of Copra, worth ₹433.88 lakhs.

Food & Civil Supplies

7.95 There are 39 fair price shops working under the Cooperative Sector which has coverage

of about 1,800 people within the radius of 1.5 Kilometers. The food grains procured from FCI are stored in Government rice Godown as well as godowns of the Cooperative Supply & Marketing Societies which has a total storage capacity of about 6,421 tonnes.

7.96 Considering the peculiar geographical situation prevailing in these islands, the Government of India has been allocating rice on a yearly basis. This system of allotment is found to be most suitable to these islands considering the geographical situation and the south west monsoon. Based on these allotment orders, P.D.S. items are being lifted from Central Agencies like F.C.I. at Andrott island/Mangalore for trans-shipment to these islands. Kerosene Oil is being lifted from Indian Oil Corporation Depot Calicut.

7.97 The department has taken steps to sign a memorandum of undertaking with the SUPPLYCO, Kerala for supply of sugar to Lakshadweep.

7.98 Lakshadweep is one among the few states which have implemented National Food Security Act (NFSA). 22,000 (approx) of population will be covered under NFSA in Lakshadweep. The Department of Food & Civil Supplies has taken several steps for the implementation of NFSA in Lakshadweep.

7.99 The digitization of all 17,706 ration cards has been completed by Department of Food & Civil Supplies.

7.100 The transparency portal required for the implementation of NFSA has already been hoisted by the Administration. The existing State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission in our UT has been proposed as State Food Commissioner for the purpose of monitoring and reviewing of the implantation of NFSA.

7.101 For the implementation of NFSA, the Lakshadweep Administration has identified 12147 families under APL, 1067 families under AAY and 4203 families under (non AAY) Priority House Holds (PHH) and 37 persons under Anna Poorna and issued digitised Ration Cards to all the beneficiaries. Under NFSA coverage AAY families will get 35 kg rice per card per month @ ₹ 3.00/kg, each member of PHH family will get 5 kg/head/month at ₹ 3/kg. Beneficiaries under Annapoorna category will get 10 kg of rice/head/month at free of cost.

Security and Law & Order Sector

Police

7.102 The law and order situation remained peaceful in all the islands during the year 2015. Till date, total 55 cases have been registered and investigation is going on in a fair and transparent manner. The Police Department has created Data Bank of Blood group of entire Police personnel to help the persons who need blood in emergency which will be uploaded in police website shortly.

7.103 Agatti & Minicoy Islands have been notified as authorized immigration check post vide notification dated 18.09.2015. Two Inspectors and 19 Police personnel have been imparted Training Programme on handling Immigration check post at Cochin Seaport and 28 Police Personnel have been imparted Commando Training at TNCS Chennai.

India Reserve Battalion (IRBn)

7.104 The Battalion has acquired 6130 Sq Mtrs land near Helipad and 2070 Sq Mtrs land in the existing IRBn Camp Kavaratti for the construction of Housing Complex, Administrative Blocks and Barracks for the Battalion personnel at HQ Kavaratti. The construction work has been entrusted to CPWD.

Human Resources & IT Sector

Labour, Employment & Training

7.105 The Department of Labour Employment & Training co-ordinated with different recruitment agencies like RRB, Bank recruitment Board, Air-force/Army recruitment agency and successfully has ensured fixation of a test center at Kavaratti. The prospective candidates for clerical and multi task employee belonging to different Islands of U.T. of Lakshadweep have benefited from fixing test center in Kavaratti. Air force and Army have also agreed to fix Kavaratti their center for their recruitment. The Director (Recruiting) of Army Recruiting Office has conveyed their readiness to conduct the Army recruitment at Kavaratti on 20 to 23.01.2016. This department also proposed to invite, facilitate and conduct recruitment rallies of Defence force, Railway, Public Sector Bank and help them to fill their vacant scheduled tribe category posts during this financial year. As part of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Vojana (PMKVY), National Skill Development Mission was launched in Govt. ITI, Kavaratti.

Information Technology

7.106 Lakshadweep Administration has installed VSATs in 42 location of 5 key Departments (namely Department of Electricity, Port, LPWD, Medical and Fisheries) to enhance the speedy delivery of citizen centric services likes Online Ship Ticketing, Electricity Billing etc. through free bandwidth pool provided by NIC. Further, UT of Lakshadweep Administration implemented Optical Fibre based Connectivity at Kavaratti (Head Quarter) to connect Govt. Offices through State Wide Area Network (SWAN).

7.107 Digital India Programme is a flagship programme of the Government of India with a vision "to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy".

The three key vision areas of Digital India Programme include “Infrastructure as a utility to every citizen”, “Governance and Services on Demand” and “Digital Empowerment of Citizens”. Digital India Week was celebrated in Lakshadweep from 01.07.2015 to 07.07.2015. Two citizen centric services were launched during the Digital India Week celebrations viz. (a) online billing and payment system for Electricity Department. (b) An Android based mobile application is developed for Port Department and made available to public free of cost so that they can access to ship schedules and seat availability.

Science & Technology

7.108 Science popularization is one of the major activities of the Department. The Science & Technology Department established Science Clubs in Schools in all the islands. A large number of programmes like seminars, debates, essay competition, quiz competition, etc; are being organized for the students as well as for the public. Science Awards are being presented during Independence Day function for the Scheduled Tribe students who secure highest marks in Science subjects in standard XII, Graduation and Post graduation classes respectively.

7.109 The Potential Fishing Zone advisories disseminated by the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information (INCOIS), Hyderabad are being utilized by fishermen of Lakshadweep to locate rich fishing areas. A High Resolution Wave Forecast System for Lakshadweep was implemented by INCOIS. Microbiology Laboratory and Molecular Biology Research Laboratory was established on 15.08.2014.

7.110 Department of Science & Technology identified 14 representative wells at Kavaratti during the year, 1995 in association with CESS, Trivandrum for monitoring physio-chemical and bacteriological assessment. This will provide a

great deal of valuable information concerning the sanitary quality and sources of pollution. The Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi had been selected and included these stations under the project of monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS) since 2000 onwards.

7.111 As part of National Air Quality Monitoring programme (NAMP), two stations are sanctioned by the CPCB at Kavaratti island. Accordingly, Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee (LPCC) purchased 3 Respirable Dust Sampler to assess the level of air pollution in the islands.

7.112 Indian Scientific Research Organisation (ISRO), Bangalore in collaboration with Department of Science and Technology, UTL is establishing the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS). For providing navigation signals in L5 and S band frequencies to the Indian user community and is aimed to provide an accuracy of better than 20 meters in position and 20 nanoseconds in time. One of the important elements of the IRNSS Ground Segment is the IRNSS Range and Integrity Monitoring System (IRIMS) network. ISRO already established IRNSS Range and Integrity Monitoring System (IRIMS) network at DST Campus and waiting for commissioning.

Tourism

7.113 With the objective of streamlining the visit of cruise ships to Lakshadweep islands directly Minicoy and Agatti islands are designated by the Ministry of Home Affairs as authorised Immigration Check post for entry in to and exit from India with valid travel documents for all classes of passengers. Further for promotion of Lakshadweep as world’s premier Dive destination, Lakshadweep Diving Academy under the aegis of SPORTS is recognized by

Professional Association of Diving Instructor (PADI) as Five Star Dive Resort with 5 Dive centres at Kavaratti, Kadmat, Minicoy, Kalpeni and Bangaram islands. The National Institute of Water Sports (NIWS), Goa has also agreed in principle for Joint Certification of the courses in water sports at Lakshadweep Institute of Water Sports, Kadmat.



e-Billing: Online Electricity bill payment for consumers



Ship M.V. Lagoons



65" FRP multi day fishing vessel under construction for Fisheries Department



Events of DIGITAL INDIA WEEK Celebration from 01.07.2015 to 07.07.2015 at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep

Puducherry

7.114 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 advanced estimates of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Puducherry in 2014-15 with base year 2004-05 has been worked out to ₹ 25,819.35 crore at current prices. This shows 22.60% increase in the growth rate while comparing last year (2013-14) GSDP rate of ₹21,061 crore. Similarly, the advanced estimate of per capita income for the year 2014-15 has been estimated at ₹1,75,006 crore at current prices. This shows 10.32% increase in the growth rate while comparing last year (2013-14) level of ₹1,58,630 crore. The status of major development projects undertaken in different sectors by the Government of Puducherry is as follows.

Power

7.115 The 110/22 KV Villianur Sub-station is the oldest sub-station in the UT of Puducherry.

At present, there are 3 numbers of 10 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) Power Transformers with a total station capacity of 30 MVA. The Sub-station which was in operation under the control of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, was taken over by the Electricity Department on 28.10.2004. The Renovation and Modernisation of the Sub-station works such as 110 KV and 22 KV Switchyard and other equipments, Control room building have been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹6.26 crore. The first phase of the works comprising of 110 KV bays and associated LV bays along with new control room with new Control and Relay panels have been completed on 20.4.2015. The work has been executed by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited.



A view of the renovation and modernisation works carried out at Villianur 110/22KV Sub-station.

7.116 In order to improve the reliability and augmentation of the capacity of 110 KV Feeder from Bahour 230 KV Sub-station to Eripakkam 110 KV Sub-station, erection of an additional circuit of 110 KV line has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹1.38 crore. The first phase of the work involving stringing of 2nd circuit with panther conductor for 20 spans out of 62 spans has been completed. In order to meet the load growth and also to improve the voltage regulation, thereby reducing the line losses, 57 new Distribution Transformers of various capacities have been

commissioned and capacity of the existing 11 Distribution Transformers has been enhanced.

Town and Country Planning

7.117 Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Scheme (JNNURM), 17 standard buses and 7 Mini buses have been procured and operationalized under phase - II of the Bus Funding Project.



New standard buses purchased under JNNURM

Updated position of projects / schemes included in the Annual Report 2014-15 implemented by Town and Country Planning

7.118 Under Comprehensive Under-ground Sewerage scheme for Puducherry, a sewerage plant at Lawspet, Puducherry alongwith collection and conveyance system has been commissioned.



Sewerage Treatment Plant at Lawspet, Puducherry

Public Works

7.119 Construction of 1.5 lakh litres of capacity Over Head Tank (OHT) has been taken up at a cost of ₹2.01 crore at Kodathur village under the Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme. The scheme will be completed by April 2016. The Western bye-pass road at Karaikal at a cost of ₹21.20 crore is being taken up for a total length of 2.98 km and will be completed by June 2016. The “Le Maire” bridge across Vanjore river at Karaikal has been taken up at a cost of ₹6.50 crore and it will be completed by March 2016.

7.120 Under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), construction of high level bridge across the river Sankaraparani at Thirukanji near IOC bottling plant, Villianur Commune, Puducherry is taken up at a cost of ₹ 31.56 crore to construct 377 metres 2 lane bridge which will be shortest route from Villianur to Cuddalore connecting many villages. The work is in progress and the provisional date of completion is 31.10.2017.



Construction of High Level bridge across Sankaraparani River - work in progress

7.121 Augmentation of water supply system at Kirumampakkampet has been completed and commissioned with a cost of ₹ 123 lakh with 1.5 lakh litres capacity over head tank with all components like borewell sump, pumping main, pumpset, etc. This would benefit more than 3,700 people living in the area.



OHT at Kirumampakkampet

7.122 Water supply facilities to Sembiyapalayam and Pudukuppam villages has been completed and commissioned during 30.09.2015 at a cost of ₹175.00 lakh with 2.5 lakh litres capacity over head tank.

7.123 Water supply system of Thirubuvanai village in Mannadipet Commune, Puducherry has been taken up at a cost of ₹ 218 lakh and commissioned on 19.10.15 with 5 lakh litres capacity over head tank with all components.



OHT at Thirubuvanai

7.124 Water supply scheme to Yanam region from the reservoir of Sir Arthur Cotton Barrage at Dowlaiswaram, Andhra Pradesh have been completed on 20.10.2015 at a cost of ₹ 48 crore. The water is drawn from Andhra Pradesh covering a distance of 65 km.



Sir Arthur Cotton Barrage at Dowlaiswaram, Yanam

7.125 Water purification system with Reverse Osmosis Technology were installed at 26 locations in Puducherry region at a total cost of ₹ 299 lakh to provide potable drinking water to the people.

Thirunallar Temple Town Project

7.126 To facilitate the pilgrims during festivals in the Lord Saneeswara Temple at Karaikal, Queue complex was constructed at a cost of ₹ 6.52 crore with the amenities like waiting shed, queue shed, connecting passages, tourist information centre, office block shopping kiosks and toilet blocks.



Queue Complex, Karaikal

Queue Complex, Karaikal

7.127 Construction/Civil Works of Regional Transport office complex at Keezavely village, Karaikal with all necessary amenities at a cost of ₹2.58 crore has been completed.

7.128 Construction of class rooms for Government Higher Secondary School at Thiruvandarkoil in Mannadipet Commune, Puducherry at a cost of ₹157 lakh has been taken up and completed on 31.05.2015.



Government Higher Secondary School at Thiruvandarkoil

7.129 Construction of class rooms for the Government High School at Kuruvintham, Bahour Commune, Puducherry at a cost of ₹ 55 lakh has been taken up and completed on 15.07.2015.

7.130 Construction of class rooms for the Government Higher Secondary School at Kirumampakkam, Bahour Commune, Puducherry at a cost of ₹120 lakh has been taken up and completed on 15.07.2015.



Government Higher Secondary School at Kirumampakkam

7.131 Construction of fifteen class rooms with Laboratory and Computer rooms for the Government Girls High School at Maducarai, Nettapakkam Commune, Puducherry at a cost of ₹330 lakh has been taken up and completed.



Government Girls High School at Maducarai

7.132 In Mahe, River side walk-way to a total length of 1780 metre has been proposed. Phase-III has been taken up at a cost of ₹5.67 crore for a length of 480 m and so far 120 m length has been completed.



River side walk-way in Mahe

Updated position of projects / schemes included in the Annual Report 2014-15 implemented by PWD.

7.133 Construction of Road over bridge of LC 43A at km 38/175 of NH 45A in Puducherry is proposed at a cost of ₹ 35.72 crore to construct 847.29 metre four lane over bridge. Piling work completed for viaduct portion. The work will be completed by the end of 2017.



Road Over Bridge across LC 43A on 100 Feet Road, Puducherry - Work in progress

7.134 Construction of Anicut with High Level Bridge across Sankaraparani River connecting Kaikalapet and Suthukeny Village in Mannadipet Commune, Puducherry is proposed at a cost of ₹34.95 crore. 14 span completed out of 19 spans. (70% of work). The bridge will be completed in all respects by 31.03.2016.



High Level Bridge across Sankaraparani river, Puducherry - Work in progress

7.135 Construction of major bridge across the river Thirumalairajanar in Karaikal Town at KM 180/000 of NH 45A Puducherry is proposed at a cost of ₹ 11.89 crore. Work in all respect completed and the opening ceremony to be conducted.

Welfare of Scheduled Caste

7.136 With Central Government assistance under “Babuji Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana” scheme, construction of boys hostels for scheduled caste students at Keezhakasakkudy, Karaikal for accommodating 44 students has been completed at a cost of ₹2.50 crore.



Boys Hostels at Keezhakasakkudy, Karaikal

7.137 Government Girls Hostel at Krishna Nagar has been constructed and inaugurated at a cost of ₹5.70 crore under the Centrally Sponsored

Scheme “Babuji Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana” implemented by Puducherry Adi-Dravidar Development Coporation (PADCO).



Government Girls Hostel at Krishna Nagar

Health

7.138 Health Department has proposed for the implementation of NPCDCS programme (National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio Vascular diseases and Stroke) at primary level as per Government of India guidelines. As part of this, the inaugural Cancer Screening Camp has been conducted on 29.09.2015 at Community Health Centre (CHC), Karikalampakkam.

7.139 Sophisticated equipments like Multi Slice CT Scanner has been procured for the Indira Gandhi Government General Hospital and Post Graduate Institute. Digital Radiography System for taking Chest X - Rays has been installed at a cost of ₹31.18 lakh on 20.08.2015 in the Chest Clinic, Puducherry.



Computerised Digital Radiography System installed at the Government Chest Clinic, Puducherry

7.140 Five new ambulances were purchased and dedicated to Primary Health Centres in Puducherry region for the transportation of emergency cases from the rural areas.

Agriculture

7.141 Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at Puducherry and Karaikal Districts established under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" is responsible for all the technology dissemination activities on Agriculture and allied sectors at the district level for bringing about the holistic development of the farming sector. ATMA has played a significant role in organizing the farmers into Commodity Interest Groups and to build their capacities on the technological requirements besides empowering them by promoting Farmers Producers Organization (FPO). Two such FPO viz., Puducherry Agro Products Producer Company Ltd. and Hi-tech Horticulture Producers Company Ltd., have been registered during 2015. The Commodity Interest Groups are also motivated to become entrepreneurs to undertake the indigenous production of Vermi compost, Cattle feed mixtures etc.



Azolla Cultivation Demonstration for Cattle Feed



Demonstration on use of Pheromone Trap in Paddy



Interstate Exposure visit to Flower Market, Thovalai

7.142 A new scheme has been launched to promote urban horticulture/ vegetable cultivation on roof tops by providing the required growing media, grow bags, vegetable seeds, planting materials, organic manures etc., at 75% subsidized cost at ₹ 4,000 per beneficiary.



Vegetable Cultivation in Roof Tops

7.143 An innovative scheme “Pollination Support through Bee Keeping” under National Horticulture Mission is being implemented. Farmers and urbanites were imparted two-day training on Honey Bee keeping. Bee keeping equipments and Honey Bee colonies with bee hives etc were distributed to the beneficiaries at subsidized cost.



Training on Honey Bee Keeping

7.144 Three rural godowns (2 in Karaikal & 1 in Yanam) for the Regulated Market Committee for storage and easy handling of the farm produces have been constructed at a cost of ₹1.15 crore and ₹30 lakhs respectively.



Rural godown constructed at Regulated Market, Karaikal.

Fisheries

7.145 An amount of ₹544.24 lakh was released as compensation for land acquisition for the construction of houses for tsunami victims at Kirumampakkam revenue village. Training programme to fisherwomen in “Ornamental fish keeping and breeding technology” for the year 2015-16 was conducted. Aqua Show -2015 was also conducted from 09.10.2015 to 11.10.2015.



Inauguration of Aqua Show - 2015

7.146 Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Savings-cum-Relief Fund” benefit to the tune of ₹186.01 lakh was extended to 15,501 active fishermen beneficiaries at the rate of ₹1,200 per individual. Ice Plant at Fishing Harbour, Puducherry has been constructed at a cost of ₹5.40 crores funded by Project Implementation Agency (PIA) and was inaugurated on 18.06.2015.



Ice-plant at Fishing Harbour

Education

7.147 For the first time, text books for Lower Kindergarten (LKG) and Upper Kindergarten (UKG) have been distributed to all students to impart quality education at pre-primary level. In order to enhance, improve and facilitate the learning process through use of Information and Communication Technologies, laptops have been provided to 11,748 Govt. School Students of Puducherry who have passed Higher Secondary examination in 2013-14 and 2014-15.



Distribution of freelaptop to students

7.148 The scheme of provision of transport facilities at concessional rate of ₹ 1 per trip for all students of Government / private schools and colleges is being implemented. The existing Central Kitchen located in Pondicherry and Karaikal have been renovated.



Renovated Central Kitchen at Puducherry

7.149 Construction of one Multi- purpose Indoor Hall in the premises of Tagore Arts College has been undertaken at a cost of ₹6.00 crore

Tourism

7.150 The Botanical Garden was renovated at a cost of ₹4.92 crore and inaugurated by Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Puducherry in the presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister.



Botanical Carden after renovation

7.151 The first International Yoga Day was celebrated on 21.06.2015 and inagurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister. More than 3000 students have participated in Yoga Demonstration Programme.



Yoga Day celebration

7.152 Art & Craft Village at Murngapakkam, Puducherry is a centre meant for developing the artisan's skill and their integrity mindset. The project cost is ₹5.35 crore. About 95% of the

work have been completed and expected to be inaugurated in December 2015.



*Handicraft village at Murungapakkam
Social Welfare*

7.153 A separate Directorate for the Welfare of the Backward Classes and Minorities was opened on 21.08.2015 for the welfare of backward class people and minorities.



Inauguration of separate Directorate for the Welfare of Backward Class people & Minorities

7.154 A scheme of free supply of mixie and grinder to all ration card holders in Puducherry is being implemented.



Free supply of mixie and grinder

Revenue

7.155 A new collectorate three-storey building was constructed with Project Implementing Agency (PIA) fund at a cost of ₹7.50 crore and inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister on 27.08.2015.



New Collectorate Building

CHANDIGARH

Introduction

7.156 Chandigarh, "The City Beautiful" is located in the foothills of the Shivalic hills ranges in the North has the unique distinction of being a Union Territory and the Capital of two States i.e., Punjab and Haryana. The UT is recognized as cleanest, greenest, safest and the best planned city in the county. The Administration continues to strive hard towards improving the infrastructure & quality of life of its citizens. During the year

2015, the U.T. Administration has undertaken numerous activities/projects to improve facilities being provided to its citizens. Chandigarh Administration has been working towards providing better common spaces for its citizen in the sectors indicated below.

Information Technology

7.157 Chandigarh Administration successfully launched e-District project through all the Sampark Centres. 4 services of the District Administration – Income Certificate, Late Birth/Death Entry Order, Residence Certificate and Dependent Certificate will now be processed electronically with pre-defined service levels. The District initiative will enable public services accessible to the residents in their locality besides ensuring efficiency, transparency and reliability of service delivery. Delivering the services in electronic mode will drastically reduce number of visits of citizens to the Government offices and in the current arrangement, most of the service will require no visit at all. Besides, institutional reforms in public dealing departments like Estate office, Municipal Corporation and Chandigarh Housing Board have been initiated so as to make them system centric than official centric. Digitization of records and files, holding of public camps for time bound delivery of services are the avowed objectivities of the administration. “Smart Chandigarh” app has also introduced by the Chandigarh Administration.

Urban Development.

7.158 The Chandigarh Master Plan-2031 prepared by the Chandigarh Administration was notified in the official gazette of the Chandigarh Administration on 23.4.2015 as a transparent policy for urban development for next 16 years. To implement and Integrated Multi Model Mass Transport System consisting of Metro Rail, BRT, Commuter Rail System and normal city bus

service for Chandigarh urban Complex and its linkages to nearby towns to meet the anticipated commuter travel needs, MOU has been signed between State of Punjab, Haryana & UT on 09.07.2015. Mobile Tower Policy has been notified by Chandigarh Administration on 09.03.2015 to facilitate the mobile companies with a view to provide infrastructure at safe locations. The Paryavaran Bhavan Building, Sector 19 designed by the Department of Urban Planning has won the 2nd prize in the Green Building Category for the HUDCO Awards.

Industries.

7.159 In line with the Hon’ble Prime Minister’s avowed objective of “Ease of doing business”, Chandigarh Administration has for the first time brought about Industrial policy that encourages clean, hi-Tech and non-polluting industry in Chandigarh and enlarges the list of permissible activities through addition of ITES, warehousing and service Stations etc. Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee has also introduced online portal for consent applications. Power to grant consent has been de-centralized. Chandigarh Administration has also released the First Industrial Policy-2015.



The Governor of Punjab, Haryana and Administrator, Union Territory, Chandigarh, Prof. Kaptan Singh Solanki and Mrs. Kirron Kher, Member of Parliament, Chandigarh, releasing First Industrial Policy-2015

Green Initiatives.

7.160 In order to provide better recreational facilities to the general public in the southern part of the City, the development of New Garden of Conifer (28.9 acre) in Sector 52 costing ₹7.84 crore and Garden of Springs (33acre) costing ₹11.72 crore in Sector 53 are near completion.

7.161 The Department of Agriculture has set up a plant kitchen garden nursery for supply of quality seeds of vegetables, seedlings of flowers and vegetables, fruits and ornamental plants, insecticides and pesticides to the urban and rural people on reasonable rates. Besides, the department procures the wheat & fodder seeds of latest varieties for its supply to the farmers at 50% discount to popularize the use of high yielding seeds of wheat and fodder and to get maximum production. In addition, the department has implemented with scheme Extension and Farmers' training study tour/camps with the objective of acquainting the farmers of the U.T. Chandigarh with the latest and improved farming techniques. Under this scheme, the farms are taken to the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana and other reputed agricultural institutions located in other States to witness the ongoing agricultural activities to the farmers. The department has organized the training camps in the villages/farmers fields and 246 farmers have been benefited.

7.162 The Chandigarh Administration has been taking several steps to make Chandigarh a Model Solar city. Chandigarh Administration installed the 50 KWP Rooftop Solar Power Plant at Govt. Model Sr. Secondary School, Sarangpur, U.T. Chandigarh and 50 kwp Rooftop Solar Power Plant at CCET, Sector-26, Chandigarh.

7.163 Chandigarh Administration has installed 60 KWp Grid tied Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant at Government Sr. Sec. School,

Dhanas UT Chandigarh. Grid-interactive rooftop SPV power plants of total capacity 5.3 MW on 100 Govt. buildings were installed thereby scoring a century.

Housing

7.164 The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Sh. Narendra Modi inaugurated, the Sector 63 Housing complex of the Chandigarh Housing Board under "General Self Financing Housing Scheme Sector 63. To provide smart services to its allottees and to provide them services at their fingertips, the Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the mobile app services and the citizen friendly website of Chandigarh Housing Board. Possessions of small flats handed over to fifty beneficiary families under Chandigarh Small Flats Scheme 2006 at Mauli Jagran and Dhanas during September, 2015. In a bid to conserve energy and adopt green technologies, solar water heating systems have been provided in 336 three bed rooms & 500 two bed room flats in Sector 63. In the Sector 63 housing project, total 166 allottees have taken possession of Dwelling Units. Besides, Chandigarh Administration has introduced the Tatkal Services for transfer of Dwelling Units.



Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi handing over keys to the allottees of General Self Financing Housing Scheme, Sector-63, Chandigarh

7.165 Chandigarh Administration completed the construction of 1568 small flats at Mauli Jagran constructed under Slum Rehabilitation Project. More than 100 flats have already been handed over to the beneficiaries and the balance is also being handed over to the beneficiaries. Chandigarh Administration resolved to go ahead with the taking up of the construction of 128 two bed room flats in Sector 51-A, alongwith estate services, with approved plans.

Roads & Buildings.

7.166 Against the target of re-carpeting 104.0 Km of Urban roads and construction of 12.9 Km of new roads (converted into single lane) during the year 2015-2016, the re-carpeting of 85.72 Km of Urban Roads and new road construction of 4 Km completed. The re-carpeting work of 19.66 Km and construction of new 2 Km rural roads also completed. The beautification including landscaping work of 4 Entry Points to City Chandigarh are also going to be started costing ₹10.00 crore.

7.167 The Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh has established a new Rani Laxmi Bai Mahila Bawan in Sector 38, Chandigarh on the International Women's Day. The Mahila Bhawan is mainly focused towards skill development, entrepreneurship development, capacity building, promotion of art and culture, health promotion activities for the women under a single roof. The total expenditure incurred to develop the building comes around ₹13.18 crore with construction of total plot area 56,765 sq.ft. including 27,416 sq.ft. basement for parking of around 79 cars, 21837 sq.ft in ground floor having Auditorium Library, Exhibition hall, Gymnasium, Kitchen, Dining and toilet blocks etc. Chandigarh Administration has also established the Community Centre at Village Maloya, Chandigarh.

7.168 The work of providing & laying 25 mm

thick SDBC on approach road & parking at Government Veterinary Hospital, Sector 22, Chandigarh has been completed. The work of installation of Rumble Strips has also been completed at Government Vety Hospital, Manimajra. Fencing of boundary wall and ground leveling of premises of Govt. Vety Hospital, Hallomajra has been completed. The work of tilling of the floor under roof area, renovation of toilets, fixing of pavers blocked in outer open area of hospital and re-carpeting of roads inside hospital of Govt. Vety Hospital, Dhanas has been completed. Chandigarh Administration has constructed 18 Nos. new Type-II houses and 18 Nos Type-III houses behind the Police Station Sector 26, Chandigarh. Besides, 108 Nos Type-I houses of Police Colony has also been completed by the Chandigarh Administration.

Health & Sanitation.

7.169 Chandigarh was awarded the 1st prize by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare amongst UTs for OPDs and major surgeries, 2nd Prize amongst UTs for infant mortality reduction. Two Community Centres of Chandigarh have also been given 5 star rating by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

7.170 The construction of 9 storey New Academic Block-E (4 lacs sq.ft.) in Government Medical College & Hospital, Sector 32, Chandigarh costing ₹44.37 crore is at advanced stage of completion and the same will be completed during the current financial year 2015-16. In order to provide better medical facilities to the southern part of city, the up-gradation of existing Polyclinic to 50 Bedded Hospital in Sector 45 completed will cost of ₹13.43 crore which is going to be inaugurated shortly. The finishing work of Mental health Institute, Sector 32, Chandigarh costing ₹19.00 crore shall be started shortly which shall be completed within nine months time. The construction of Nursing College Auditorium in

Govt. Multy Speciality Hospital, Sector 16, costing ₹2.58 core started, which shall be completed during the financial year. The construction of 6 storey's Administrative block in Govt. Multi Specialty Hospital, Sector 16, costing ₹11.74 crore shall be started shortly, which shall be completed within nine months time.

7.171 In the Government Medical College & Hospital, MD (Degree in Medicine Science) started in the subjects of General Medicine and Dermatology. Postgraduate seats increased from 40 to 63 in all specialties combined. Under All India Medical College, the institution has improved the ranking from 22nd to 20th. College of Nursing with B. Sc (Nursing) Course and Diploma in Psychiatric Nursing course has started. The Department of Transfusion Medicine was awarded 'Best institutional Award, 2014' to the Govt. Medical College & Hospital. A new advanced life ambulance has been added to the fleet of existing ambulance (Central Store) strength donated by M/s ISUZU. Chandigarh Administration has launched e-hospital service at Government Medical College & Hospital (GMCH), Sector-32, and Chandigarh.

7.172 The augmentation work of existing main sewer line of village Khuda Alisher costing ₹1.21 crore started. The work for harvesting of open sewage of Shastri Colony near village Kishangarh and Daria costing ₹0.80 crore have also been taken to eradicate the disposal of raw sewage in the natural choe. The work of boring & installation of 5 new tubewells costing ₹1.50 crore completed in various villages for water supply.

7.173 The Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh has initiated the up-gradation work to increase the raw water storage capacity at Water Works, sector 39, Chandigarh. With the additional 40 MGD water supply from the 5th and 6th phase of Water supply pipe lines from the main canal to Jandpur area, the City will have sufficient water

before the next summers. The project of 5th and 6th phase water supply pipe lines was long pending work and made possible only with the collective efforts of Chandigarh, Punjab and Haryana Governments. The Municipal Corporation has started the afternoon water supply to the Industrial Area, Phase-II, and Chandigarh. The Municipal Corporation Chandigarh has constructed new foot bridge over choe in village Faidan, Chandigarh.

7.174 The work of providing and fixing of High Density Poly Ethylene (HDPE) irrigation pipe lines for supplying tertiary water in Jogging Parks in Sector 15, Chandigarh, 4" i/d DI water supply pipe lines in front block no. 2016 & 2017, Sector 32, 4" D.I pipe line near Golgappa Mohalla, Village Burial have been completed. Chandigarh Administration has built a Water Boosting Station at Sector-56, Chandigarh.

Law & Order

7.175 Substantive steps have been taken up by the administration for making Chandigarh Police a Smart Police. Initiatives like know your case, I-click Kiosk, Mobile Safety App, Women & Child Helpline, rape-crisis intervention centre, women PCR, Pick and Drop facility, operation Muskan have been launched. For reduced response time, the fleet of PCRs has been augmented by addition of 30 Ertigas and 71 Bikes. Keeping welfare of Constabulary in view, that works day and night to keep Chandigarh safe. Chandigarh Administration has started first Women Police Station at Sector 17, Chandigarh. The up-gradation work of 50 mtr. Pistol range in Patiala Ki Rao shooting Range, Sector 25, Chandigarh costing ₹3.32 crore is at advance stage of completion. Further, the upgradation work of 560 police houses are in progress with a cost of ₹10.00 crore and the work will be completed upto December, 2015.

Education and Sports :

7.176 Chandigarh Administration has started 2 new Govt. High School at Village Dhanas Site-1 costing ₹11.53 crore and Pocket No. 8, Manimajra costing ₹9.98 crore completed and inaugurated. The extension of existing Govt. Middle School, Indira Colony, Manimajra costing ₹1.99 crore completed and made functional during April, 2015. Further, the construction of 4 new Govt. High Schools, in Sector 48-D, 49-C, Kishangarh and Dhanas (Site-2) costing ₹40.06 crore are in advanced stage of completion and the same will be completed during the current financial year 2015-16. The construction of Ramps, stairs & toilets facilities in 6 Government Schools costing ₹4.53 crore started. Two sports infrastructure work costing ₹16.00 crore started in Govt. School, Sector 34 & 43 respectively. The 3 more sports infrastructure work costing ₹24.00 crore has been allotted in Sector 38, 50 and 56 respectively. The construction of 4 storey NCC complex costing ₹ 23.61 crore in Sector 31 is at advanced stage of completion and will be completed during the year. The construction of 2nd phase of Govt. College of Commerce and Business Administration, Sector 50, Chandigarh started at a cost of ₹37.46 crore. The construction of New Hostel Block in Govt. College of Girls, Sector 11 costing ₹16.80 crore has been undertaken. A New Workshop Block E to augment the existing available infrastructure in the Chandigarh College of Engineering and Technology, Sector 26 costing ₹9.52 crore completed.



The Adviser to the Administrator, UT, Chandigarh, Mr. Vijay Dev, inaugurating the Govt. High School, Pocket no. 8 Manimajra, Chandigarh.

7.177 The construction of health club in Tennis Stadium (Phase-II), Sector 10, Chandigarh costing ₹3.05 crore is at advanced stage of completion. The construction of multipurpose hall, at Athletic Club, Sector 7 costing ₹3.00 crore and sports infrastructure work in New Sports Stadium, Manimajra costing ₹8.66 crore started.

Tourism

7.178 The Chandigarh Administration is taking active part in the initiative undertaken by Chandigarh administration for the inscription of Capital Complex as a UNESCO World heritage site, as part of 6 nation trans-nation serial nomination. Chandigarh Tourism organized a number of tourism events during the year 2015 which include the Rose Festival, World Music Day, Chandigarh Marathon, World Tourism Week and the Chandigarh Carnival.

Welfare Initiatives.

7.179 The Department of Social Welfare is implementing Social Security for pensioners' schemes i.e Old age Pension, Pension to widows and destitute women, pension to disabled persons and financial assistance to dependent children of widows. The Department is disbursing social security pensions through the Aadhar enabled payment system (AEPS). The Department has been giving social security pensions to a total of 20518 beneficiaries. The Department has linked all the pensioners' accounts with Aadhar and now the pension is being disbursed through the new system at 20 e-sampark centers across Chandigarh.

Transport.

7.180 In a major boost to improve public transportation, the Transport Department has introduced the daily bus pass system for integrated transport services for AC and Non-AC buses in tricity. The passes are also issued to students, government employees, general pass

on monthly, quarterly and half yearly basis at e-Sampark Centers across the city. Besides, as per the requirement of the Ministry of Urban Development, Transport Department has started a Special Purpose Vehicle named Chandigarh City Bus Services Society to administer, plan, regulate, monitor and coordinate the buses procured under JnNURM scheme. A new bus depot is being developed in an area of ₹6.5 acres to handle around 125 buses at Raipur Kalan in Chandigarh. The Transport Department is in the process of rationalizing its routes from destination based routing to grid system with 24 city based routes (12 Horizontal and 9 Vertical Routes) and 8 suburban routes with an average frequency of 10 minutes. The routes are linear across the grids and with a single transfer commuter can travel across the tricity. The construction of A.C. waiting hall with attached toilet at ISBT-43 costing ₹ 2.56 crore started, which shall be completed during the year.

7.181 Chandigarh Administration will continue its stride towards growth and development in the future also. The SMART CITY project is on the anvil. The administration will continue to engage with its citizens positively and bring all round development in the city. A comprehensive railway development plan to upgrade Chandigarh Railway Station into an International Railway Station is proposed so that commuters are weaned away from the road based system to rail. Accordingly, in principle approval of the proposal prepared by a German consultant granted on 9.7.2015 to the Railway Authorities.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

7.182 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 Males and 1,49,949 Females). 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

7.183 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, 20 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 73rd and 74th 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.

7.184 The UT of DNH comprises of total 72 villages, out of which 5 villages were declared as a Census Town during 2011 Census. 2 Census Town were converted into Silvassa Municipal Council and 65 villages are Rural villages [thus 5 CT + 1 SMC(2 towns) + 65 Rural villages = 72 Villages].

Revenue Receipts

7.185 The U.T. Administration collected revenues receipts of ₹486.68 crore during the year 2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015), which is expected to touch to ₹725.00 crores by the end of 31.03.2016.

Plan Allocation and Expenditure

7.186 During 2015-16, the UT was allotted a fund of ₹750.00 crore, against which an expenditure of ₹610.69 crore has already been incurred up to 31.12.2015 and it is expected to fully utilize the total allocation of ₹750.00 crore by the end of March, 2016.

POWER

7.187 The Administration is making all efforts to provide quality power at the one of the lowest tariff rates in the country. 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) Interconnecting of Transmission line of 220 KV from proposed 400 KVA Kala s/s to 220 KV Kharadpada s/s. with an estimated cost of ₹ 30.31 crore.
- (ii) Augmentation of 220/66 KV Khadoli sub-station from 2 X 160 MVA to 3 X 160 MVA capacity with an estimated cost of ₹12.96 crore.
- (iii) Interconnecting of Transmission line of 220 KV from proposed 400 LVA Kala s/s to 220 KV Khardpada s/s (Scheme cost ₹19.88 crore /REC ₹49.74 cr.).
- (iv) Establishment of 2 x 160 MVA, 220/66 KV at village Wagchhipa s/s (Scheme cost ₹ 67.54 crore)



66/11 KV Substation, Kala started on 16/02/2015

ROAD & BRIDGES

7.188 The following major work under Roads and Bridges have been completed during the year 2015-16.

ROADS

- Widening /converting of road from 1 lane to 2 lane of MotaRandha to Nana Randha Pry. School (3.60 km.) is completed by the department. (Total 7.00 km).
- Widening /converting of road from 1 ½ lane to 2 lane of Rakholi - Sayli road (2.00 Km)&Mandoni road (2.60 Km) are completed by the department.
- The work of widening/converting of road from 1 ½ lane to 2 lane on Dudhani is in progress.



Widening of Khanvel - Khedpa road (Phase-II). (12.00 KM)



Construction of 4 - Lane Road from Kilwani Chowk to Silly Fatak

BRIDGES

- Completion of high-level bridges at Athal

costing ₹12.36 crore Rakholi costing ₹13.78 crore. Piparia costing ₹6.25 crore and Agriwad costing ₹11.85 crore. which was entrusted to OI DC as a deposit work.

- Construction of high level bridges at Silly main road (₹2.75 crore), Umarkui- Hatpada (₹ 3.54 crore), Karad road ₹2.76 crore), (total 03 bridges) completed by the department.
- The construction work of High level Bridge at Dokmardi near Agriculture Farm across river Piparia costing ₹ 11.08 crore is in progress and the casting of RCC girder & Slab are completed & approach towards Silvassa side in progress.
- The department has finalized the consultant for construction of bridge at Kauncha of which DPR & RCC design is already submitted. The approximate cost of these bridges is about ₹45crore. The consultant for the bridge at Kauncha has also prepared the DPR & RCC design and the same is being sent to IIT Mumbai for final design which will be completed by Dec. 2015.
- The construction of high level minor bridge at Randha Parzaipada costing ₹0.88 crore, RandhaVanganpada costing ₹1.38 crore, Randha Khoripada costing ₹1.12 crore, at Bonta costing ₹1.92 crore, Sindoni Patelpada costing ₹2.26 crore, Khedpa costing ₹2.15 crore and KalaKarchgam costing ₹2.10 crore etc. are in progress and all RCC slab & approaches towards both end are completed. However, the asphaltting will be completed by February, 2016.

07 seven bridges in the U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli have been completed during the year 2015-16.



Construction of High level bridge at Karchond (4-lane bridge)



Construction of High Level Agriwad Bridge



Construction of High Level Bridge at Piparia

MAJOR WORK UNDER PROGRESS

- The AA & ES for construction of 4.30 km. ring road (1st phase) for Silvassa town stretches AB, GH & HA amounting to ₹48,57,75,537 is already approved by the competent authority. The tender for same has already been invited by the department.
- The design and estimate for the bridge at Bildhari / Gunsua village has already been vetted and the department has invited Tender.
- It is proposed to convert the State Highway road from Rakholi Bridge to Khadoli junction (5.20Km) on Silvassa- Khanvel road into four-lane (Ch.7/2 to 12/4). The Four laning work costing ₹24.00 crores will be taken up as soon as we get the final approval from Ministry of Environment & Forests. The principle approval is already accorded.
- The construction of four lane road from Dairy Farm to Silly Fathak on Silvassa Kilvani road is already tenderized and the work will be started shortly.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT (CANAL WORK)

- The department has carried out special repair works and de-silting of canal for a length of 10.00 km. during the financial year 2014-15 for the Minor and sub minor canal stretches which are falling in the jurisdiction of U.T Administration.
- It is proposed to complete the repair works/ de-silting work for a canal length of 50.00 Km. during the current financial year 2015-16.

BUILDING

04 Hostel building and 01 primary school building has been completed and inaugurated till 31/10/2015



Construction of Farmers Training Centre at Silvassa

7.189 Tourism

DAMANGANGA RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT AT ATHAL



KEY PLANS

- ◊ Tented camp site on PPP basis.
- ◊ Film City / Entertainment hub planned.
- ◊ River front development at Damanganga river, Athal.
- ◊ Nakshatra Van Garden (phase-II, 05 Hact.) with Jogging track (01 Km).
- ◊ Kala Kendra, State Library, Banquet Hall.
- ◊ Urban Haat & State Museum.
- ◊ Conventional Centre / Auditorium at Silvassa.

Daman Ganga River Front Development (East Bank) Construction of Retaining Wall Phase-I

> **Project consisting of Retaining Wall Length 1500.00mt.**
 > **Tendered amount :12.89Cr.**
 > **Work completed: 90%**
 > **The further remaining work shall be carried out once the land is available after relocating the existing Crematorium.**
 > **Deposit Work from PWD-I**
Date of Start :08.11.2013
Date of completion :30.06.2015
(90% completed)



Daman Ganga River Front Development, Phase-II

- Project consisting of River Edge Walk Way, S-Plaza, L-Plaza, A-Plaza, Security Surveillance, Pavilions, and Water Sculpture etc.
- Tendered amount :25.51Cr.
- Work in Progress: 10%
- Work of Storm water Drainage, sub base of walkway & foundation work of L- Plaza & S-Plaza are in Progress.
- Deposit Work from PWD-I

Date of Start : 20.03.2015

Date of completion :19.07.2016



Sports Complex at Saily

- ⊙ Salient feature of the project:
 - The project consisting of Cricket Stadium,
 - Athletics Area,
 - All other out door Sports facility,
 - Club House, Hotel,
 - Tensile Roof Covering over the pavilion of Foot Ball Stadium,
 - Entrance, Plaza,
 - General Landscaping and Parking.
- ⊙ Phase wise implementation model finalized
- ⊙ Cricket Stadium is to be taken up in First Phase. The Estimate submitted by Consultant which is under Scrutiny
- ⊙ Deposit Work from PWD-I
- ⊙ Estimated Cost: ₹40.00Cr. (Cricket Stadium Phase-I) T.S. obtained.
- ⊙ Total Estimated Cost: ₹135 Cr.



HEALTH

7.190 The public health services are being provided through the following net-work in the U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli:

(a) Existing Infrastructure:

- District Hospital : 01 Ayurvedic Units : 01
- C. H. C. : 01 P. H.C. : 09
- Sub Centers : 56 Blood Bank : 01
- No. of Beds : 484 No. of 108
Ambulances : 12
- Trauma Centre : 01
- Integrated Counseling and
Testing Centre (HIV) : 01
- Manochikitsa Kendra : 01
- Emergency Medical Service (108 Dial) : Less than
11 Minutes in Rural and 5 Minutes in Urban.
- Non- Emergency Medical Help Line (104 Dial): 24
x 7 Consultancy Service

- Vision document for development of Health infrastructure has been launched with objective to provide Health care facility within dist. of 01 km.
- (b) **Matru Smrudhi Yojana Scheme 924 beneficiaries** have been benefited wherein RS.46,20,000 is deposited in the account of the beneficiary till 31.12.2015.
- (c) **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)** is launched in which zero out of pocket expenses is given to 41,511 pregnant women till 31.12.2015.
- (d) **Paheli Savari** is also launched under JSSK wherein mothers and infants are availing benefits of to and fro transport. 3,334 beneficiaries have taken benefit till 31.12.2015.
- (e) **Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram** under which School Health Programme, Anganwadi Health Programme and Early Intervention Centre are incorporated. Anganwadi Health Programme would serve all children from

0-6 of age. During the year 2015-16, 36897 schools students of 148 schools and 17,795

childrens of 415 Anganwadi Centre have been examined up to 31.12.2015.

Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Kayakram (Adolescent Health):	1) Weekly Iron & Folic Supplementation Programme for Adolescent boys and girls in schools & out of school girls are being covered. The success rate on an average is 81% 2. Being Confident Scheme: Sanitary Napkins to be distributed in the month of December, 2015 3. AFHCs registered 1433 adolescents
Inauguration of Advance Imaging Centre	The Centre is equipped with 128 Slice CT Scan machine, 1.5 tesla MRI, Digital Radiography System, Computed Radiography System, Mammography, OPG with state of art infrastructure.
Inauguration of District Early Intervention Centre	The Centre is designed in a child friendly manner having focus on screening of 0-6 years children with all anthropometry kit, audiology and speec therapy aids, specially designed sensory integration room, special education facilities equipped with 3D Alphabets and numbers, separate dental and ophthalmology wing, clinical psychology facility and a play area with pantry
Launching of e-Aarogya	The software is designed to capture the real time data in public health module developed on android version for which the ANMs have been given electronic tablets. The application is web based interlinking all the government health institutions to have easy access of medical data of patients coming across the facilities. The software has exclusive features of Electronic patient folder, central store module, SMS integration etc.
Launching of Boat Ambulance & Ferry	The UT has come up with a unique feature on Advance Life care support on Boat Ambulance. There are few villages which are across rivers and time taken to transport the patients by road is almost 1.5 hours which was reduced to 25-30 minutes by water route. A ferry was also launched to transport the Road ambulance to those villages having internal roads.

(f) International Yoga day was organized on 21.06.2015 with 7,952 people participation.

Upgradation and Expansion of Shri Vinoba Bhawe Civil Hospital



Advanced Imaging Centre cum Lodging cum Dormitory



Rural Development

7.191 Under the Rural Development programme following National Level programmes are being implemented.

Sl. No.	Activities	Achievement	
		2014-15	2015-16
1	Mandays generated under MGNREGA	6,699 Mandays	554 Mandays
2	Construction of Metal Road	37.00 KM completed	15.00 KM under progress
3	Construction of Village Pond	08 Nos.	--
4	Indira Awas Yojana House	490 Houses completed	172 beneficiaries- released 1st installment 324 beneficiaries- release 2nd installment
5	Individual Household Sanitary Latrine	92 Nos. completed	100 Nos. under progress
6	Suryoday Awas Yojana	---	4091 Nos. of house sanction 3902 beneficiaries - 1st installment released
7	Crematorium Shade	23 Nos. completed	50 Nos. tender invited.

7.192 Supplementary Nutrition Programme are being implemented through Anganwadi (233 nos.) and Mini-anganwadi (49 nos.) centers. The number of beneficiaries under SNP is as under :

SNP Beneficiaries Programme

Beneficiaries	Total
Children 6 month - 6years	19,725
PM/NM	3,177
Adolescent Girls under nutrition component	5,775
Adolescent Girls under Non-Nutrition component.	4,788

Water Supply

- 15 MLD new Water Treatment Plant for Silvassa Municipal Area completed and started during the month of 31.05.2015.
- Rural water supply scheme for Dudhani patelad Phase 1st & 2nd completed and started since 31.05.2015.

- Integrated Water Management Plan for 14 MLD to be implemented with a tender cost of ₹49 crore for Naroli, Samarvarni & Dadra Patelad.



IRRIGATION

- Construction of Checkdam cum-causeway across the river Kolak at Mota Randha has been completed and inaugurated.
- Total 101 check dams constructed and 20 Nos. check dam proposed during the year.

EDUCATION

I. Upto Higher Secondary Level

Level of Education	Nos. of Institutions			
	Govt.	Private		Total
		Aided	Un-Aided	
Primary	157	8	10	175
Primary with Upper Primary	114	0	13	127
Upper Primary only (K.G.B.)	1	0	0	1
Pr. with Up.Pr. Sec. and H.Sec K.V.)	1	0	5	6
Up. Pr. Secondary and H.Sec (Navoday Vidyalaya)	1	0	0	1
Pr. Up. Pr. And Secondary only (I RCS)	1	4	4	9
Secondary only	11	0	0	11
Secondary with Higher Sec.	12	0	0	12
Higher Secondary only (High. Sec. Gujarati, Tokarkhada)	1	0	0	1
Total....I	299	12	32	343

II. Higher Education :

Level of Education	Nos. of Institutions			
	Govt.	Private		Total
		Aided	Un-Aided	
Degree College	1	0	1	2
Pharmacy	0	0	1	1
B.Ed.	0	0	1	1
Management (MBA)	0	0	1	1
Hotel Management & Catering	1	0	0	1
Polytechnic	1	0	0	1
ITI	1	0	0	1
Total.... II	4	0	4	8
Grand Total.... I + II	303	12	36	351

A. New building for Govt. college “Dr. APG ABDUL KALAM COLLEGE” has been completed and inaugurated in the month of September, 2015.

B. Higher /Technical Education/ Skill Development

- Government college : 01
- ITI (Govt.) : 01
- Polytechnic(Govt.) : 01
- Hotel Manag. & Catering (Govt.) : 01

C. Key Plans

- World class skill development centre at Khanvel
- Training to 5000 peoples annually in 5 years.
- Modernization of ITI/ Polytechnic.
- PPP project for Hotel Management

MODEL SCHOOL AT TOKARKHADA



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Industrial Estates : 49 Nos.
- Industrial Units : 3275 Nos.
- Capital Investment : Rs. 20,000 Cr.
- Employment in Industries : 1,20,000 Nos.

KEY SECTORS:

- ◇ DNH is India's Texturising Yarn Capital with 80% share / contribution to the Production of entire Country.
- ◇ Textile Yarn Processing, Plastics, Papers, Chemical Material Producers, Metal based Units etc.
- ◇ New Industrial Policy announced on 22nd Jan., 2015
- ◇ The new investment promotion scheme 2015 declared on 30/06/2015.

FOCUS AREAS:

- ◇ Skill Development.
- ◇ Ease of doing Business.
- ◇ Investor friendly environment.
- ◇ Development of Tourism Infrastructure.
- ◇ Investor facilitation portal launched.
- ◇ Incentive to labour intensive & green industries.



7.193 SAARTHI BUS SEWA



- “Saarthi Bus Sewa” started on 02/08/2014 with 06 buses.
- Provided safe, time-bound and reliable service at reasonable rates to the residents.
- 03 different routes Silvassa to Madhuban & Silvassa to Naroli & back & Silvassa circular route.
- Operates from 6:30 am to 10:30 pm on all days.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY "DIGITAL INDIA"

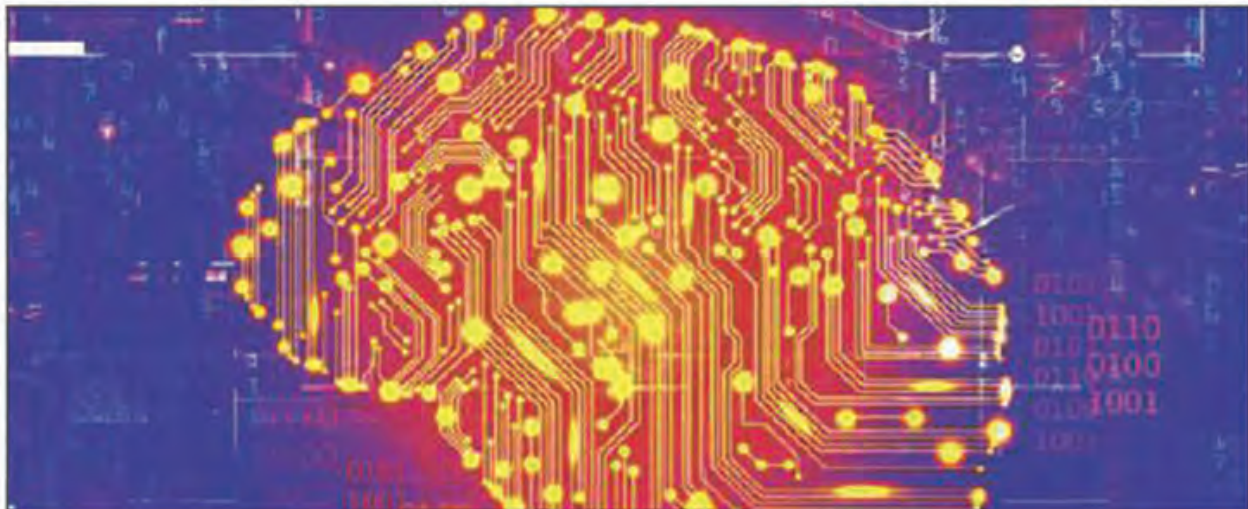


A. RECENT INITIATIVES:

- ◇ 145 Services of 22 Departments under Samay Sudhini Seva.
- ◇ Transport, VAT, Land Records, e-Stamping, Document Registration, Energy Billing etc., computerized.
- ◇ Out of 211 Govt. offices, 150 connected under UT Wide Area Net work in DNH.
- ◇ 10 Saral Seva Kendras for providing citizen services in Rural Areas.
- ◇ 01 BTS (Base Transceiver Station) established at Surangi
- ◇ Treasury and HRMS Project ready for implementation.

B. PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION:

- ◇ UT Data Centre.
- ◇ Wi-Fi on various Tourist spots.
- ◇ Computerization of Excise, Municipality, PDS – Public Distribution System, NLRMP- National Land Records Modernization Programme, Health institutions, ODC etc.
- ◇ Computerization of Crime & Immigration data.
- ◇ Biometric Attendance System, Digital Life Certificate, e-Procurement etc.



PRIME MINISTER'S INITIATIVES

JAN DHAN YOJANA

- ◊ 65101 Bank Accounts have been opened under JAN DHAN YOJANA



BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO

- ◊ Launched "BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO" Abhiyan on 22nd Jan., 2015.
- ◊ Mobile Exhibition Van is covering all Panchayats / Municipal area for awareness.



SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN

- ◊ Launched "SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN" one week prior to 2nd Oct., 2014.
- ◊ All the elected Members of Local Bodies participated in the Campaign.
- ◊ Being taken up on regular basis in rural as well as urban areas.
- ◊ 1st May, 2015 "SHRAMADAAN" and "SWACHHATA ABHIYAN" observed in all the villages during 7:00 am to 10:00 am.



SOCIAL SECURITY PENSION SCHEME

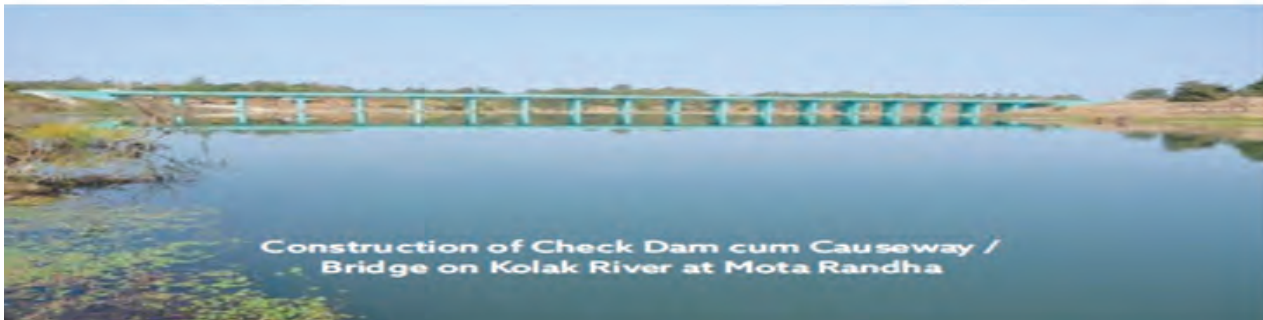
The Prime Minister's Social Security Pension Scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana & Atal Pension Yojana were launched on 9th May 2015 under which more than 37241 beneficiaries covered.

HOUSING FOR ALL

SURYODAYA AWAS YOJANA:

Assistance of Rs. 150000/- is provided to the beneficiaries for construction of Houses whose family incomes is below Rs. 1 Lakh per annum

- ◊ Total 2010 houses sanction for the year 2015-16.
- ◊ 1st installment for an amount of Rs. 5.99 cr. released to the 1589 beneficiaries.



Daman And Diu

Area, Population And Location.

7.194 U.T. of Daman and Diu has two districts, namely Daman and Diu. The Union Territory of Daman and Diu has a total area of 112 Sq. Kms. (Daman 72 Sq. Kms. and Diu 40 Sq. Kms.). Total population of Union Territory of Daman and Diu is 2,43,247 as per Population Census 2011 (Daman -1,91,173 and Diu - 52,074). Both Districts are situated on the Western Coast of India. The head quarter of this Union Territory is at Daman.

7.195 The UT of Daman and Diu is a centrally administered territory and 100% of grants are received from the Government of India in the form of Central Assistance. During the 2014-15, the UT was allotted fund of ₹539.14 (RE) crore. The UT Administration spent ₹538.56 crore (99.89%) of plan funds allocation. The plan allocation for the year 2015-16 is ₹723.60 crore. The UT Administration of Daman and Diu is giving positive BCR (Balance from Current Revenue)

for several years. The UT Administration has achieved the target for BCR of ₹752.53 crore during the year 2013-14 and ₹721.84 crore during the year 2014-15.

The major developmental infrastructure initiatives undertaken by the UT Administration in the different sectors during the current year have been described below:

Public Works

7.196 Bridges

- Construction of Bridge on river Kolak connecting Pataliya in Nani Daman to Udwarda Village in Gujarat has been completed at the cost of ₹13 crore. The Hon'ble State Minister of Home Affairs Shri Haribhai Chaudhary has inaugurated Patalia Bridge at Daman on 17.02.2015 in presence of the Hon'ble Administrator and Member of Parliament of UT of Daman and Diu and other dignitaries.



(Hon'ble State Minister of Home Affairs, ShriHaribhaiChaudhary inaugurating Patalia Bridge at Daman along with other dignitaries)

- Bridge on Kalai river connecting Bhamanpuja, Moti Daman to Gujarat State is at completion stage at a cost of ₹ 8.00 crore.
- Construction of Parallel Bridge at Ghoghla has been completed and will be inaugurated shortly. The cost of the bridge ₹36 crore.
- Another Parallel Bridge at Tad in Diu is under progress and shall be completed by December, 2016. Its costs are ₹12 crore.
- Foundation stone of Pedestrian Bridge on Damanganga River connecting Nani Daman and Moti Daman has been laid. The work is under progress and is expected to be completed by March, 2017 at an estimated cost of ₹19.83 crore.

7.197 Water Supply and Sanitation

- The Hon'ble Administrator inaugurated Pipe Water Supply scheme on Kalai River, Daman on 25th April, 2015 which was completed at a cost of ₹1.89 crore. The following projects for augmentation of Water Supply in the UT of Daman and Diu are under progress and are expected to be completed by July, 2016.

7.198 Pipeline Projects

- Construction of laying water supply line and Water Treatment Plant, Diu is under progress at a cost of ₹43.00 crore.

- The work for laying pipeline from Madhuban Dam to Dunetha, Dabel and Magarwada Water treatment Plant is under progress at a cost of ₹49.31 crore The project is likely to be completed by July, 2016.

7.199 Water treatment Plants (WTP)

- Construction of 17 MLD New Water Treatment Plant at Dunetha is under progress at a cost of ₹16.93 crore.
- Upgradation of Dabel Water Treatment Plant from 16 MLD to 36 MLD. at a cost of ₹29.78 crore is under advanced stage of planning.
- Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme of Moti Daman based on Bhamti Branch Canal of Madhuban Dam at a cost of ₹23.35 crore.
- Underground Sump of ₹40 lakhs liters capacity at WTP, Dabel at a cost of ₹2.86 Cr. is under progress.

7.200 Roads

- Improvement of roads from Kadaiya to Vankad, Nani Daman of 4.00 kms. length has been completed at the cost of ₹5.67 crore.
- Road from MashalChowk to Patalia via Bhimpore Char Rasta has been completed at cost of ₹ 5.89 crore.

7.201 The following Major works under progress / Buildings are at completion stage :

- Coastal Police Station at Kadaiya, Daman is likely to be completed by January, 2016 at the cost of ₹1.71 crore.
- New Circuit House Building of ground plus six floors with 62 rooms is likely to be completed by March, 2016 at the cost of ₹6.25 crore.
- Art faculty Building at Government College,

Daman is at completion stage at the cost of ₹ 4.74 crore.



(Art faculty Building at Government College, Daman)

- (iv) Head Quarter Building of Electricity



Department, Daman is at completion stage at the cost of ₹6.43 crore.

(Head Quarter Building of Electricity Department)

- (v) Civil and Chemical Engineering Building at Government Polytechnic, Daman is likely to be completed by January, 2016 at the cost of ₹ 5.31 crore.
- (vi) Multi Storied Office Complex (Udyog Bhavan), Bhenslore, Daman is under completion stage at the cost of ₹4.51 crore.
- (vii) Construction of Lekha Building at Moti Daman is almost completed at the cost of ₹ 4.15 crore.

POWER

7.202 Major projects taken in the Power sector includes the following:

- The Hon'ble Administrator inaugurated Central Store Building of Electricity Department at Kachigam on 25.04.2015 which was completed at a cost of ₹2.54 Crore.



(The Hon'ble Administrator of UT of Daman and Diu, Shri Ashish Kundra, inaugurating Central Store Building of Electricity Department at Kachigam in presence of Shri Lalubhai Patel, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, UT of Daman & Diu & Shri Sandeep Kumar, Development Commissioner, UT of Daman & Diu).

7.203 1MWp Grid connected Solar PV project including five years of operation and maintenance on turnkey basis has been set-up at Magarwada village in Daman District at the cost of ₹ 8.50 crore.



(The Hon'ble Administrator of UT of Daman and Diu , Shri Ashish Kundra, inaugurating 1MWp Grid Connected Solar PV Project at Magarwada, Daman in presence of Shri Lalubhai Patel, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, UT of Daman & Diu & Shri Sandeep Kumar, Development Commissioner, UT of Daman & Diu).

- Augmentation of capacity at 220/66 KV Magarwada Sub-station, Daman has been set-up at the cost of ₹8.38 crore.

EDUCATION



7.204 Various Project are being carried out and schemes are being implemented by the UT Administration under Education Sector for quality improvement:

- The Hon'ble Administrator inaugurated Workshop Building at Daman Polytechnic on 25.04. 2015 which was completed at a cost of ₹3.68 crore.



(Inauguration Workshop Building at Daman Polytechnic)

- Construction of Government College at a cost of ₹47.98 crore and Polytechnic at a cost of ₹49 crore at Education Hub at Kevdi, Diu has already been started.
- **Greater focus on skill up-gradation of teachers through in service training:** In-service Teachers training to Government and Aided School Secondary Teachers were imparted to teachers by experts from Gujarat Secondary Education Board, Gandhinagar.



(In-service training imparted to teachers of Daman and Diu District)

- **Teachers' training on English language** of 60 Primary/Upper Primary School teachers of Govt English Medium School was conducted at Conference Hall, District Panchayat, Daman on 11.06.2015 to 13.06.2015.
- Workshop on "Introducing Cultural Inputs in Curriculum" for 80 Assistant /Primary/ Upper primary teachers was conducted with the help of CCRT, New Delhi at Swami Vivekananda Auditorium, Daman from 19.06.2015 to 23.06. 2015.
- Teachers Training was conducted from 18.08.2015 to 20.08.2015 for 167 Primary Teacher at Govt. Primary School, Marwad, Daman with help of Gujarat Council of Education, Research & Training (GCERT), Gandhinagar.
- The Orientation Programme on Vocational Education was organized on 09.06.2015 at Daman.
- District Level Science Exhibition was held in Daman and Diu District in which the

selected candidates will participate at National Level.



(Science Exhibition held in Daman and Diu District)

- To promote arts in education by nurturing and showcasing the artistic talents of school students at the secondary stage, KALA UTSAV was organized under the theme "Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao".
- Free text books were distributed to 10,278 Students of Class. I to VIII of Govt. and Aided school under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- Two Sets of Uniforms were distributed to 3609 Girls (Other than SC/ST) of Class I to VIII to all the Govt. schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. 3672 Boys (other than SC/ST) were provided with uniforms.
- Smart Classroom has been introduced at GMS Pariyari under Computer Aided Learning Programme.
- To create cleanliness awareness various programmes were organized at schools levels like drawing competition, poem, story telling, slogan competition, essay competition, with a theme on SWACHH VIDHYALA and SWACHHTA

HEALTH

7.205 The Administration is committed to providing qualitative health care services to the people of this territory. The people of Dabhel and its surrounding areas were depending on Primary Health Centre, Kachigam for their primary health care and people of Marwad,

Devka, Kadaiya, Bhimpore and Nani Vankad Villages depended on Govt. Hospital, Daman for their primary health care. The patient load (both OPD & IPD) at PHC, Kachigam & Govt. Hospital, Marwad were increasing. Therefore, the Health Department decided to open two more additional PHCs at Dabhel & Bhimpore (Kund Falia) area so that patients load can be reduced and quality primary health care services can be provided to the people of Daman District. To provide better service to the people of the territory, two more additional Primary Health Centres at Dabhel area and Bhimpore have been opened on 02.11.2015.

7.206 At present, there are 26 Sub Centres, 5 Primary Health Centres (including additional PHCs at Dabhel & Bhimpore), 2 Community Health Centres and 2 District Hospitals functioning in the UT.



(Hon'ble Administrator, ShriAshishKundra, inaugurating Primary Health Centre, at Bhimpore and Dabhel in Daman on 02.11.2015 in the presence of Shri Lalubhai Patel, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, UT of Daman & Diu & Shri Sandeep Kumar, Development Commissioner, UT of Daman & Diu).

7.207 AYUSH Hospital and Panch Karma Centre at Primary Health Centre, Kachigam, Daman has started on 25.04.2015 which was completed at a cost of ₹1.67 Crore.



(The Hon'ble Administrator of UT of Daman and Diu , ShriAshishKundra, inaugurating AYUSH Hospital and Panch Karma Centre at Primary Health Centre, Kachigam Daman on 25.04.2015 in presence of ShriLalubhai Patel, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, UT of Daman & Diu & ShriSandeep Kumar, Development Commissioner, UT of Daman & Diu).

7.208 At present, three 108 dial Ambulances are functional in Daman district and one additional 108 dial Ambulance is also added to provide better & fast transport facility for emergency cardiac patients of Daman district. The Ambulance has assured to reach within 10 minutes in local & village areas of Daman district & within 15 minutes in urban / Municipal areas of Daman district.



(Hon'ble Administrator flagged off 108 Dial Ambulance Daman on 02.11. 2015 in presence of Shri Lalubhai Patel, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, UT of Daman & Diu and Shri Sandeep Kumar, Development Commissioner, UT of Daman & Diu.)

7.209 First round of Pulse Polio Programme was organised on 18.01. 2015 in which 26,916 eligible children were administered Polio drops. Second round of Pulse Polio Programme was organised on 22.02. 2015 in which 26,849 eligible children were administered Polio drops.

7.210 Construction of Modern 60 Bedded Hospital at Diu is almost at completion stage at a cost of ₹30.97 crore.

7.211 The following projects for which Work Orders have been issued:

- Construction of Modular Operation Theater (OT) with surgical equipments at Government Hospital, Marwad at a cost of ₹10 crore.
- 100 % computerization of Health Department from District Level Hospital to Sub Centre level is under implementation under Health Management Information System (HMIS).

7.212 **TOURISM**

- Foundation Stone for beautification of "Sunset Point", Diu was laid down on 07.03.2015 and the work will be completed

upto September, 2016 at a cost of ₹7.57 crore.

- Foundation Stone for Construction of "Viewing Deck on Heritage Wall", Diu was laid down on 07.03. 2015 at an estimated cost of ₹ 3.47 crore.
- The beautification of Jogging Track at Ghoghla, Diu has been initiated at an estimated cost of ₹3.42 crore.
- Started the Adventure Sport Activities at Jampore Beach, Daman.
- INTACH PROJECTS: Work order issued for Restoration & Conservation of St. Thomas Church & St. Francis Assisi's Church and Convent at Diu, Integrated Heritage Development Plan Daman/Diu, Conservation and Adaptive Reuse of Pani Bai School and Panikotha, Diu.
- Carried out Media Campaign Plan Activities Phase- I, II, III through O & M advertising like TV Campaign- Teaser ads & Launch ads (Various edits), Print Ad- Teaser phase and Launch phase, Radio-various spots for teaser, Outdoor Campaign- for reveal phase and Digital - including Face book page, teaser website (www.ilhadecalma.com), Main website (www.visitdiu.in) and other digital media.

7.213 The following are the key plans for Daman and Diu District :

- Mega Festival of Diu is being organized from 01.12.2015 to 15.02.2016 which is going to be the Asia's longest beach festival .
- Catamaran (Ferry boat) facility from Mumbai- Daman- Diu.

7.214 **INDUSTRIES**

- New Industrial policy has been launched on 22.02.2015 under objective "Make in India"

campaign single window system. This will create about 40,000 jobs and facilitate above ₹ 5,000 Crore new investment in next 5 years.

- The thrust areas are Textile, Information Technology, Pharmaceuticals, Light engineering, Plastics, Marble tiles, Tourism creation & Entertainment industries.
- The objective of new Industrial policy are Skill Development, Ease of doing business, Investor friendly environment, Development of Tourism Infrastructure, Investor Facilitation Portal and Incentive to labour intensive & green industries.
- A combined application form is also being introduced to facilitate single window clearances for industry including those involving regulatory compliance of labour, pollution, environment, redundant and procedures are being done away with and a strong thrust is being given for simplification of procedures.
- Key incentives to the Industries.

7.215 Schemes for Micro Small Medium Enterprises (MSME)

- 1) Assistance of Capital Investment Subsidy : Capital investment subsidy @10% of investment made in plant and machineries with an upper ceiling of ₹25.00 lakh.
- 2) Assistance for Interest Subsidy: Interest subsidy @5% with an upper ceiling of ₹30.00 lakh per annum for period of 5 years.
- 3) Assistance for Quality Certification: The scheme is aimed to extend support to MSME to get quality certification to introduce quality products in competitive market. MSME as defined in the manufacturing sector will be eligible for assistance.

4) Assistance for Patent Registration: Any Enterprise taking action for patent registration will be eligible for assistance under the scheme.

5) Assistance for Saving in Consumption of Energy and Water: Any Enterprise taking action for saving in consumption of Energy and Water will be eligible for assistance.

6) Incentive for Local Employment:

This scheme is to generate employment for local people: One time recruitment incentive of ₹3.00 lakh per 20 local people who have the domicile/ resident certificate of UT and ordinary resident of UT since last 10 years. Maximum amount of ₹15.00 lakh to each eligible unit shall be disbursed. The scheme is exclusively for new direct recruitment of LOCAL PERSONS above 18 years of age of UT of Daman & Diu for continuous 12 months.

Assistance for Skill Development

7.216 Under the scheme any autonomous institutions with a background of skilled manpower development will be provided assistance of 25% with ceiling of maximum ₹1.00 crore of the project cost covering fixed capital investment in building, equipments and machineries (including installation cost), electrification, furniture and other miscellaneous investment excluding the land cost required for setting up training facilities.

7.217 Scheme for Textile Sector

a) Interest Subsidy

The Scheme & Eligible Activities: The disbursement will be by way of credit linked interest subsidy in Ring/Rotor/ Airjet or any advanced Yarn Spinning, Texturising Yarn, Apparel/ Garments and Machine

Carpeting, Fabric/ Garment Finishing & Process House.

b) Interest Subsidy in Technical Textiles

The Scheme and Eligible Activities: Technical Textiles area defined as textile materials and products used primarily for their technical performance and functional properties rather than their aesthetic or decorative characteristics. Depending on the product characteristics, functional requirement and end-user applications, the highly diversified range of technical textiles have been grouped into 13 sectors.

c) Assistance for Technology Acquisition and Upgradation For Textile Sector .

7.218 The Scheme and Eligible Activities

- (a) The enterprise acquiring the technology for the first time in India for specialized application will be considered eligible under the scheme.
- (b) The acquisition of technology can be in any form, including purchase of drawing and design and technology development through engaging experts/ R&D institution and /or technical consultancy firm.

7.219 Labour and Employment

- **Self-Certification-cum-consolidated Annual Return Scheme:** The Administration of Daman and Diu has introduced the Self -Certification-cum-consolidated Annual Return Scheme to curtail unnecessary visits of Government officials for inspection of those units who opt for this Scheme without compromising on the safety, health, social security and welfare of the workers and allow to submit consolidated Annual Return in lieu of various returns under different

labour laws as per the adjoining State of Gujarat.

- **Third Party Certification of Boilers:** The Administration has notified Third Parties for inspection and certification of Boilers as per the adjoining State of Gujarat.

Information Technology

7.220 The Administration has implemented various projects for providing time bound services to the public under IT sector:



- Transport, VAT, Land Records, e-Stamping, Document Registration, Fisheries, Energy Billing etc., computerized.
- Out of 215 Government Establishment/ Offices 212 Government Establishment/ Offices connected under UT Wide Area Network.



- 8 Saral Seva Kendras for providing citizen centric services in Rural Areas.
- Saral Seva Kendra was opened at Pariari, Bhimpore, Kachigam Panchayat of Daman District and Vanakbara Village at Diu District. The services like electricity bill payment, mobile recharges and payments, DTH recharges, Data Card recharges, LIC permiums, Aadhaar Card copies, Rail Air and bus tickets, Pan Card and passport application etc will be available at this Kendra.
- BSNL WI-FI hotspot at Pariyari Group Gram Panchayathas been started.



The Hon'ble Administrator inaugurating SaralSeva Kendra on 07.07 2015 at Pariyari Group Gram Panchayatin the presence of Hon'ble Member of Parliament and Development Commissioner of Daman and Diu

7.221 Projects under Implementation

- UT Data Centre.
- Wi-Fi planned at 9 new Tourist spots location.
- Computerization of Excise, Municipality, PDS - Public Distribution System - Food Security Scheme has been started with effect from 01.11.2015 in the UT of Daman and Diu under Food Security Bill Act and NLRMP- National Land Records Modernization Programme, Health institutions, OI DC etc.
- Aadhar Integration with 14 department operations.
- Road Assets Management System: Mapping of all Roads.
- Computerization of crime & Immigration data.

- Biometric Attendance System, Digital Life Certificate, e-Procurement etc.
- Permanent Enrollment Centre (PEC) have been established at 5 places (4 in Daman and 1 at Diu) for Aadhar Enrolment .

7.222 Prime Minister's initiatives and other important activities

Prime Minister's Initiatives

<p>JAN DHAN YOJANA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22187 Bank Accounts have been opened under JAN DHAN YOJANA 	
<p>BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched "BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO" Abhiyan on 22.01. 2015. • Organized awareness Rallies/ Rath. 	

SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN



- SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN is being taken up on regular basis in rural as well as urban areas.
- On 01.05.2015 "SHRAMADAAN" and "SWACHHATA ABHIYAN" observed in all the villages during 7:00 am to 10:00am.

7.223 Social Security Pension Scheme

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
Accident insurance worth ₹ 2 lacs at just ₹ 12 per annum

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
Life insurance worth ₹ 2 lacs at just ₹ 330 per annum*

Atal Pension Yojana
Minimum Investment, Maximum Benefits during old-age

- The Prime Minister's Social Security Pension Scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana & Atal Pension Yojana were launched on 09.05.2015 under which 24142 beneficiaries are covered.

(No. of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Daman	Diu	Total
1	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	11,005	4,028	15,033
2	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana	6,765	2,184	8,949
3	Atal Pension Yojana	138	22	160

7.224 Housing for All



Suryodaya awas yojana

Eligibility

7.225 Any resident of Daman & Diu who is the owner of a piece of land within the Union Territory of Daman & Diu and has an annual family income of less than ₹1,00,000 (One lakh).

Design and construction standards

7.226 Every house would essentially have a sanitary toilet/ latrine, with soak pit and provision for water.

Up-gradation of kutcha or dilapidated houses

7.227 This scheme would also provide financial assistance for up-gradation of kutcha / dilapidated houses.

7.228 Stages of construction and release of installments

- The 1st installment would be given along with the sanction order. It would be 25% of the unit cost.
- The 2nd installment would be released on reaching the lintel level. It would be 60% of the unit cost.
- The 3rd installment would be 15% of the unit cost and be given only after the house including the sanitary latrine is constructed.

7.229 **Payment to beneficiaries:** Payment to beneficiaries shall be made directly into their Bank accounts only. The account details and Aadhaar number shall be obtained in the application itself.

Andaman and Nicobar Island

7.230 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the largest archipelago system in the Bay of Bengal, consists of nearly 556 Islands, rocks and Islets out of which only 37 Islands are inhabited. The Islands were infamously known as the "Black Water Prison" or "Kala Pani". Many freedom

fighters were deported from mainland and kept in the Cellular Jail. There are 6 Scheduled Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands viz. Great Andamanese, Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese, Shompens and Nicobarese. The details of tribal population are as follows:

S. No.	Name of tribe	Number
1	Andamanese	61 till date
2	Onges	115 till date
3	Jarawas	451 till date
4	Sentinelese	50 estimated
5	Nicobarese	27,686 (2011)
6	Shompens	219 estimated

7.231 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 2015-2016 has an outlay of ₹251.15 Crores, specifically earmarked for the welfare and development of the tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A standard treatment protocol for the common ailments of Jarawa tribe as other PVTGs has been constituted with the expert members consists of medical specialists like Gynecologist, Child Specialist, Skin Specialist, Pediatrician to provide better health care delivery system for the tribes. Policy on Shompen Tribe of Great Nicobar Island got notified on 22.05.2015.

7.232 In August 2006, Andaman District was bifurcated into South Andaman District and North & Middle Andaman District. There are six Sub Division, 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 has one Parliamentary Constituency seat.

Shipping

7.233 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 100 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 1190 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. In order to augment the ship connectivity, acquisition of 25 ships planned during the 12th five year plan is being fast tracked and is in an advanced stage. Construction of larger vessels are proposed to be entrusted to Cochin Shipyard Ltd on nomination basis and all other small vessels through Indian shipyards after proper tendering process, keeping in line with the Government of India's "Make in India Policy". Accordingly, Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has cleared the proposal for construction of 2x500 pax vessels and Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) memorandum for construction of 2x1200 pax vessels has been circulated among various Ministries and departments for comments. Standing Finance Committee (SFC) has cleared the proposal for construction of 6x250 pax and 4x150 pax Harbour Crafts and tendering process of the remaining vessels are in advanced stage. As an interim measure, the A & N Administration has also planned chartering of vessels across inter island sector to meet the urgent demand. The A & N Administration is also in the direction of modernization of existing Marine Dockyard to enable speedy and more efficient repair/ refitting of the Administration vessels." The construction of jetties at Chowra, Teresa and Katchal, extension of RCC berthing Jetty at Havelock and Re-construction of Berthing head and extension of

jetty approach at Strait Island in South Andaman has been completed.



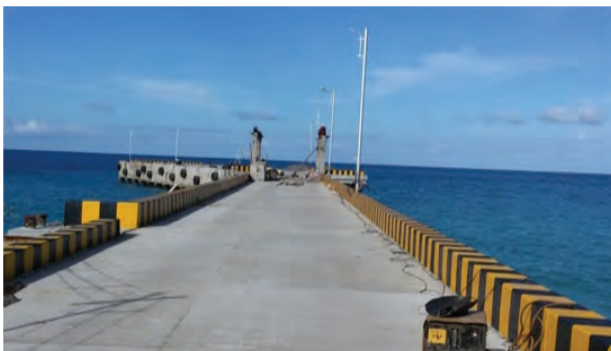
Construction of Jetty at Katchal



Extension of Jetty at Havelock



Construction of Jetty at Chowra



Construction of Jetty at Teresa

Transport

7.234 State Transport Service (STS) provides economic, comfortable and efficient Public road transport to the population in the inhabited Islands wherever motor able road exist through its 14 STS units. The Department caters the needs by operating a fleet of 268 buses in 126 routes. Ensuring safety & comfort to the woman passengers the Department operates two buses exclusively for ladies. To provide better connectivity between the North & Middle Andaman & Port Blair the Department has introduced Night Buses connecting Port Blair with Diglipur, Mayabunder & Nimbutala. In order to strengthen its fleet in the current year 2015-16, the Department has procured 28 long chassis buses of which 16 buses have been received and deployed in the different units. The remaining 12 buses shall be received shortly.



Inauguration of Transport Bhavan by Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home, GOI on 26-05-2015



One more ladies special bus service introduced in this

Electricity

7.235 The UT Administration is providing round the clock power supply in all major islands to about ₹1.19 lakh consumers with 109.45 MW of installed capacity. Sufficient installed capacity is available to meet the full demand of all islands/locations in A&N Islands.

Health

7.236 Health Department has a well developed health infrastructure in the form of 122 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 Andaman and Nicobar Islands Scheme for Health Insurance (ANISHI) 145 patients were referred to mainland and an expenditure of ₹ 50, 17,712 was incurred.

7.237 **Medical Collage:** The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, had accorded the Letter of Permission to the Andaman & Nicobar Administration to start a Medical College, with 100 seats in the first year MBBS Course, by upgrading the District Hospital at Port Blair as a Teaching Institute. This newly started Andaman & Nicobar Institute of Medical Science (ANIIMS), Port Blair completed the process of admission of students to the First Year MBBS

Course. Out of 100 seats available for admission, 15 seats were earmarked to be filled by Central Government on the basis of the merit list of the All India Pre Medial Test conducted by CBSE. After completion of formalities, students have been enrolled and classes for the first year MBBS Course has commenced on 01.09.2015. It is expected that with the setting up of the Medical College at Port Blair, the health care delivery arrangements will improve greatly. The opening of the college has been received with great enthusiasm by the local people.

Education

7.238 New Education Policy related consultations on 33 themes regarding School Education and Higher Education was successfully completed by the Department of Education at all the levels. For this purpose, a dedicated Portal <http://education.andaman.gov.in> and a special android based mobile application "DWEET SHIKSHA" was launched.

Community College

7.239 The first Community College in these Islands has now been established at Ferrargunj, a rural area in South Andaman District. The Andaman & Nicobar Administration decided to locate this College in a rural area so as to develop the rural area of these Islands. The College was formally inaugurated on 23.10.2015. In line with the policy of Government of India to give emphasis to skill development, the College offers three Skill Development Courses, namely, (1) Automobile Repair; (2) Software Development; and (3) Electrical Appliance Maintenance. The intake of students is 30 for each course. Additional courses will be developed subsequently. These 90 students will be imparted "Appropriate Skills" to be identified through Partner Industry, which are called "Skill Knowledge Provider".



Inauguration of Community Collage

Agriculture

7.240 The Agriculture Department has an outlay of ₹ 1349.00 lakhs for implementing eight developmental schemes under three Sub-Sectors – Crop Husbandry, Soil Conservation and Minor Irrigation. During Kharif 2015 it is proposed to produce 27500 MT Rice bringing an area of 6000 under HYV and 3000 under traditional and other improved varieties. It is also targeted to produce 45,000 MT of vegetable covering an area of 5500 ha. In this UT crops are grown under rain fed conditions. Though these Islands receive about 3180 mm of rain from both the monsoon but due to the erratic and altogether unpredictable nature of rain, there is scarcity of water during the period from December to April and between the two successive monsoons. To overcome this problem, Minor Irrigation Scheme is being implemented in these Islands. A target of 18.4 ha. have been kept for creating irrigation potential through ponds and pump sets.

Animal Husbandry And Veterinary Services

7.241 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services carries out planned programmes for development of Dairy and

Fodder, Poultry, Piggery and Goatery by providing inputs, trainings and health coverage through 05 (five) developmental schemes with an outlay of ₹ 1865.00 Lakh. The Veterinary Health Care in this UT is provided through a network of 01 Veterinary Polyclinic, 09 Veterinary Hospital, 12 Veterinary Dispensaries, 49 Veterinary sub Dispensaries and 12 Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries spread over the entire Island Territory. The Islands are also free from the major livestock diseases such as Rabies, Anthrax, H.S., Rinderpest, BQ etc. The department carries out disease surveillance, reporting and diagnosis and disease monitoring throughout the year. No major disease or outbreaks have been reported during the year in this UT.

Tourism

7.242 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. In the 12th Five Year Plan period 2012-2017, three Plan Schemes have been formulated for promotion of tourism in the Island, with a proposed outlay of ₹16000.00 lakh. In the current financial year the approved Plan outlay is ₹2712.00 lakhs. The Sound and Light Show, one of the important TRP (Tsunami Rehabilitation Project) Programme under Additional Central Assistance, mounted at the historical Ross Island has turned out to be a big success and has been attracting large number of tourists. The entertainment avenues for tourists in the Island has been considerably improved with the organizing of other attractive events like Beach festival, Monsoon Tourism Festival with various cultural programme and activity options for tourists.



Celebration of Beach festival

Coastal Security

7.243 The Andaman & Nicobar group of Islands has a coastline of nearly 1962 kms. Most of the settlements are in the coastline areas besides major and minor ports and trading. The Indian Navy and coastguard are providing safeguard to the sea frontiers. 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) the Ministry has sanctioned purchase of 10 large 28 metres vessels and 23 Rigid Inflatable Boats (RIBs). Construction of ten Marine Operational Centers and ten jetties.

Forest

7.244 The total geographical area of this UT is 8,249 sq. km with 86.93 % recorded as forest. To conservation, protection and sustainable development of forests, wildlife biodiversity of the entire island territory various forestry programs have been implemented. Two Governments Saw Mills, namely, Government Saw Mill, Chatham and Betapur are run and maintained by Forest Department to cater to the needs of Islands

for sawn timber. The Forest Department has provided 5,220 Cbm of timber to the local public including small scale Industries (SSI) units and other departments.

Fisheries

7.245 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 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 next census scheduled to be conducted during the month of December, 2015 to January, 2016). 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 40,000 MT fish production will be achieved by the end of 2015-16.
- (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. 107 beneficiaries have been selected for subsidy for the year 2015-16.

Industries

7.246 During the year 2015-16 (till October 2015) 78 enterprises have been registered under Micro small & medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act 2006 by District Industries Centre, Port Blair generating an employment of 450 persons. 156 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 Ministers Employment Generation Programme 89 units have been assisted with involvement of margin money component of ₹33.51 lakhs. The Extension Centre of Sagarika Emporium at Veer Sarvarkar International Airport, Port Blair was inaugurated on 15.10.2015.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee ACT (MGNREGA)

7.247 Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 181 job cards were issued to the households, 88573 Person-days were generated. 12 Disabled individuals are benefited under this Scheme.

Civil Supplies

7.248 Soft test launch of Smart Ration Card has been made at three Fair Price Shops to ensure the success rate of PDS transaction through Smart Ration Card in lieu of paper type ration cards. The transaction through smart ration cards in the test launch has been successful. Under Aadhaar Enrolment phase -II, more than 90% resident of this UT have been enrolled. In order to have Universal Coverage of Aadhaar, special enrolment centres are being set up at Schools and Angawadi centres as a special drive.

CHAPTER

8

Police Forces

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE

8.1 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.

8.2 The Service is organized into 26 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. Now, the cadre review exercise for 26 cadres of IPS due in 2015 is on full swing.

8.3 The authorized strength of the Indian Police Service Officers as on 01.01.2016:-

SI No	State/Cadre	Authorized strength of officers as on 01.01.2016
	Andhra Pradesh	144
	AGMU	295
	Assam-Meghalaya	188
	Bihar	231
	Chhattisgarh	103
	Gujarat	195
	Haryana	137
	Himachal Pradesh	89
	Jammu & Kashmir	147
	Jharkhand	135
	Karnataka	205
	Kerala	163
	Madhya Pradesh	291
	Maharashtra	302
	Manipur	89
	Nagaland	70
	Orissa	188
	Punjab	172
	Rajasthan	205
	Sikkim	32
	Tamil Nadu	263
	Telangana	112
	Tripura	65
	Uttar Pradesh	517
	Uttarakhand	69
	West Bengal	347
	Total	4754

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

8.4 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 with (i) the task of preparing leaders for the Indian Police through

training of newly recruited IPS officers and senior officers and (ii) to be the Centre of research for studies on police subjects.

Basic Course

8.5 The Basic Course Training for IPS officer trainees of 67 RR (2014 batch) commenced from 22.12.2014, as per details given below:

SI.No	Training Programme	Period		
		Weeks	From	To
(1)	Phase - I Training at the Academy	45 weeks	22.12.2014	31.10.2015
(2)	Delhi Attachments			
	(a) Bureau of Parliament Study & Training (BPST)	02 weeks	09.11.2015	10.11.2015
	(b) Special Protection Group	01 Day	12.11.2015	
	(c) Central Bureau of Investigation	01 Day	13.11.2015 (FN)	
	(d) Intelligence Bureau		13.11.2015 (AN)	
	(e) National Security Guard	06 Days	14.11.2015	19.11.2015
	(f) Call on with Hon'ble President of India	01 Day	20.11.2015 (FN)	
	(g) Visit to Supreme Court of India		20.11.2015 (FN)	
(3)	Attachment with Army	01 week	23.11.2015	28.11.2015
(4)	Attachment with Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	01 week	30.11.2015	05.12.2015
(5)	Police Training College/Practical Training in the States/ District Practical Training in respective cadres	28 weeks	14.12.2015	26.06.2016
(6)	Phase - II Training at the Academy (Including 02 weeks foreign component training)	08 weeks	04.07.2016	26.08.2016

8.6 There are 156 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, Shri Ajit Doval, Kirti Chakra, National Security Advisor was the Chief Guest during the Dikshant Samaroh on 31.10.2015.



Shri Ajit Doval, National Security Advisor reviewing the Dikshant Samaroh of 67 RR Batch on 31.10.2015.

8.7 The Basic Course Training for IPS Officers trainees of 68 RR (2015 batch) commenced on

28.12.2015 and will conclude on 01.09.2017, as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Training Programme	Period		
		Weeks	From	To
1.	Phase-I Training programme	44 weeks	28.12.2015	31.10.2016
2.	Delhi Attachments dates of call-on HM, PM, President of India will be finalized in due course	12 days	07.11.2016	19.11.2016
3.	Attachment with Army	01 week	21.11.2016	26.11.2016
4.	Attachment with Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	01 week	28.11.2016	02.12.2016
5.	Police Training College/ Practical Training in the State/District Practical Training in respective Cadres	29 weeks	12.12.2016	30.06.2017
6.	Phase-II Training of the Academy (including 02 weeks foreign component training)	08 weeks	10.07.2017	01.09.2017

Indoor Training

8.8 Indoor Training included Criminal Law, Investigation, Human Rights, Simulated exercises such as Crime Investigation, Public Order Management and Forensics. Modules were conducted to sensitise 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

8.9 Outdoor Training in Field Craft & Tactics, handing 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)

Phase - II

8.10 A total of 147 IPS officer trainees of 65 & 66 RR (2012 & 2013 batch) successfully completed the six week long Phase-II training at the Academy from 20.07.2015 to 28.08.2015. The foreign component training of 01 week (excluding

journey time) duration was conducted during Phase - II training as an exposure to international policing practices. The officer trainees of 65 & 66 RR (107) underwent this foreign component in Israel in 02 Groups from 02.08.2015 to 09.08.2015 and 09.08.2015 to 16.08.2015 respectively.



IPS Officer Trainees of 65 & 66 RR (147) underwent Phase - II foreign component for the first time at Israel Police.

Senior Courses

8.11 981 participants attended a wide spectrum of 28 in-service courses including 04 Seminars on National Security, Wild Life Crime Detection, Community Policing, Information Technology Applications.

8.12 U.S. Embassy sponsored Anti Terrorism Assistance - 11147 'Best CT Practices in Community Policing Consultation' and Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) Sponsored 03 Courses on "Counter Terrorism" were conducted.

8.13 The UNODC (United Nation Office on Drugs & Crime) conducted a National Training of Trainers Workshop for Criminal Justice Officials on "Effective Investigation of Terrorism Cases while respecting Human Rights" and a Regional Workshop on "Special Investigative Techniques within a Rule of Law Framework" in which representative from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Countries except Pakistan participated in the month of July, 2015.

8.14 A 03 Days Faculty Development Programme on "Facilitating a Leadership Development" was held in the Academy from 18 to 20 August 2015. 18 officers attended this module out of which 15 were in house faculties and 03 outstation participants. Instruments, Processes and Exercises for Leadership were carried out in this development module.

8.15 Re-Union Seminars of IPS Officers were well-attended by officers of 1990 batch (25 Years), 1985 (30 Years), 1980 (35 Years) and 1965 (50 Years).

Special Tactics Courses

8.16 171 Police Officers from State Police/ Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) have been trained in 'Special Tactics' in Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA), Shillong (Meghalaya) (10.08.2015 to 21.08.2015) and Center for Counter Terrorism Campus, Bengaluru (Karnataka) (07.09.2015 to 11.09.2015), where course on Explosive, Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and Post-Blast Procedures was conducted. Course on Urban Operations was conducted at 5 Bihar Military Police Campus 1 Patna from 15.12.2015 to 24.12.2015 for new Dy. SPs.

8.17 129 IPS Officers have been trained in course on 'Counter Terrorism' conducted at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy w.e.f 11.05.2015 to 22.05.2015, 01.06.2015 to 12.06.2015 and 31.08.2015 to 11.09.2015 during the period.

Mid Career Training Programme for IPS Officers

8.18 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 28th year and beyond.

8.19 The approved scheme to conduct the Mid Career Programme is as follows:

SI.No.	Phases	Duration	Training for Promotion	Year of Service
(1)	Phase -III	05 weeks (04 weeks in India & 01 week abroad)	From Superintendent of Police to Junior Administrative Grade	07th to 09th year of Service, Compulsory for 2000 batch onwards.
(2)	Phase -IV	05 weeks (04 weeks in India and 01 week abroad)	From Deputy Inspector General of Police to Inspector General of Police	14th to 16th year of Service, Compulsory for 1991 batch onwards.
(3)	Phase - V	03 weeks (02 weeks in India & 01 week aboard)	For availing annual increment on completion of 28 years	24th to 26th year of Service, Compulsory for 1981 batch onwards.

8.20 The details of MCTPs conducted during the year 2015 are as follows:-

SI.No.	Phases	Name of the University/Institutions which conducted	Duration	No. of Participants
(1)	Phase - III	Charles Sturt University, Australia in collaboration with Indian School of Business, Hyderabad.	The programme conducted from 03.11.2015 to 04.12.2015	68
(2)	Phase - IV	University College London Consultancy, (UCLC), UK with the Indian Partner S.P. Jain Institute of Management and Research, Mumbai	05 weeks (04 week at SVP NPA from 06.04.2015 to 01.05.2015) & 01 week in UK from 04.05.2015 to 09.05.2015)	73
(3)	Phase - IV	University College London Consultancy, (UCLC), UK with the Indian Partner S.P. Jain Institute of Management and Research, Mumbai	05 weeks (04 week at SVP NPA from 31.08.2015 to 25.09.2015) & 01 week in UK from 27.09.2015 to 03.10.2015)	68
(4)	Phase - V	SVP NPA designed and conducted the entire programme. One week Foreign exposure Study visit was conducted in collaboration with International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), USA	03 weeks (02 weeks at SVP NPA from 13.07.2015 to 24.07.2015) & 01 week in USA from 27.07.2015 to 31.07.2015)	78

8.21 Further, the tentative Phase - III programme to be conducted during January to March, 2016 is as under:

SI.No.	Phases	Name of the University/Institutions whom conducted	Duration	No. of Participants
(1)	Phase - III	-	04 weeks (04 week at SVP NPA from 08.02.2016 to 04.03.2016) followed by 10 days at Australia from 06.03.2016 to 15.03.2016)	-



MCTP Phase - VIPS officers underwent a 01 week Study tour conducted by International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), USA

Significant Events of the Academy

8.22 Shri Rajiv Mehrishi, Union Home Secretary, conducted the 37th Annual Board Meeting of the National Police Academy on 28.09.2015.



8.23 Dr. Raghuram Rajan, Governor Reserve Bank of India, delivered the 30th Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Memorial Lecture on 23.10.2015 on the topic "Reforming India's Economic Institutions".





Dr. Raghuram Rajan, Governor, Reserve Bank of India delivering the Memorial Lecture

8.24 Inaugurated New Basic Course Training Complex



Shri Ajit Doval, National Security Adviser inaugurated New Basic Course Training Complex

8.25 The Academy was delighted to host the International Women in Law Enforcement Conference - Leadership, Collaboration & Security 2015 from 6-8 Oct,2015. The conference was organised by partner institution, Charles Sturt University, Australia with presenters from

- India, Australia, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Singapore, UK and Spain. The conference was a major event for women from the broad law enforcement community across South Asia, the wider regional and international areas.



International Women in Law Enforcement Conference - Leadership, Collaboration & Security 2015.



8.26 Faculty Development Programme





Faculty Development Programme on “Facilitating a Leadership Development”

8.27 Prof. Nick Tilley, OBE, Professor of Crime Science, UCL, UK and Prof. Gloria Laycock, inaugurated MCTP - IV (1st Programme) on 06.04.2015.

8.28 Dr. Ranjan Bannerjee, Dean of SP Jain Institute of Management & Research Management, Mumbai & Mr. John Parkinson, OBE, Retd. CC West, inaugurated MCTP - IV (2nd Programme) on 31.08.2015.

8.29 Mr. Richard Wortlev, Director, Department of Security of Crime Science, Yorkshire Police visited the Sardar Vallabhbai Patel National Police Academy during the valediction of MCTP - IV (2nd Programme) on 24.09.2015.

8.30 Shri Sushil Vachani, Director, IIM Bangalore inaugurated MCTP - V on 13.07.2015 .

8.31 Prof. Ajit Rangnekar, Dean, Indian School of Business visited the Sardar Vallbhbai Patel National Police Academy, during the valediction of MCTP- V on 24.07.2015.

North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA), SHILLONG

8.32 The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA)-the one and only Regional Police Training Institute, was set up by the Govt. 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 creation of the Department of Development of North Eastern Region, the North Eastern Council, including the North Eastern Police Academy, was brought under the Department 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.

8.33 The objective of NEPA is to conduct basic courses for directly recruited DySsP (Probationers) and Sub Inspectors of 8 N E States of India and in-service courses, including seminars and workshops, for police officers from all over the country. To undertake various training activities, the NEPA has sanctioned strength of 281 posts.

8.34 A revised plan scheme with an outlay of ₹86.57 Crore was approved on 18.11.2014 for 9 (nine) projects of NEPA. A sum of ₹ 8.66 Crore has been sanctioned and released this year to the construction agencies i.e. CPWD & WAPCOS. The Following are the important construction works being completed.

1. Swimming Pool
2. Indoor Sports Complex
3. Training Block
4. Residential Quarters
5. Auditorium

8.35 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 .
2. Departmental Inquiry.
3. Disaster Management.
4. Narcotic Drug Enforcement.
5. Workshop on Police Media Relation.

6. Explosive & Bomb Disposal.
7. Scientific Investigation of criminal cases.
8. Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare.
9. Refresher Course for Newly Promoted Deputy SP.
10. Workshop on collection of Intelligence and Interrogation Techniques.
11. Computer courses on CCTNS/Ethical Hacking/Cyber Crime/Cyber Forensic etc.



8.36 During the year 2015, NEPA has conducted 41st Basic Course with 230 trainees in the ranks of Dy SP and SI. These trainees have passed out from NEPA on 05.12.2015. The Hon'ble Union Minister of State Shri Haribhai Parathibhai Chaudhary reviewed the Parade. Besides this, 38 in-service courses / workshops / seminars were conducted during the year 2015, in which 1497 police officers of various ranks from all over the country have been trained. The next batch of Basic Course i.e. 42 Basic Course will commence from mid January, 2016.



The passing out parade of the 41st batch basic course held in the North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) at Umsaw on Saturday 05.12.2015



Union minister of state for home Haribhai Parathibhai Chaudhary graced the passing out parade of NEPA

8.37 During the visit to NEPA on 29.01.2008, in connection with NEPA Board Meeting, the Union Home Secretary directed the Director of National Police Academy, Hyderabad, to work out a plan to develop the NEPA as a Centre of Excellence. Accordingly, a team of NPA officials conducted a study on NEPA from 17th to 20th of March, 2008, to make suitable recommendations to Government.

8.38 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 has been carried out in a structured manner by regular schemes. Towards converting NEPA into a 'Centre of Excellence' many more things are yet to be done. For the 12th Five Year Plan period, a sum of ₹ 132.13 crore has been earmarked against the projection of ₹ 334.00 crore. Out of which the works under Phase-I has been completed at a cost of ₹ 75.10 crore. The project under Phase-II has also been approved at a cost of ₹ 98.64 crore on 18.11.2014. All the projects have been awarded to contractor to start the works.

8.39 As per the directions of MHA, the performance evaluation of ongoing EFC projects has been undertaken by the IIT, Guwahati. During the 12th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to construct the buildings for housing the trainees,

faculty, etc.

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.

Recently completed construction of the Academy



Officer's Bungalow



Residential Quarter

8.40 During the year 2015-16, 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 2015.

S.No.	Name of States/ Organization	President's Police Medal for Gallantry (PPMG)	Police Medal for Gallantry (PMG)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished (PPMDS)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service (PMMS)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	02	14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	02
3	Assam	0	10	0	06
4	Bihar	0	05	01	17
5	Chhattisgarh	0	05	01	09
6	Delhi	0	04	02	14
7	Goa	0	0	01	01
8	Gujarat	0	0	02	17
9	Haryana	0	0	02	14
10	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	01	04
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0	14	02	17
12	Jharkhand	0	18	01	08
13	Karnataka	0	0	03	17

14	Kerala	0	0	01	04
15	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	04	16
16	Maharashtra	0	0	02	36
17	Meghalaya	01	08	0	01
18	Mizoram	0	0	01	02
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	02
20	Odisha	0	0	01	11
21	Punjab	03	01	02	13
22	Rajasthan	0	01	01	17
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	01
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	02	22
25	Telangana	0	0	02	11
26	Tripura	0	0	01	06
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	15	04	70
28	Uttarakhand	0	0	01	03
29	West Bengal	0	0	02	23
UTs					
30	A&N Island	0	0	01	02
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	01
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	01	01
33	Puducherry	0	0	0	01
CAPFs/Other Organizations					
34	Assam Rifles	0	0	0	11
35	BSF	0	04	05	42
36	CBI	0	0	07	17
37	CISF	0	0	02	19
38	CRPF	0	64	05	52
39	MHA(IB)	0	0	06	24
40	ITBP	0	0	02	09
41	NSG	0	0	0	03
42	SSB	0	0	01	08
43	SPG	0	0	0	03
44	BPR&D	0	0	0	01
45	NEPA	0	0	0	02
46	NIA	0	0	01	02
47	NDRF	0	0	01	02
48	SVPNPA	0	0	01	02
49	MHA (Sectt.)	0	0	0	02
50	Ministry of Finance (Forward Market Commission)	0	0	0	01
51	Ministry of Railways/ (RPF)	0	0	01	12
52	Total	4	149	76	595

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

8.41 There are five Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) namely Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and one Central Paramilitary Force (CPMF) namely Assam Rifles (AR) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of these, AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB are the 'Border Guarding Forces' while CRPF is deployed to assist the Civil Administration under the State Governments/UT Administrations in matters relating to maintenance of Public Order, internal security and counter insurgency. The Rapid Action Force (RAF) and Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) are specialized wings of the CRPF to deal with the riots and Left Wing Extremism/insurgency respectively. 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. In addition, 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.

8.42 The Government of India has been making concerted efforts to increase the representation of women in Central Government jobs. Instructions have been issued in January 2016 to reserve 33% posts at Constable level for being filled up by women in CRPF & CISF to begin with and 14-15% posts at Constable level in border guarding forces i.e. BSF, SSB & ITBP. This reservation would be horizontal.

8.43 DOP&T proposal for discontinuation of

interviews in selection process upto Grade Pay of ₹ 4800 including the post of Sub-Inspector in CAPFs was supported by MHA with the approval of Hon'ble HM. The Committee of Secretaries has recommended that Interview will be dispensed with for all Group 'C' and Group 'D' (which are now reclassified as Group 'C') posts. Interview should also be discontinued for non-gazetted posts of Group 'B' Category. CAPFs and AR are in process of amending the Recruitment Rules immediately for all such posts where Interview has been discontinued

Assam Rifles (AR)

8.44 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 Headquarters at Shillong and the Force is completely deployed in the North East for guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border, spread over 1,631 km. It functions under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs. 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 66,411 personnel.

Operational Achievements

8.45 In its fight against militancy in the North East, the achievements of Assam Rifles from 01.01.2015 till 31.12.2015 are as given below:

Insurgent			
(a)	Killed	-	43
(b)	Apprehension	-	866
(c)	Surrendered	-	02
Other Apprehendees			
(d)	Civilian (Smuggler)	-	311
(e)	Arms Dealer	-	60
(f)	Drug Peddler	-	70
(g)	Myanmar National	-	28
(h)	Bangladesh National	-	01
Recovery of War Like Stores			
(j)	Assorted Arms	-	504
(k)	Assorted Ammunition	-	30,626

(l)	Assorted Magazine	-	180
(m)	Grenades (Nos)	-	41
(n)	IED (Nos)	-	32
(o)	Detonator (Nos)	-	31,590
(p)	Gelatin Stick (Nos)	-	2,674
(q)	Safety Fuze (Nos)	-	64
(r)	Ganja (Kg)	-	939.750
(s)	Opium (Kg)	-	20.230
(t)	Heroin (Kg)	-	2.013
(u)	Brown Sugar (Kg)	-	1.109
(v)	Banned Drugs (Tab)	-	82,577
(w)	Banned Drugs (Kg)	-	421.750
(x)	Illicit liquor (Bottle)	-	36,441
(y)	Ginseng (Kg)	-	6,308.000
(z)	Marijuana (Kg)	-	101.100
(aa)	Tokay Gecko (Nos)	-	05
(ab)	Flying Geckos (Nos)	-	02
(ac)	Pangolin Shells (Kg)	-	226.400
(ad)	Python Skull (Nos)	-	03
(ae)	Python Skin (Nos)	-	01
(af)	Rhino Horn (Nos)	-	02
(ag)	Orchid (Kg)	-	496.000
(ah)	Sandal Wood (Kg)	-	505.000
(ai)	Tobacco (Pkt)	-	11,240
(aj)	Radio Set (Nos)	-	02
(ak)	Red Sanders Wood (Kg)	-	100.000
(al)	Urea (kg)	-	12,000.000
(am)	Gold (Kg)	-	59.334
(an)	Precious Stone (Nos)	-	67
(ao)	Myanmar Currency (Kyat)	-	2,33,17,200.00
(ap)	Bangladesh Currency (Taka)	-	3,04,989.00
(aq)	Fake Indian Currency (₹)	-	2,36,000.00
(ar)	Indian Currency (₹)	-	45,70,159.00

8.46 Number of jawans of Assam Rifles killed/ injured in action from 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015 are as under:-

(a)	Killed	-	19
(b)	Injured	-	34



Recoveries by Assam Rifles at Assam



Recoveries by Assam Rifles at Manipur

Civic Action Programme

8.47 In its continuing endeavour towards Nation Building, upliftment of people of North East and integrating them with the rest of the Country, Assam Rifles undertakes various initiatives, especially for the youth and socio-economically disadvantaged & marginalized people, by carrying out a wide range of activities as part of Civic Action Programmes. The focus of these programmes is to engage the local youth constructively, to wean them away from the clutches of insurgency and enable them to lead an independent, self reliant & respectable life by means of Skill Development through vocational training in disciplines as varied as Welding, Computer Literacy, Tailoring, Wireman/ Electrician, Agriculture Productivity, Motor Training, Masonry and Pre Recruitment Training. Over and above this, other projects/ activities conducted are Medical Camps in areas where

there are no health care facilities available to the villagers, conduct of Awareness Drives to address issues related to Health, Education, Welfare Social upliftment and information on Government Schemes and Employment opportunities. Assistance is also provided by way of helping in construction of various kinds of infrastructure for social development and distribution of items to assist in generating self employment. Promotion of Sports is another area where different types of sports training, distribution of sports equipment and conduct of sports tournaments are undertaken to divert the minds of the youth from insurgency and encourage them toward more constructive pursuits. These projects have brought about a sea change in the environment by meeting the aspirations of the local populace, creating awareness among the masses against the

menace of terrorism and projecting the humane face of the SF at all times.



Medical Camp Organized by Assam Rifles at Assam

Sports Achievements

8.48 During the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, Assam Rifles achieved the following award/medals in sports competition:

S. No.	Name of the Sports event & place where it was held	Date of the Sports event	No of the teams who participated in the event	No of Gold/ Silver/ Brownze Medals won
1.	National Equestrian Championship held at Bangalore	22.04.2015 to 28.04.2015	09 teams	02 Gold & 03 Bronze
2.	2015 Fairfax World Police & Fire Games (Virginia, USA)	26.06.2015 to 05.07.2015	-	02 Gold
3.	“WAKO ASIAN Championship 2014-15” held at Boxing Hall Shree Shiv Chhatrapati Sports Complex, Balewadi, Pune	01.08.2015 to 09.08.2015	14 teams	01 Silver & 07 Bronze

Overseas Deployment

8.49 The Assam Rifles has a contingent deployed at United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) since 12.06.2010. Presently, the 6th Contingent is deployed from 25.07.2015 with a strength of 10 Officers, 14 junior Commissioned Officers and 136 Other Ranks. Since the beginning of the mission the Assam Rifles contingent has been performing in an exemplarily manner 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 Appreciation letters and Commendations.

Border Security Force (BSF)

8.50 BSF was raised in 1965 with a strength of 25 Battalions and 3 Coys. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date, it has 183 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 include 2 Special Directorates General (Spl DsG) i.e. Spl DG (Eastern Command) and Spl DG (Western Command), 13 Frontiers and 46 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing, Air Wing and other ancillary units. The sanctioned strength of BSF as on 31.12.2015 is 2, 57,025.

Operational Achievements

8.51 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.

8.52 In its fight against Militancy Left wing Extremism, the BSF killed 03 militants/naxals, apprehended 161 militants/naxals and got 57 militants/naxals surrendered apart from effecting

seizure of 301 arms, 1238 rounds of assorted ammunition, 13 grenades, 67 IEDs and 173.340 kgs explosives during the period 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans-border crimes, the BSF seized contraband goods worth ₹1326.32 crore; apprehended 6,038 intruders/extruders and killed 24 Smugglers along the International Borders. During this period, 12 BSF personnel laid down their lives and 111 got injured in Operations.

8.53 During the year 2015 (01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015), following Gallantry and other Medals were awarded to the members of the Force:

- | | |
|--|------|
| (a) Police Medal for Gallantry | - 04 |
| (b) President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service | - 05 |
| (c) Police Medal for Meritorious Service | - 42 |
| (d) Prime Minister Police Medal for Life saving | - 01 |

Overseas Deployment

8.54 The Border Security Force has two Formed Police Units deployed with United Nations Stabilizations Mission Haiti and United Nations Stabilizations Missions in Democratic Republic of Congo as per the following:-

- (a) **United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Haiti**

Formed Police Unit of BSF has been deployed with United National Stabilizations Mission in Haiti w.e.f. 15.12.2010. Presently the 5th Contingent of a total of 140 personnel comprising of 09 Officers, 11 Subordinate Officers and 120 Other Ranks are assisting Haitian National Police in the peace process. The BSF troops are performing their duties in exemplary manner to ensure the UN Mandate of Global peace process.

(b) **United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo**

Formed Police Unit of BSF has been deployed with United National Stabilizations Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) from 28.11.2005. The 9th contingent of a total of 140 personnel, comprising of 08 Officers, 07 Subordinate Officers and 125 Other Ranks are supplementing the United National Global on peace process in Democratic Republic

of Congo. The BSF troops are performing their duties in exemplary manner to ensure the UN Mandate in all spheres of their duties.

Sports Achievements

8.55 BSF Team participated in Fairfax World Police and Fire Games-2015 held in Virginia (USA) from 26.06.2015 to 05.07.2015 and won 21 medals in different disciplines as mentioned below :-

S.No.	Rank & Name	Event	Medal
(i)	SI Mander Anand Divase	Swimming	05 Silvers & 02 Bronze
(ii)	Ct Amarjeet Dahiya	Wrestling	01 Gold & 01 Silver
(iii)	Ct Dalbir Singh	Boxing	01 Gold
(iv)	Ct Shiv Sankarappa H M	Boxing	01 Silver
(v)	Ct Subrato Nandi	Swimming	04 Silver & 01 Bronze
(vi)	Ct Jitender Sandhya	Swimming	03 Silver & 02 Bronze

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

8.56 Raised in the 1969, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is providing security cover to 322 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 1,42,526 personnel as on 31.12.2015. With globalization and liberalization of the economy, CISF is no longer a PSU centric organization. Instead, it has become a premier multi-skilled security agency of the country, mandated to provide security to major critical infrastructure installations of the country in diverse regions including terrorist and naxal affected areas. CISF is currently providing security cover to 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 Red Fort) and important Private Sector Units. In the year 2015 CISF has been inducted to Prabati Hydro Electric Project, Kullu (Himachal Pradesh), Solar Super Thermal Power Project (Maharashtra), Passenger X-Ray Screening & Cargo Scanning Centre, Kochi (Kerala), Chamera Hydro Electric Stage-III, Chamba (Himachal Pradesh), Northern Coalfields Ltd., Singrauli (Madhya Pradesh), Coastal Gujrat Power Ltd, Munda, Gujrat (Private Sector), Darlipali Super Thermal Power Project (Odisha), Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Ltd (BCPL) Lakwa, Sivsagar (Assam), Lara Super Thermal Power Project, Raigarh (Chhattisgarh), Raja Ramanna Centre for advance technology, Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Tata Steel Kalinganagar, Odisha (Private Sector).

Operational Achievements

8.57 CISF is also one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection cover to 91 Public Sector Undertakings. In the year 2015 (upto 31.12.2015) 3,880 numbers of Fire Calls were attended (which includes 17 major fire calls) and total property saved is to the tune of ₹114.37 crore.

8.58 The specialized task of airport security was assigned to CISF in the year 2000 in the wake of hijacking of Indian Airlines Flight IC-814 to Kandahar. The force has since been deployed at 59 airports across the country including all major airports viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, and Hyderabad & Bengaluru. The latest induction of airport was at Diu Airport on 01.03.2012. The CISF also looks after the security of 38 sensitive Government Buildings in New Delhi. The VIP Security wing of CISF called the Special Security Group (SSG) is looking after the security of VVIPs/VIPs. At present 53 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.

8.59 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 146 Metro Stations. The daily footfall of passengers is approximately 26 lakhs.

Overseas Deployment

8.60 The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has a contingent deployed at United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti since

17.08.2008. Presently, the 7th Contingent is deployed since 15.01.2015 with a strength of 08 Officers, 20 Subordinate 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)

8.61 Initially raised as the 'Crown Representative Police' on 27.07.1939 at Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh, the Force was rechristened as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) after Independence. Since then, the Force has achieved remarkable growth in strength and capabilities. Presently, it has a strength of 235 Battalions and 42 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, 37 Ranges and 7 Ops Range besides the Force HQrs/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 Governments and UT Administrations in maintaining public order and countering subversive activities of militant groups. The Force has a Mahila contingent also organized in 05 Mahila Bns and 10 Mahila contingents of 96 strength each in 10 RAF Bns. The strength of the Force is 3,08,862 as on 31.12.2015. In addition, 02

Group Centres 02 Range Hqr 01 Sector Hqr and 12 Battalions including 1 Mahila Battalion are to be raised by 2018-19.

8.62 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 Government 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 & Raghunath Temple in Jammu; Ram Janam Bhoomi / Babri Masjid in Ayodhya; Kashi Vishwanath Temple / Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi; Krishna Janam Bhoomi and Shahi Idgah Masjid in Mathura and the Parliament House. Besides, CRPF is also entrusted with VIP Security duties of 52 categorised VIPs.

Operational Achievements

8.63 Major Operational achievements of CRPF in anti-insurgency front for the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015 are given below:

i.	Maoists / Militant killed (Nos)	70
ii.	Maoists / Militant apprehended (Nos)	1263
iii.	Maoists / Militant surrendered (Nos)	892
iv.	Arms recovered (Nos)	476
v.	Ammunition recovered (Rds)	8835
vi.	Explosive recovered (Kgs)	1,324.53
vii.	Grenades recovered (Nos)	129
viii.	Bomb recovered (Nos)	365
ix.	IEDs recovered (Nos)	1,332
x.	Detonators recovered (Nos)	12,450
xi.	Gelatin Sticks recovered (Nos)	5,585
xii.	Cash recovered (INR)	74,59,691
xiii.	Narcotics recovered (Kgs)	1324.53
xiv.	Rockets Recovered (Nos.)	01

8.64 The number of CRPF personnel who laid down their lives in action during the period 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015 was 5.

8.65 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 executive units. An integrated application software "SELO" (Service and Loyalty) was developed for total automation of all office functions. The software contains following functionalities of the Force and covers all levels of the functionalities from Directorate General down to Group centre and further to executive Battalions. New updation and amendment are being updated as per the systems of user to entrance the administration functioning of CRPF:

(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

8.66 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 had also been incorporated in the Selo system.

8.67 Online budget distribution system for each Disbursing & Drawing Officer (DDO) has been incorporated in the SELO application. Software has provision to exchange data with the COMPACT software in each RPAO & PAO. Using this module budget status is available online to each DDO.

8.68 “BHAVISHYA’ software is being implemented in the CRPF for online updation of data of pensioners. Using above software, DDO can watch the status of each case where case is pending.

8.69 In house video conference system has been implemented using SELO infrastructure. Senior officers can interact with field commanders for operational & administrative briefing. IP Telephony has also been installed in SELO location as an intercom. Now, personnel of various locations can interact with other officers across India.

Rapid Action Force (RAF) in CRPF

8.70 In 1992, 10 Battalions, of CRPF were reorganized and converted into 10 Battalions with 4 companies each of Rapid Action Force (RAF). The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective strike force in communal riots and 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.

8.71 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	Navi Mumbai	102 RAF
Delhi	Wazirabad	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

8.72 The RAF Companies 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.

Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) in CRPF

8.73 In 2008, the Government approved raising of 10 Battalions (Bns), 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 Bns, are located mainly in areas affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE). Like RAF, these Bns, have 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 03 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). Further, pre-induction training at CSJWT Belgaum (Karnataka) is a mandatory course which is required to be done by each and every personnel who are being inducted into the CoBRA unit. 12 weeks CoBRA pre-induction training at CSJWT Belgaum (Karnataka) and CoBRA Bn located Koraput is being conducted from 09.01.2016.

Overseas Deployment

8.74 As per decision of Government of India, two contingents (One Male, One Female) are deployed in Liberia under UNMIL. Tenure of each contingent is for one year. At present 9th

batch of Female contingents and 6th batch of Male contingent are deployed in Liberia under UNMIL from February, 2015. FPU-2 (Male) contingent is likely to be rotated during February, 2016 for which selection process is on final stage. FPU-1 (Female) contingent presently deployed in Liberia under UNMIL will be repatriated in February, 2016 after completion of one year of tour as per decision conveyed by PMI to UN.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBP)

8.75 ITBP was raised in the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962 with a modest strength of 04 Bns under 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 in manning 169 Border Outposts on altitudes ranging from 9,000 feet to 18,750 feet in the Western, Middle and Eastern Sectors of the Indo-China Border along the Himalayas, from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh at the altitude of 18,176 feet. ITBP is also deployed in Left Wing Extremism affected areas of Chhattisgarh. The Force at present having 05 Frontier Headquarters, 15 Sector Headquarters, 56 Service Battalions, 04 Specialized Battalions, 02 Disaster Management Battalions and 14 Training Centers including 03 Recruit Training Centres with a total sanctioned strength of 89,430.

8.76 During the year 2015-16, 06 new Border Out Posts have been established along the India-China Border.

Operational Achievements

8.77 The Holy Mansarovar Yatra was conducted via two routes i.e. Lipulekh Pass in Uttarakhand and Nathula in Sikkim of which

the latter was for the first time. 18 batches from Lipulekh Pass (Uttarakhand) comprising 773 persons and 5 batches from Nathula (Sikkim) comprising 217 persons successfully completed the yatra. ITBP provided medical, communication and security cover to the yatri.



ITBP Commando providing assistance to a Yatri during Kailash Mansarovar Yatra-2015 in Uttarakhand



ITBP troops helping yatri in crossing a nallah during Yatra-2015 in Uttarakhand

Disaster Management

8.78 ITBP has been designated as the First Responder in the Himalayan region and was the first to establish Regional Response Centers in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. ITBP troops have carried out numerous rescue and relief operations in all types of disasters in various parts of the country. ITBP has also established a “National

Institute of Training , Search, Rescue and Disaster Response”(NITSRDR) at Bhanu, Haryana which imparts training in Disaster Response to personnel of ITBP and other Central Armed Police Forces/ State Police Force. 2 units of ITBP have been converted into National Disaster Response Force units and are functioning from Greater Noida (UP) and Bhatinda (Punjab).

Sports Achievements

8.79 ITBP has excelled in sports. This year its sports persons have won 39 Gold, 36 silver & 44 Bronze (Total-119) Medals. Out of these medals 04 persons won Gold-05, Silver-01 in World Police & Fire Games 2015 held at Virginia (USA) from 25.06.2015 to 05.07.2015. In addition to this, Inspector/GD Jot Singh Bhandari was awarded the Tenzing Norgay award for his meritorious achievements in the field of Mountaineering expedition.

Overseas Deployment

8.80 As on date 329 ITBP Commandos are deployed in Afghanistan and are providing effective security to Embassy of India, Kabul and Consulate General of India in Jalalabad, Kandhar, Majar-e-Sharif & Herat. Head Constable/GD Vedpal Malik, Constable/GD Praveen Kumar, Constable/GD Rakesh Kumar, CT/GD Jadeja Rajender Singh have been awarded with “President’s Police Medal for Gallantry’ on 01.07.2015, for their role in repulsing Fidayeen attack at Consulate General of India, Herat, Afghanistan on 23.05.2014 by demonstrating true professionalism.

8.81 Formed Police Unit of the ITBP has been deployed with United Nations Stabilization Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) from 09.11.2005. One ITBP contingent, comprising of 135 personnel (06 Officers, 11 SOs and 118 other ranks), is deployed

for supplementing the ‘United Nations global peace process in Democratic Republic Congo’. ITBP troops are performing their duties in exemplary manner to ensure the United Nation mandate in all spheres of their duties. First Party of 10th ITBP Contingent Consisting of Gos-04, SOs-03 and Ors-12 were inducted on 5th January, 2016 thereby enhancing the strength contingent from 135 to 140.

National Security Guard (NSG)

8.82 National Security Guard was set up in 1984 as a Federal Contingency Deployment Force for combating terrorist activities with a view to neutralize the threats posed by anti-National elements. A Bill for the creation of this organization was introduced in Parliament in August, 1986 and after receiving the assent of the President of India on 22.09.1986 NSG was formally raised as an Armed Force of the Union of India.

8.83 National Security Guard is a 100% deputationist Force and all personnel are posted on deputation from Army, CAPFs, State Police and other Organizations. 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 designated Protects.

8.84 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, NSG has conducted numerous operations including operation at Akshardham Temple, Gujarat in September, 2002 and at Hotel Taj, Hotel Oberai-Trident and Nariman House in Mumbai in November, 2008 during terrorist attacks. In addition to its operational tasks, the Force provides training on special commando action, bomb disposal techniques and VIP security to

personnel of the Armed Forces, CAPFs, State Police Forces and security force personnel of friendly neighbouring countries. In Delhi, NSG commandos are kept on alert at fixed locations to meet any national contingency. These commandos are also deployed for special security coverage on occasions of national importance like Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations and also during visits of foreign dignitaries and Heads of States / Government.

National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC)

8.85 NSG maintains National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC) 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. NBDC regularly interacts with other Bomb Data Centres of the world. The NBDC organizes an international seminar every year and publishes a professional journal “Bombshell” on explosion-related issues. In 2015 theme of the seminar was “Counter Strategy of Nation and Addressing Vulnerabilities in C-IED strategy in the National Context” which was organized on 10th and 11th Feb, 2015 and attended by 121 National Delegates and 24 International Delegates.

NSG Regional Hub/Regional Centers

8.86 Post Mumbai incident of 26/11, four Regional Hubs of NSG have been set up at Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai and Kolkata to reduce the reaction time for commando action in a crisis situation. Augmentation of four Regional hubs (at Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai & Chennai) from existing strength 241 to 460 has been approved by the Government. MHA has sanctioned an amount of ₹157.84 crore and ₹162.88 crore on 16.06.2014 and 07.10.2014 for creation of infrastructures for Reinforced Regional Hubs at Hyderabad and Kolkata respectively. At present

construction work on acquired land at Reinforced Regional Hubs Hyderabad and Kolkata is in progress.

Sashtra Seema Bal (SSB)

8.87 The Special Service Bureau which was precursor to the present Sashtra 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 “Sashtra Seema Bal” with an amended charter of duties. It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal Border (INB) and Indo-Bhutan Borders (IBB).

8.88 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 06 Frontiers and 18 Sector Headquarters (14 on Border, 02 for Spl Ops & 02 under raising). The area of responsibility both on Nepal & Bhutan borders extends to 15 kms. from the International Boundary. Apart from this, the SSB is also deployed in J&K, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand & Odisha States in CI Role/ ANO duties.

Operational Achievements

8.89 During the period i.e. 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015 following seizures and apprehensions were made by the SSB:

S/No	Items	Value in ₹(Lakh)	No. of arrests
i)	Narcotics	4953.15	135
ii)	FICN	17.32	16
iii)	Indian Currency	106.66	15
iv)	Other Currency	127.13	17
v)	Prohibited items/ Contraband	4090.72	2118

vi)	Forest Products	4584.96	194
vii)	Wildlife Products	1007.34	24
viii)	Cattles	933.33	320
ix)	Gold	32.35	06
x)	Silver	26.39	14
xi)	Antique Idols	3390.00	09
Total		19269.35	2868

8.90 The following Arms/Explosives were seized during the period under report:

S/No	Items	No. of Cases	Qty. in Nos.	Nos. of arrest
i)	Factory made	20	35	29
ii)	Country made	56	100	86
iii)	Cartridge	02	-	04
iv)	Explosive	14	651.620	10

8.91 Total Arrest during the period i.e 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015 made are as follows:

S/No	Particular	Nos. of arrests
i	Maoists/Maoists Linkmen	89
ii	Militants/Terrorist	0
iii	NDFB Cadres/Linkmen	24
iv	Illegal Infiltrators (Foreigner)	15
v	Others Criminals/Anti Social Elements	2960
Total		3088

8.92 During the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, the SSB's achievements in the Human Trafficking were as follows:-

a)	Total person rescued	317
b)	Total traffickers arrested	98

Sports Achievements.

8.93 During the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, SSB achieved the following award/ medals in following competition:

a) 30th Kings Sepaktakraw World Cup held at Bangkok, Thailand from 04.05.2015 to

10.05.2015. Following sportspersons of SSB Central Sepaktakraw team participated in the championship as members of Indian Sepaktakraw team and won 02 Bronze Medals:

- i) CT/GD W. Sanjeck Singh -01 Bronze Medal
 - ii) CT/GD G. Jiteshwor Sharma-01 Bronze Medal
- b) Constable/GD Monu Kumar and Constable/GD (Mahila) Ch. Latarani Devi of SSB, represented Indian Police contingent in Shooting and Boxing competition respectively at 2015 Fair Fax World Police & Fire Games held at Virginia, USA from 25.06.2015 to 05.07.2015 and have won 08 medals (03 Gold & 05 Silvers). Constable/ GD Monu Kumar won 02 Gold & 05 Silver medals in various shooting events whereas Constable/GD (Mahila) Ch. Latarani Devi won 01 Gold medal in 63.5 kg Weight category Women Boxing event.
- c) Following 02 Sportspersons of SSB Sepaktakraw team represented Indian team in 11th International De France De Sepaktakraw Championship at Stasbourg, France and won Silver medal.

- i) CT/GD G. Jiteshor Sharma
- ii) CT/GD W.Sanjeck Singh.

Civic Action Programme

8.94 During the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, following Civic action programmes were undertaken done by SSB to strengthen border management with people's participation:

- a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna : Under this Yojna 3,64,232 Saving Bank Accounts opening has been facilitated by SSB, in villages located on Indo-Nepal & Indo-Bhutan Borders.
- b) Cleft Lip Surgery : Free Cleft Lip & Cleft

Palate Surgery for border population in collaboratin with “Darpan-Smile Train” and has been organised. So far 93 persons have been successfully operated under the programme.

- c) Mobile Medicare & Ambulance Services : At 9 remote locations (i.e. BOPs Banbasa, Sonuali, Jogbani, Pantoka, Panitanki, Darranga, Bhairabkunda, Raimona and Dadgiri) on INB and IBB, SSB is providing Free 24x7 Mobile Medicare & Ambulance services to border people. Total 2,278 people have been benefitted till date including 29 Nepalese citizen till December-2015.

Revised Recruitment Scheme of Constables in CAPFs

8.95 With effect from 2014-15 the recruitment of Constables in CAPFs & Assam Rifles has been revised in order to make the recruitment process fair, efficient, effective and transparent to reduce the scope of subjectivity by maximizing the use of technology in the recruitment process. The revised recruitment scheme of recruitment of Constables in CAPFs & AR is as under:-

- a) The Recruitment is being made centrally by conducting a single combined examination for all the CAPFs & AR through Staff Selection Commission (SSC). Necessary assistance is being provided to candidates through telephone/website/mobile phone/SMS.
- b) 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.
- c) The question papers are being set trilingually in non-Hindi speaking States and bilingually

(in Hindi & English) in Hindi speaking States.

- d) The PET (Physical Efficiency Test) is now only qualifying in nature and does not carry any marks. Also, interviews have been discontinued.
- e) The recruitment process is preferably being video-graphed.
- f) The biometric methods are being used at all stages of the recruitment.

8.96 With a view to provide more job opportunities to the youth of border and militancy-affected areas, allocation of vacancies is now made in the following manner:

- a) 60% of the vacancies are allotted amongst States/UTs on the basis of population ratio.
- b) 20% of the vacancies in the Border Guarding Forces (viz.AR, BSF, ITBP and SSB) are allotted to the border districts, which fall within the responsibility of the Force.
- c) 20% of the vacancies in Border Guarding Forces(BGFs) are allotted to districts/areas affected by militancy i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States, and naxal-affected areas as notified by the Government from time to time.
- d) In Forces other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy-affected areas i.e. J&K, North-Eastern States and naxal-affected areas, as notified from time to time.
- e) In respect of those State(s)/Area(s)/Region(s) where a very high number of 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.

Air Support to CAPFs

8.97 The BSF Air Wing under the aegis 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 Anti-Naxalite 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, and 06 MI-17 1V, 08 Mi-17 V5, 06 ALH/Dhruv and 01 Cheetah helicopter.

Modernisation of CAPFs

8.98 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.

8.99 The summary of the financial implications of the modernisation plan (CAPF-wise) is given in the Table below:

Name of the Force	Financial Outlay (₹ in crore)
AR	1545.47
BSF	4570.07
CISF	264.36
CRPF	2619.16
ITBP	686.87
NSG	664.62
SSB	658.64
TOTAL	11009.19

Highlights of Modernisation Plan-II

8.100 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

8.101 In keeping with increasingly important and high risk roles being performed by the CAPFs in maintaining internal security and guarding

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

the last 10 financial years given in the following table:

Actual Expenditure on CAPFs during the period from 2003-2004 to 2015-2016. (upto 04.01.2016) (₹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
2014-2015	3802.23	12515.40	5037.52	13308.95	3686.84	573.46	3399.64	42288.04
2015-2016	3351.67	11397.70	4382.32	12171.69	3302.35	501.96	3223.63	38331.32

Development of Infrastructure

8.102 During 2015-16 (till 31.12.2015), ₹837.28 Crore has been sanctioned for construction of infrastructure and ₹179.36 Crore for land acquisition for CAPFs.

CAPFs Housing Project

8.103 Government vide order dated 10.11.2015 has approved the proposal for construction of 13,072 houses and 113 barracks for CISF, CRPF and ITBP at an estimated cost of ₹3,090.98 crore.

8.104 During 2015-16, 805 houses and 40 barracks have been completed upto 30.12.2015.

Allowances

8.105 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.

8.106 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)

8.107 The CAPFs personnel are rendering valuable services in maintenance of internal security and guarding of international borders. Sometimes, while being a part of anti terrorist/naxal combats or some other internal security operations, they could either loose a limb or even perform the supreme sacrifice and lay down their

lives. Considering these hard realities, CAPFs have raised their own contributory welfare schemes in addition to the scheme of the Government. Under these schemes, Welfare Fund, Relief Fund, Insurance Fund and Education Fund have been created. In addition to this, during the period 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015 an amount of ₹17.50 Crore has been sanctioned for payment of lump sum Ex-Gratia compensation to NoK of deceased CAPFs & AR personnel and an amount of ₹3 crore has been sanctioned as Normal Welfare Grant (NWG). To NEPA for the Welfare of their Jawans.

8.108 On 17.05.2007, a Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) was also established to provide an institutionalized mechanism to look into the welfare and rehabilitation requirements of CAPFs personnel. The task of the WARB initially is to lend an immediate helping hand to the dependents of the personnel dying in harness and those disabled by extending help to resolve personal problems relating to children's education, land/property's issues, serious medical problems, etc. At present, 06 Central Welfare Officers (CWO), 30 State Welfare Officers (SWO) and 139 District Welfare Officers (DWO) are functioning throughout the country for the welfare of CAPFs personnel.

Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS)

8.109 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, more than 80 subsidiary canteens have been established by the CAPFs and the State Police in various states upto 31.12.2015. 119 Master Canteens and 1,435 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.

8.110 Further, without compromising the quality, more than 426 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 was ₹1,222.31 crore as against ₹890.48 crore for 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. Matter is under process to appoint the consultant for the purpose.

Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme

8.111 The CAPFs personnel, while performing their extremely tough duties, stay away from their families for years and are not in a position to fulfill their commitments. Their Children get deprived of the requisite 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. Prime Minister's Office has now increased number of scholarships from 910 to 2,000 from the academic year 2015-2016. Further, the duration of scholarship has now been revised from 1 to 5 years, so as to accommodate B.Ed

Course, which starts with a duration of one year.

Medical Facilities for the personnel of CAPFs

8.112 CAPF personnel perform their duties in a difficult environment under exacting circumstances whether at the borders, at high altitudes or pitched against the naxals and terrorists in hostile surroundings. To meet these challenges, CAPF personnel have to be mentally alert and physically fit. In order to ensure physical and mental fitness of personnel of CAPFs and also to safeguard them from the onslaught of continuous stress and strain which such adverse conditions pose upon them, the CAPFs have made available the following medical facilities for their personnel:-

- 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. For better utilization of available medical men and material, amalgamation of services and hospitals of CAPFs has been done by establishing 32 fifty-bedded Composite Hospitals, 06 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, needy personnel are being provided specialized treatment.
- iv. CAPF personnel can avail free treatment in any of the CAPFs Composite Hospitals, located across the country, irrespective of Force affiliations.
- v. 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.

- vi. Establishment of 2 Rehabilitation Centres (one each in CRPF and BSF) has been sanctioned.
- vii. Dialysis Centres at all the 06 hundred-bedded Composite Hospitals have been sanctioned.
- viii. Authorisation of furniture, clothing and miscellaneous stores for 200 bedded Referral Hospital has been approved.
- ix. 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 on 30.11.2015. The construction will be started immediately after getting clearance from concerned agencies. AA&ES of ₹1219.21 crore has been conveyed on 30.11.2015.

Representation of Women in CAPFs and Assam Rifles

8.113 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 Ministry of Home Affairs has been furnished to the Committee.

8.114 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 welfare of women employees in CAPFs:

- a. All CAPFs are strictly following the guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard and have set up 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, the respective CAPF approaches MHA for detailment of Chairperson from other organization.
- b. All CAPFs have already included the NGOs in the Complaint Committees to enquire into complaints of sexual harassment. They are associated with the enquiry into any complaints of sexual harassment. The disciplinary cases involving sexual harassment in Paramilitary forces are being monitored through periodic returns and meetings taken by senior officers of the Ministry with senior officers of the CAPFs along with other disciplinary matters to ensure their earliest conclusion.
- c. The programme on Gender Sensitization and its implications in Government services has already been conducted by all the CAPFs to educate its personnel and it has been made part of the Training 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, Training of Trainers is also conducted.
- d. Separate toilets for women employees have already been set up by all the Forces at static locations/premises on need basis. In other areas, where appropriate locations are not available, toilets facilities are made available to them by pitching of small tents with commode for the use of women employees. Since it is within the financial powers of respective Directors General to

modify the vehicles, sufficient number of vehicles can/may be accordingly modified on requirement basis so as to provide mobile toilets specially to meet the requirement of women personnel during movement from one place to another and picketing duties.

- e. 'Creches' and 'Day Care Centres' have been provided for by the CAPFs to women employees on need basis and separate budgetary allocation on a regular basis have been provided to CAPFs to cater to the establishment of crèche facilities.
- f. Considering the increased demand of women police in tackling law & order situations and also to raise the level of representation of women in the Force, Government has approved to the raising of 2 Mahila battalions instead of 2 male Battalions during 2015-16 and 2016-17 in CRPF.
- g. The present strength of Women in CAPFs as on 31.12.2015 is as under:

Force	Total Strength	Strength of Women	Percentage
AR	65,614	593	0.90%
BSF	2,48,326	4,147	1.66%
CISF	12,7,008	6,505	05.12%
CRPF	30,8,862	6,307	02.04%
ITBP	81,823	1,664	02.03%
SSB	77,972	1,204	01.54%
Total	90,9,605	20,420	02.24%

Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces

8.115 With the view to enhancing representation of women in CAPFs, the matter has been further considered in this Ministry and it has been decided to reserve 33% posts at Constable level for being filled up by women in CRPF & CISF to begin with and 14-15% posts at Constable level in

border guarding forces i.e. BSF, SSB & ITBP. This reservation would be horizontal. Instructions in this regard have been issued on 5th January 2016

8.116 Central Armed Police Forces 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.

8.117 During the year, CAPFs were mobilized and deployed for Bye-Elections as well as local body elections in various States. A large number of CAPFs/ State Armed Police (SAP)/IR Bn/ Border Wing Home Guard (BWHG) have also been mobilized and deployed for Assembly Elections in Bihar.

8.118 During the year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015), 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 Shri Amarnathji Yatra, Government of Maharashtra for security arrangements during Sinhastha Kumbh Mela and Govt. of Uttarakhand for Security arrangements during Ardh Kumbh Mela at Haridwar. CAPFs/ RAFs were also deployed in several states for maintaining peace and communal harmony as well as for law & order duties especially in the states of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur, Punjab, J&K, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions in States

8.119 A scheme for raising of India Reserve Battalions (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 & order and internal security situations.

8.120 153 IR Bns have been sanctioned and 144 have been raised by the States. 1 unraised IRB sanctioned to Jharkhand State has been converted into Specialised India Reserve Battalion (SIRB).

8.121 The present funding pattern for IRB (Battalion Sanctioned vide order dated 24.12.2014) are:

- 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.
- iii) Thus, total amount of ₹51.19 crore is to be reimbursed by the Government of India for one IR Bn.

8.122 In BE 2015-16, ₹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 31.12.2015, an amount of ₹14.4189 crore has been utilized in the financial year to reimburse the claims of Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Kerala and Bihar.

8.123 A scheme of Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB) with engineering component was approved by the Government in 2011 with the aim that the SIRB Battalion will execute small development works like village road, schools, primary health center, rural water supply etc in LWE States. 10 such SIRBs were sanctioned and 1 existing IRB in Jharkhand State was converted into SIRB. The State wise details of SIRB are given below:-

S.No.	Name of the States	New SIRB	Conversion of Existing IRB into SIRB
1.	Bihar	02	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	02	-
3.	Jharkhand	01	01
4.	Madhya Pradesh	01	-
5.	Odisha	03	-
6.	West Bengal	01	-
Total		10	01

Financial Norms for SIRB

8.124 Government of India to bear full cost for 5 years, 75% in 6th year, 50% in 7th year & 25% in 8th year. From 9th year the cost has to be fully borne by the State Government. Total cost (maximum) to be reimbursed per SIRB comes to ₹161 crore. This includes:

Pay and allowances for first 8 years	₹117.00 Crore
One time raising cost	₹19.00 Crore
Capital cost (excluding cost of land)	₹25.00 Crore

8.125 Cost to be reimbursed for the IR Bn converted into SIRB is ₹35.81 crore as per break up given below:

Pay and allowances for first 8 years	₹32.31 Crore
Cost of Engineering equipment	₹3.50 Crore

CHAPTER

9

Other Police Organisations and Institutions

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (BPR&D)

9.1 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 5 Divisions namely Research and Correctional Administration, Training, Modernization and Technology Development, National Police Mission, Special Units and Administration.

Charter of Duties

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

- (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.
- (vi) Assist Research Programmes in States/

UTs, processing the coordination of research projects.

- (vii) Sponsor research projects in the area of professional interest.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) Promote advance research in the area of mutual professional interest with India universities.
- (x) Maintain coordination with various universities and motivate for instituting academic courses on Police and Prison related subjects at various levels.
- (xi) Organize All India Police Science Congress and also actively participate/Coordinate with other national and international conferences and seminars.
- (xii) 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.
- (xiii) Analyse and Study Police and Prison Statistics and problems of general Administration.
- (xvi) Assimilation and Dissemination of information to the States/UTs in the field of police and Correctional Administration.

- (xv) Organise All India Prison Duty Meet and All India Conference of Heads of Prison.
- (xvi) Coordinate research studies conducted by Regional Institutes of Correctional Administration (RICAs) and other academic/research institutes of correctional administration.
- (xvii) 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.

9.3 Since its inception, the Research and Correctional Administration Division 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.

List of newly completed 5 research studies under Plan Scheme is as under:

Sl. NO.	Title of the Project	Project Director (PD)/ Project Coordinator (PC)
1.	Police Performance in Extremist Affected Areas: An Introspective Understanding from North-East India.	Dr. Anuradha Dutta (PD) Dr. V. Veera Raghavan (PC)
2.	Study of Social, Economic and Political Dynamics in Extremist Affected Areas	Shri Wasbir Hussain (PD) Shri H.K.. Deka, IPS (Retd.) (PC)
3.	Development of Performance Indices for Prison Staff	Shri V K Kulshrestha (PD) Prof. M Z Khan (PC)
4.	Status of Probation, Parole, Leave and their Impact on the Overcrowding in India Prison	Dr. Sankar Sarolia, IPS (Retd.) (PD) Shri S P Singh Pundhir (Retd.) Addll DG Prisons UP (PD)
5.	National Requirement of Manpower for 8-Hour Shifts in Police Stations	Shri Kamal Kumar, IPS (Retd.) (PD)

RESEARCH AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Research Studies:

9.4 Research Studies in progress (under Plan Scheme):

- (i) Status of Crime against Women in North East Region.
- (ii) Status of Crime against Women in Northern Region.

- (iii) Status of Crime against Women in Western Region.
- (iv) Status of Crime against Women in Eastern Region.
- (v) Management of Stress in Police Forces / CPMFs.
- (vi) Non-Registration of Crimes: Problems & Solutions.
- (vii) Identification of training needs of all ranks of Indian police officers.

- (viii) Stricter Laws for Drunken Driving and SOP for Traffic Management.
- (ix) High Altitude Police Deployment: Requirement and Standardisation of Clothing Transport, Communication, Medical, Ration along with up-gradation of Norms for Building Space for High Altitude.
- 9.5 Research Studies in progress (under Non Plan Scheme):**
- (i) Local Self Governance and Policing: A Study on Police Reforms in India.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Murder Case w.e.f. 1/1/2009 on ward with an emphasis on the reasons for delay in the decision of such cases and suggest managerial solutions including the management of cases.
- (iv) Use of Forensic Tools to Promote Good Governance.
- (v) Extent and Modus Operandi of Bank Frauds: Role of Police in Handling Bank Frauds in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (vi) Role of Police in Disaster Emergencies.
- (vii) Measuring of Incidence of Crime, Victimization & Cost of Crime: An Exploratory Analysis in Tamil Nadu.
- (viii) Situational Analysis of Gender Issues in Goa.
- (ix) Study of Suicide Cases of State Police Personnel and Central Paramilitary Personnel and suggestions to contain such cases.
- (x) Etiology of crime relating to Terrorism and Extremism: A Comparative Analysis.
- (xi) Fatigue in Police Personnel: Causes & Remedies.
- (xii) Anti-Human Trafficking and Multi-Stakeholder Involvement in the Rehabilitation of Rescued Persons.
- (xiii) Identification of Specific Measures for Community Participation in Strengthening Internal Security for Evaluation.
- (xiv) Study on Police Accountability, Motivation and Control.
- (xv) Conflict Management & Conflict Resolution at Grass Root Level (Police Station).
- (xvi) Missing Children Linkage with Trafficking: An Analytical Study.
- (xvii) Women Empowerment and Future Vision in Central Armed Forces.
- (xviii) Understanding Stakeholder Reaction to Police Action in Violent Mob Situation.
- (xix) Examining the Influence of Police Effectiveness on Police Wellbeing.
- (xx) Survey of Impact of Developmental Initiatives in Northern Sector of Maoist Affected Areas.
- (xxi) Survey of Impact of Developmental Initiatives in Southern Sector of Maoist Affected Areas.
- (xxii) 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).

- (xxiii) Stress Levels and Associated Diseases in Bangalore City Police Personnel.
- (xxiv) Impact of Welfare Scheme on Subjective Wellbeing (SWB) in Central Police Organizations-CISF&ITBP.
- (xxv) Community Confidence Building Measures in LWE Affected Areas.
- (xxvi) Role of the NGOs in Prisoners Reformation & Rehabilitation.
- (xxvii) Socio-Psychological and Economic Problems of Women Prisoners and Their Accompanying Children and Status of Their Rehabilitation.
- (xxviii) Efficacy and Impact of Indian Prison Education in the Prison Management and Rehabilitation of the Prisoners: An Empirical Study.

In -House Research Studies initiated (under Non Plan Scheme)

9.6 Crime against Transgender persons, including alleged excess by Police, with a view to investigate their Causes and suggest Preventive Measures.

Fellowship

9.7 Doctoral work in progress (under GOI Fellowship Scheme):

- (i) Psychological Efficacy of Training Programmes in Rajasthan Police (with Special reference to trainee Constables).
- (ii) Women offenders in Andhra Pradesh: A Sociological Study.
- (iii) The Role of Police and the Use of Forensic Tools in the Investigation of Rape Cases.
- (iv) Knowledge and Experience of Teenagers towards Substance Abuse - A Study on

School Goers in Madurai District.

- (v) Problems faced by under trial prisoners and their families: A study in Tamil Nadu.
- (vi) Crimes among the Tea garden communities in Assam: A Sociological Study.
- (vii) Community Policing in Andhra Pradesh: A Case Study of Hyderabad Police.
- (viii) A study on causal factors leading juveniles to be in conflict with the law in Tamil Nadu; sociological Perspective.
- (ix) Structure for dealing with National Security in India- A Study.
- (x) Narcotics Drugs and Money Laundering: A Study on the Illicit drug trade and among the opium cultivators in India.
- (xi) Impact of Job- related and self-related variables upon turnover intention and sense of subjective wellbeing among personnel of paramilitary.
- (xii) Measurement and Management of stress on police personnel working in Naxalite area of Chhattisgarh.
- (xiii) Spatial Dynamics of Violent Crimes in the Cities of Tamil Nadu: A Geographical Information System (GIS) Approach.
- (xiv) Cyber Crime Vicitimization: A Situational Analysis of Victims in Tamil Nadu.
- (xv) Problem of Abuse of Women Prisoners Rights in India - A study with special reference to Punjab.
- (xvi) Computer Mediated Interpersonal Crimes: A study of Cyber Bullying among College Students in Cosmopolitan Cities.
- (xvii) Mahila Police Bhumika Nirvhan Aur Karya Santushti.

- (xviii) Bharat Mein Bal Apradh Priprekshya, Pravartiyon Tatha Media Ki Bhumika Ka Ek Apradh Shastriya Addhyan.
- (xix) A Study of Burnout in Relation to Occupational Stress, Self- Efficacy, Hardiness and coping strategies among Police Officials.
- (xx) Victims of Terrorism: An Analysis of Mumbai Bomb blasts in the post Babri-Masjid Demolition Period.
- (xxi) Impact Analysis of Prison Reforms.
- (xxii) Moral and Motivational issues in Police Personnel: A study of Andhra Pradesh Police.
- (xxiii) Assertiveness at work: Human Relation Skill Training among Recruit police Constables – A Kerala Experience.
- (xxiv) Vidhanetar Bal Apradh Ka Samajshatra: Varanasi Nagar Par Aadharit Ek Samajshatriya Addhyayan.
- (xxv) Police Public Interface Special reference to Police Force in Aligarh U.P.
- (xxvi) Police Public Interaction in Coastal Orissa: A Scio-Psychological Analysis from the view point of Police personal, Common people, Political elites and Legal experts.

Conferences/ Seminars/ Workshops sponsored

9.8 44th All India Police Science Congress was held at Gandhinagar, Gujarat from 11.03.2015 to 13.03.2015.

MODERNIZATION WING

Regional Workshops on Smart Policing

9.9 BPR&D had conducted four Regional Workshops on SMART Policing as directed by

MHA. The four Regional Workshops were held at Bengaluru, Guwahati, Bhopal and Chandigarh during April-May 2015 in which the Best Practices and Good Initiatives of the states and UTs were presented and discussed. Senior MHA officials, Police Officers from States and UTs have participated in these workshops. The selected best practices and good initiatives have been compiled by BPR&D and published a Compilation of Best Practices and SMART Policing Initiatives which includes Vision Note on SMART Policing. The compilation in booklet form was distributed in the DGPs/IGPs Conference, 2015 in the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

Compendium of Equipment

9.10 In its efforts to promote good practices and standards, BPR&D has published the third 'Compendium of Equipment' in December 2014 which has details of major equipment procured by CAPFs and State / UT Police Forces during the period 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 modernize the State Police Forces. The Compendium of Equipment was released on 04.03.2015 by DG, BPR&D and it was circulated to all DGP of States/UTs, DG of CAPFs and heads of CPOs and MHA in the month of March, 2015. Positive feedback has been received from some of the states and CAPFs.

Construction of Model Police Station Gd-III under 12th Five Year Plan

9.11 BPR&D had initiated construction of Model Police Stations under 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). The construction of Model Police Station Grade-III in Mizoram and Manipur was approved by MHA on 26.12.2013 at a cost of ₹1.00

crore each. After signing of MoU with Manipur Police and Mizoram Police, first installment of ₹33.33 Lakh each was released and the works at Champai, Mizoram and Porompat, Imphal are under progress.

Concept Paper on Smart Police Station

9.12 BPR&D has prepared a concept paper regarding Smart / Modern Police Station Building of the following categories for uniformity in Police Station buildings :-

- (i) Smart/Modern Police Station Buildings in Metropolitan Cities like New Delhi, Kolkata etc.
- (ii) Smart/Modern Police Station Buildings in Cities like Lucknow, Allahabad, Madurai etc.
- (iii) Smart/Modern Police Station in Semi-Urban areas like Noida & Gurgaon.
- (iv) Smart/Modern Police Station Buildings in Rural areas.
- (v) The concept paper had been forwarded to NPA, Hyderabad, NEPA (North- Eastern Police Academy), Shillong, all States/UTs and CAPFs vide ADG, BPR&D & D.O. No. 43/03/2013-BLDG Standard dated 21.01.2015.

National Police Mission

9.13 The National Police Mission Directorate has been set up in BPR&D in 2008. The seven Micro missions have been assigned with the following mandate:-

- (i) 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.)

- (ii) MM: 02 Community Policing
(Involving Community in Policing – Police Interface with Media Industry and other relevant segments – Police Image etc.)
- (iii) MM: 03 Communication and Technology
(POLNET – CIPA – Cyber Techniques – Forensic Science – DNA – Narco analysis etc.)
- (iv) MM: 04 Infrastructure
(Buildings - official & residential equipment and weaponry etc.)
- (v) MM: 05 New Processes (Process Engineering)
(On-going Police Practices – Review and Impact analysis – Existing Best Practices – Innovations.
2015 at National Police Academy, in India and elsewhere and their adaptability – Procurement procedures – Delegation and Decentralization etc.)
- (vi) MM: 06 Proactive Policing and Visualizing Future Challenges
(Extremism and naxalism – Mob Violence – Cyber Crime – Money Laundering – Narco Terrorism – Human Trafficking etc.)
- (vii) 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

9.14 National Police Mission, BPR&D has

trained 72 IPS Officers during the year 2014-2015 on Counter Terrorism in collaboration with National Police Academy Hyderabad. The courses were conducted from 17.11.2014 to 28.11.2014, 11.05.2015 to 22.05.2015 and 01.06.2015 to 12.06.2015 at Hyderabad. Considering its utility, Counter Terrorism course has now been included in the course list of NPA, Hyderabad. National Police Academy, Hyderabad will conduct these courses regularly from now onwards.

Golden Hour Trauma Care

9.15 Golden Hour is the first hour after the fatal accidents. The deaths on roads due to accidents can be reduced to a large extent if the victim could be provided expeditious medical help within this duration. MM:03 has developed a project (Golden Hour Trauma Care) based on successful model experimented in city of Salem (TN). The project envisages involvement of government, private hospitals and ambulances, public & auto drivers. Control of the system will be with the police. It does not have any financial implications. This project is under consideration.

Automated Traffic Monitoring System

9.16 With the increasing population of automobiles in Indian cities, the control of traffic and resulting problems like accidental deaths, pollution and uncontrolled movement of the vehicles is assuming gigantic proportions. MM:03 has developed a project (Automated Traffic Monitoring System) for controlling the chaos. Implementation of the project will result in enhanced revenue collection due to automated challenging system. This revenue can be utilised for the maintenance of the system making itself sustaining and thereby requiring no financial support from Government. It will also result in better surveillance of the road. This project is under consideration and will be circulated to

Police forces.

GENDER ISSUE DIVISION

Meeting of MM: 07 (Gender Issues):

9.17 A meeting of the MM:07 (Gender Issues) was organized on 26.06.2015 at New Delhi by BPR&D in which senior police officers from various States/UTs participated. The following issues were discussed during the meeting:-

- SOPs for Prevention of Crimes Against Women by States and Selection of Best SOP for compilation and circulation.
- Latest Scientific Techniques to be adopted for prosecution in the cases of Crime Against Women.
- Best Investigation Techniques in the cases of Crime Against Women.
- Training Needs of Police Officials for Gender Sensitization while handling the cases of Crime Against Women.

Consultative Meeting for Finalizing the Draft Guidelines for Appointment of Special Mahila Police Officers (SMPOs) in the State Police Forces:-

9.18 A Consultative Meeting was held on 04.09.2015 at New Delhi for finalizing the draft guidelines for appointment of Special Mahila Police Officer in the States. The meeting was chaired by Sh. V. Somasundaram, Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. The officers of BPR&D and from other States/UTs participated in the meeting.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

9.19 The Ministry of Home Affairs has approved construction of new BPR&D Hqrs. at a new location at Mahipalpur at a revised cost of ₹117.31 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 2015-16:

- a. Construction of RCC frame structures completed in all the building;
- b. External finishing of all buildings completed;
- c. Internal flooring work of NCRB Block, Common Facilities Block and Transit Accommodation (Completed).
- d. Fitting of furniture (under process).

9.20 The construction agency of the Project has completed 83% of the physical work. An amount of ₹59.17 crore has been incurred during the financial year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015).

STATISTICS & PUBLICATION DIVISION

Statistical Unit

9.21 The Statistical Unit releases "Data on Police Organization in India" which is an annual publication of Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D). It is a very indispensable publication providing the various types of Statistical data on States/UTs & Central Armed Police Forces etc. This publication compiles various Statistical data of reliable information collected from all States/UTs for critical examination of the facts and figures, planning for effective policing as well as decision making. The valuable information and statistics are very useful to police officers and policy makers to increase their efficiency in Police Organization. The latest edition was released by Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Home Minister on 01.01.2015.

Indian Police Journal (IPJ)

9.22 The Training Division of BPR&D publishes 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. Apart from regular quarterly editions of IPJ, this year a book was released on 17.12.2015 titled as "The India Police - Problem and Prospect" written by Late Dr. Anandswarup Gupta, First Director of BPR&D, which would depict the legitimate problems in police system and its changing prospect from past to present.

Training Division

9.23 The Training Division of 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

9.24 During the Calendar Year 2015-16, the Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) sponsored 05 Vertical Interaction Courses (VICs) in Central/State police training institutions and other prominent institutions in which 115 Senior Police Officers were trained. The details of these courses are as follows:

SI. No.	Name of the Course	Duration (From -to)	Venue/Institution
1.	Leadership	02.06.2015 to 06.06.2015	Uttarakhand Academy of Administration, Nainital
2.	Corruption & Future Governance	15.06.2015 to 19.06.2015	CBI Academy Ghaziabad
3.	Public order Profile	30.06.2015 to 04.07.2015	ISA, CRPF, Mount Abu
4.	National Security Challenges and Police Response	07.09.2015 to 11.09.2015	IB Central School New Delhi
5.	People Friendly Policing	05.10.2015 to 09.10.2015	RPA, Jaipur.
6.	Cyber Laws & Cyber Forensics	30.11.2015 to 04.12.2015	National Law School of India University, Bangalore
7.	Left Wing Extremism	07.12.2015 to 11.12.2015	Telangana Police Academy, Hyderabad
8.	Management of Crime	07.12.2015 to 11.12.2015	NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad

9.25 During 2015-16 the different BPR&D sponsored various Management courses which were conducted at different Institutions and a total of 37 senior police officers were trained. Details of these courses are as under:

SI. No.	Name of course	Duration (From - to)	Venue/Institution
1.	Developing Leadership Excellence in women	23.07.2015 to 25.07.2015	IIM, Lucknow
2.	Interpersonal Effectiveness and Leadership Excellence	27.07.2015 to 31.07.2015	IIM, Calcutta
3.	Taking People along : Managing by Persuasion	03.08.2015 to 08.08.2015	IIM, Ahmedabad
4.	Negotiation Strategies	29.08.2015 to 30.08.2015	ISB, Hyderabad
5.	How Leaders Bring Change	07.09.2015 to 09.09.2015	IIM, Banagalore
6.	Managerial Leadership & Conflict Resolution	07.09.2015 to 12.09.2015	IIM, Calcutta
7.	Excellence in Managerial Communication	14.09.2015 to 17.09.2015	IIM, Calcutta
8.	Conflict Management and Negotiation Skills.	28.09.2015 to 30.09.2015	MDI, Gurgaon
9.	Team Building & Leadership	28.09.2015 to 01.10.2015	IIM, Calcutta
10.	Enhancing Leadership Capacities and Potential Among Professional Women	28.09.2014 to 01.10.2015	IIM, Ahmedabad
11.	Communication & Presentation Skills	16.11.2015 to 20.11.2015	IIM, Calcutta
12.	General Management Programme for Senior & Middle	23.11.2015 to 27.11.2015	IIM, Calcutta
13.	Knowledge Management	07.12.2015 to 12.12.2015	IIM, Ahmedabad
14.	Advance Human Resources Management	07.12.2015 to 12.12.2015	IIM, Ahmedabad
15.	Excellence in Managerial Communication	14.12.2015 to 17.12.2015	IIM, Calcutta

9.26 Long terms courses were also organized by BPR&D. These are: (a) 41st Advance Professional Programme in Public Administration at IIPA, New Delhi w.e.f. 01.07.2014 (b) 71st DSSC Course at Wellington w.e.f. 8th June, 2015 (c) Post Graduate Programme in Public Policy and Management

at IIM Bangalore w.e.f. 27th April, 2015 and (d) Management of Public Policy Programme at ISB Hyderabad w.e.f. 24th April 2015. 06 Police Officers are attending these long terms courses.

9.27 As many as 1219 slots were allotted for 44 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 Dispersion, VIP Protection, Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare (CIJW) etc.

9.28 There were 2532 slots allocated in Army Training Institutions for 102 courses organized by these institutions on the subjects of Welder, Armourer, Diploma in Automobile Engineering, Vehicle Mechanic, Bugler, Dog Handler, Mountain Warfare, Counter Insurgency, Improvised Explosives Devices & Jungle Warfare, etc.

9.29 Four (04) 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 four Central Detective Training School,- (i) Kolkata: 09.09.2015 to 11.09.2015 (ii) CDTS, Chandigarh: 18.02.2015

to 20.02.2015 (iii) CDTS, Ghaziabad: 09.07.2015 to 11.07.2015 & (iv) CDTS, Jaipur: 23.02.2015 to 25.02.2015 where 98 Women Police Officers were trained.

9.30 Two Management Development Programme (MDP) courses on the theme 'Enhancing Leadership Capacities Among Professional Women' at IIM, Ahmedabad and 'Developing Leadership Excellence in women' at IIM Lucknow were sponsored by BPR&D which were attended by 7 IPS/Senior Women Police officers.

1.	Developing Leadership Excellence in Women	23.07.2015 to 25.07.2015	IIM Lucknow
2.	Enhancing Leadership capacities and potential Among professional Women	28.09.2015 to 01.10.2015	IIM Ahmedabad

Foreign Training

9.31 In collaboration with Department of States, USA 08 ATA courses were organized on various subjects as mentioned below in which 140 Police officers were trained.

S. No	Name of Course	Duration	Venue	No. of Participants attended	Rank
		From To			
1.	ATA -10876, Crisis Management Exercise Design Training Course	11/05/2015 to 20/05/2015	Telangana State Police Academy, Hyd.	18	Dy. SP to DIGP
2.	ATA - 11147, Best CT Practices in Community Policing Consultation	22/06/2015 to 26/06/2015	SVP-NPA, Hyd.	13	SP to IGP
3.	ATA - 10993, Terrorist Crime Scene Investigation	06/07/2015 to 17/07/2015	CDTS, Hyd., BPR&D	15	Insp. to SP
4.	ATA - 10417, Maritime Port and Harbor Security Management	20/07/2015 to 07/08/2015	Tamil Nadu Police Academy, Chennai	15	Dy. SP to DIGP
5.	ATA - 10415, Interviewing Terrorist Suspects	27/07/2015 to 31/07/2015	CBI Academy, Ghaziabad	22	Dy. SP to IGP
6.	ATA - 11238, Post Blast Investigation	24/08/2015 to 09/09/2015	Montross, USA	24	SI to Dy. SP
7.	ATA - 10817, Fraudulent Document Recognition Course	15/09/2015 to 18/09/2015	NEPA	15	Dy. Sp to IGP
8.	ATA-10807, Preventing Terrorist Attacks on Bus and Rail System	09/12/2015 to 18/12/2015	CRPF Academy, Gurgaon	18	Dy. SP to IGP
		Total		140	

9.32 More than 186 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. in training institutes of Central Government and States as under.

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Month in which organized
1.	Analysis of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance	Aug-Sept. 2015
2.	Scientific Techniques in Forensics Investigation	Sept, 2015
3.	Vital Installation Security	Sept. 2015
4.	Bomb Disposal Course	March/April 2015
5.	Drug Law Enforcement	July, 2015
6.	Forensic & Scientific Aid Investigation including search & seizure in Digital environment	Sept. 2015
7.	Advance Programme in Computer networking & Security	June-Aug, 2015
8.	Information Technology in Law Enforcement	October-November, 2015
9.	Bomb Disposal	Sept. 2015
10.	Advance Finger Print Science	Oct.-Nov. 2015
11.	Dog handling course	March-Aug, 2015
12.	Border Management Course	August, 2015
13.	Sniper Capsule Course	Sept. 2015

(These courses are conducted by Ministry of External Affairs through different Institutes. Details given above are collected from MEA.)

9.33 Homeland Security Dialogue: Two courses on Cross Border Financial Investigation were organized in Chandigarh from 27.04.2015 to 01.05.2015 and Kochi 24.08.2015 to 28.08.2015 respectively wherein 15 and 13 officers respectively were trained.

2 officers.

9.34 Asia Intellectual Property Enforcement Workshop was organised from 23.06.2015 to 25.06.2015 in Hong Kong which was attended by

9.35 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. So far, three batches are sent under this scheme which have been attended by 29 Police Officers as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Duration		No. of Officers participated
		From	To	
1.	Anti-Human Trafficking Course	07.07.2014	11.07.2014	9
2.	Traffic Management & Investigation of Road Traffic Accident	30.03.2015	04.04.2015	9
3.	Forensic Science Course	12.10.2015	16.10.2015	11

Training Intervention Scheme

9.36 The 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 11th Five Year Plan. Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) has got approval for continuation of the Training Intervention Scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan at a total cost of ₹36.96 Crore. The Scheme has following components:-

- i. Development of Human Resource Development Plan for 20 states/UTs/CPOs(M/S Randstad India Ltd., Chennai).
- ii. Analysing gap between the attitude required and the existing attitude of police personnel and developing training / other interventions for 12 States/ UTs (M/S Wipro Ltd. Gurgaon).
- iii. Develop and validate suitable instruments to measure 'traits and capabilities' of every rank in the police in 5 States (M/S Wipro Ltd. Gurgaon).
- 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 Edn& Technology Services Ltd. Noida).
- v. Soft skill training for 6000 SHOs in 12 states, (M/S IL&FS Education & Technology Services Ltd. Noida).
- vi. Developing films interactive modules and practical workbooks/manuals etc. to make training 'instructors' independent' and 'neutral'- for 85 training subjects.

- vii. Developing Pre-Promotional Courses for various ranks for 28 states and one Union Territory by Mahatma Gandhi State Institute of Public Administration, Chandigarh.
- viii. Assessing the quality of investigation in States and developing suitable Training Interventions/investigative tools.
- ix. Assessment of impact of important training programmes.
- x. Development of 10 mock exercises/manuals and films on Counter Terrorism
- xi. Assessment of Training Need Analysis, training Capacity Gap and the Gap in training materials in all states/UTs.
- xii. Production and updation of training materials.
- xiii. Developing Specialist Investigators.

National Institute of Traffic Management & Research

9.37 BPR&D is in 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 the remedies, to give stimulus to inter-department research on traffic issues.

Central Detective Training Schools

9.38 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 01.04.2015 to 31.10.2015, 110 courses have been organised so far in which 2,340 number of persons have been trained.

Central Academy for Police Training at Bhopal

9.39 The construction of Central Academy for Police Training at Kanhasaiya, Bhopal (MP) is being monitored by constant liaison with CPWD authorities. The progress of construction of CAPT is summarized as under:-

- i. Boundary wall of main campus of CAPT has been completed.
- ii. 80% construction works of 4 buildings viz Senior Officers' mess, Gazetted Officers' Mess, SI/Inspector Mess and Girls Hostel have been completed till date. CPWD has assured to hand over these buildings by March 2016 complete in all respects.
- iii. Construction works of Administrative Block, Training Block, Library and Forensic buildings have started.
- iv. Construction works of other infrastructures like Armoury, residential quarters, shopping complex, OM/MTO block, MT park, Hospital, Overhead water tank, STP etc. have started and 10% of such work is complete.
- v. Drawings of parade ground and Firing range have been received from CPWD and further action is being taken.
- vi. Matter for obtaining NOC from Forest Department for construction of approach road through forest land is pending with CCF Bhopal.
- vii. DPR for urban power line has been prepared by MP Electricity Board for which an amount of ₹1.50 crore was deposited by CPWD.

9.40 The CAPT is running with a strength of 22

officials including Director and 4 contractual staff working in various capacities.

9.41 Central Academy for Police Training is now functional at PF huts Kanhasaiya, Bhopal (MP) since 26.01.2015. No Course was conducted during the intervening period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015 CAPT proposed to conduct following courses at CAPT Campus Kanhasaiya, Bhopal subject to receipt of necessary approval for conducting these courses well in advance :-

Sl No	Name of course (Duration)	Duration (From - To)
1.	6th Training of Trainer Course (02 weeks)	16-11-15 to 28-11-15
2.	7th Training of Trainer Course (02 weeks)	07-12-15 to 19-12-15
3.	8th Training of Trainer Course (02 weeks)	04-01-16 to 16-01-16
4.	9th Training of Trainer Course (02 weeks)	08-02-16 to 20-02-16
5.	10th Training of Trainer Course (02 weeks)	07-03-16 to 19-03-16

9.42 Since inception of CAPT, 30 In-service Courses including Training of Trainer/Workshop etc have been conducted successfully in which 511 officers from across the country have undergone specialized training in Police related subjects. These courses were conducted at JNPA Sagar, NITTR Bhopal; and RCVP Noronha Academy of Administration, Bhopal (MP).

OTHER POLICE ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS)

9.43 Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) under the 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.

9.44 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 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015; six CFSs under DFSS, MHA; have examined 6,317 cases with 1,24,857 exhibits.
- ii. Court Evidence: The experts/scientists of six CFSs tendered 714 court evidences during the period.
- iii. Scene of Crime: The experts/scientists attended 84 Crime Scenes during the period.
- iv. Training Programme: During the period scientists of six CFSs attended 65 training programmes organized by various agencies such as National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, Institute of Management Training and Research (Department of Science & Technology) etc. for upgrading their technological knowledge and skills.

9.45 Apart from above, the Central Forensic Science Laboratories also organized 12 training programmes/workshops in which 40 Senior & Junior level scientists attended.

Establishment of New Laboratories & Modernization of old Laboratories

9.46 The Government of India during the 12th Five Year Plan approved a Plan Scheme for DFSS viz. 'Establishment of New Central Forensic Science

Laboratories and Modernization of Existing CFSs under the Directorate of Forensic Science Services.' The financial outlay of this Scheme, as approved by the Government is ₹279.90 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.

9.47 During the current Five Year plan, state-of-art laboratory buildings is being constructed at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati. The construction work is on full swing.

9.48 As approved in the EFC document, a new complex for CFSL Kolkata will also be constructed at Rajarhaat by CPWD. An amount of ₹02 crores has been transferred to CPWD Kolkata. The construction work has already commenced.

New Initiatives undertaken

9.49 As approved under the 12th Plan, following six new Divisions will also be operational in all six Central Forensic Science Laboratories in addition to the existing Divisions:

- **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.
- **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 Deoxyribonucleic acid analysis and identification of missing persons.
- **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.

- **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, Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) database.

- **Forensic Psychology Division**

This Division will undertake all types of Psychological Investigations through Polygraph test, Brain Fingerprinting, invasive and non-invasive cognitive responses.

- **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 Substances (NDPS) Act.

Technical Support in Forensic Operations

9.50 The DFSS and its laboratories actively participated in conducting workshops, specialized training programmes and implementation of Quality Management systems, development and review of Standard Operating Procedures and participated in 65 Training Programmes during April-December-2015 and achieved following objectives:

- Created awareness to the judiciary and an exposure to analysis of evidences in digital crimes and appreciation of evidential value.

- Imparted training to end users of Information Technology in network security, incident response etc. for Banks, Insurance, e-Governance, financial organizations etc.
- Facility for Induction & Advanced training for Forensic Scientists.
- Facility for Training for trainers of training institutes run by Police, judiciary, Banks etc. and also to train faculty of academic institutes;
- Facility for Preparation of syllabus for training courses including certificate, Diploma, and degree courses for Investigators, Specialists & Educational Institutions.
- Facility to develop validation and proficiency testing procedures for crime scene management and for forensic analysis of crime evidence;
- Provided assistances in implementation of accreditation and proficiency testing programs in Forensic Science laboratories.

CENTRAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

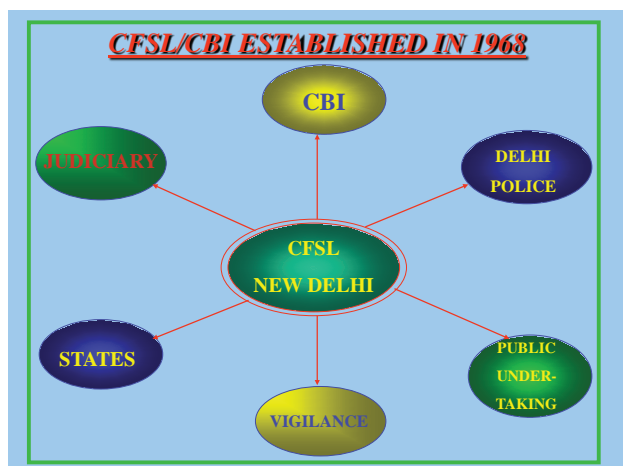
CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION INTRODUCTION

9.51 The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, (CFSL) New Delhi was established in the year 1968 as a scientific department to provide scientific support and services to the investigation of crime. The Laboratory is located at New Delhi. Besides this, the CFSL has Scientific Aids Unit located at CBI Branch in Chennai and Mumbai. The Laboratory has a sanctioned strength of 182 Scientific & Ministerial Staff and allocated Budget Grant of ₹11.92 crore for the year B.E 2015-2016.



Jurisdiction of CFSL

9.52 CFSL undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary and Vigilance Departments of Ministries & Undertakings & State/Central Govt. 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. Scientists/experts also impart training to the CBI Investigating Officers and to other trainees of Forensic Science. The laboratory also undertakes R & D work related to art & skill developments in forensic science.



Court attendance and scene of crime Visits

9.53 The Laboratory scientists gave expert testimony in 463 cases in Courts in Delhi and other parts of India and examined 452 scenes of crimes at Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes. In addition to these, the regular support service in forensic science were provided to Delhi Police, CBI and Judicial Courts. Forensic assistance was also provided to Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Banks, Cabinet Secretariat Board and other public undertakings.

CASE STATISTICS

9.54 CASES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 2015.

1. Cases pending as on 01.01. 2015 - 937
2. Cases received from 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015 - 2117

9.55 CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR 2015.

1. CBI - 984
 2. Delhi Police - 577
 3. Others - 327
- Total : 1888**

Cases pending as on 31.12.2015 : 1166

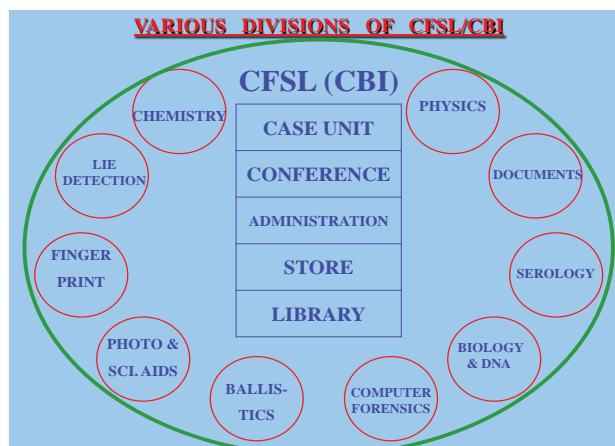
1.	No. of cases pending as on 01.01.2015	937
2.	No of fresh cases received/ reported during 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015	2117
3.	Total (1)+(2)	3054
4.	No of cases disposed off	1888
5.	No. of cases pending as on 31.12.2015.	1166

INITIATIVE TOWARDS QUALITY ASSURANCE

9.56 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 Department of Science & Technology, Govt. 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 Procedure Manuals for analytical and scientific test to be carried out in respect of varieties of crime exhibits referred to each of its Division. 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.

EXISTING EXAMINATION FACILITIES

9.57 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. 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 scenes of crime.



BALLISTICS DIVISION

9.58 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.

9.59 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. re-construction 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 System (High Performance Liquid Chromatography).



Working On Hplc System For The Analysis Of Explosive

BIOLOGY and DNA Profiling DIVISION

9.60 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 types 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 CBI as well as from State Governments and Judiciary the reported cases are of various natures like murder/homicides, suicides, assaults, unnatural sexual offences, dacoity, robbery and others including theft, riot, religious, Prevention of damage of property Act, etc.



Working on Genetic Analyzer

Chemistry Division

9.61 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 CBI, Delhi Police, the Hon'ble Courts and from other parts of the country. 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

9.62 In the Document division, examination is carried out 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, reconstruction of the charred and burnt documents, determination of the order of the sequence of the strokes at the point of intersections, examination of the torned 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. are also carried out.

Fingerprint Division

9.63 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 crime investigations. 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

9.64 In India CFSL, CBI, New Delhi is the first one to establish a full-fledged Forensic Psychology Division. Since 1973 to-date, examination of approximately 10,000+ subjects have been conducted for detection of psycho-physiological deception. 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 of the subject 'X'. Its installation will be helpful in the investigation of crime.

9.65 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.

Photo & Scientific Aid Division

9.66 Photography Division provides scientific supports to all divisions of CFSL/CBI in the examination of crime exhibits, conferences & seminars. Videography and General Photography includes coverage of scenes of crime, close-up. Photographs are also provided. Experts of the division also provide the expert opinions on questioned photo prints. 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, Photo division has latest state-of-art-technology video measurement system to examine the authenticity of video films.



Examination of Still Photographs with the help of Photo Edit Software for cleaning

Physics Division

9.67 In 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 regular basis. The division has undertaken new project work in the field of Noise reduction/signal enhancement and Audio tape Authentication.

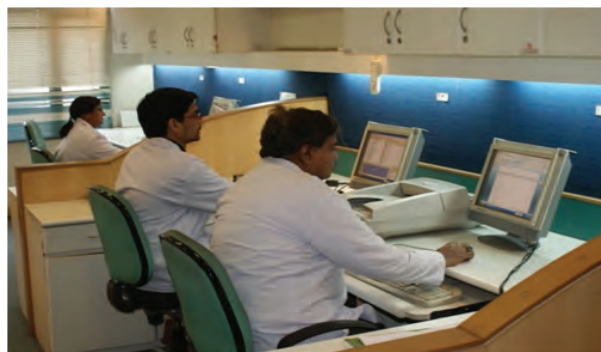
Serology Division

9.68 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

9.69 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 forwarded to the laboratory. Computer Forensics involves the use

of sophisticated technology tools and procedures. The accuracy of evidence processing procedures may be 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 cross validation through the use of multiple tools and techniques is standard protocol in the laboratory. Validation through the use of multiple software tools and procedures by the computer experts eliminate the potential problem.



Preview of Data through Encase Forensic Software

Scientific Aid Unit

9.70 Three additional Scientific Support Units one each at Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai under the administrative control of CFSL, New Delhi has been created. Both the units at Mumbai and Chennai are under operation. The infrastructure development work at Kolkata unit is under active progress and is expected to resume operation shortly.

The Future Growth

9.71 The laboratory is concentrating its efforts to update the technology and infrastructure by 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 upgradations, 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 the needs of the respective zones.

Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS)

9.72 The Institute was established in 1972 for training of senior officers of the criminal justice system. Since inception 39,563 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.

Training and Research

9.73 Between 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, this Institute organized 39 Training Courses, 04 Seminars and 04 Workshops for Police, Judiciary, Prosecution, Prison officials. In all 1070 Officers from various parts of India and 43 foreign officers participated in these programmes.

Post Graduate Courses

9.74 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 Government of NCT Delhi and GGS Indraprastha University. The Institute is a 'Category A' Institute.

9.75 A new 1 year PG Diploma course in Document Examination was started from 1st April 2015. This course is specially designed for serving the police and forensic science experts.

Initiatives

9.76 The Institute is in the process of creating new infrastructure and establishing 'Crime Control Research Centre' and the proposal is under active consideration of Ministry of Home Affairs. MHA has approved the construction of new hostel Block with 80 rooms, residence for Faculty and a new Library Block at estimated cost of ₹40 crore for which ₹2.6 crore have been released to NBCC by the institute towards mobilization advance. Both these proposal are under the XIIth Five Year Plan. A Forensic Guide for Crime Investigators: Standard Operating Procedures has been prepared and published by NICFS. The same was released by the Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, Sh. Haribhai Parathibhai Chaudhary in the 34th National Symposium of Heads of Police Training Institutions held at Delhi on 28.10.2015.



Release of "A Forensic Guide for Crime Investigators: standard Operating Procedures" by Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Haribhai Parathibhai Chaudhary

Vigilance Awareness Week

9.77 NICFS conducted Vigilance Awareness Week from 26.10.2015 to 31.10.2015 where all officers/officials staff/students pledged to work for eradication of corruption, remain vigilant and work towards the growth of the organization.



Officers taking pledge during Vigilance Awareness Week at NICFs

Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW)

9.78 As a nodal agency for coordinating various Police Communication services in the country, this Directorate was raised to various situations along with the activities as a 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

9.79 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 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)

9.80 Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW), Ministry of Home Affairs is maintaining a Satellite based Communication Network between National Capital Delhi and Inter State Police Wireless Stations (ISPW) at each State/UT capital, State Police Organisations upto District level and locations of CAPFs.

9.81 The Satellite based Communication Network (POLNET) consists of 1023 Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) including POLNET HUB. The Network is operating on C-Band Transponder of 36 MHz Bandwidth of INSAT 4B allocated as a contingency measures by ISRO in place of INSAT3E. The Network is functioning since 2004. At present Network is based on ISBN and DVB-S technology and being utilised to its capacity by DCPW, State/ U.T. Police Organisations and CAPFs. DCPW is undertaking to upgrade and augment the Satellite based Communication Network by incorporating DVBS-2 or latest technology for better efficiency and optimal use of spectrum. To accomplish this task further course of action is under process.

Coordination Wing

9.82 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 consultation with Department of Telecommunications. The DCPW officers along with MHA and MOC have contributed in the ITU Study/work Groups by representing India in the Conferences held at Bucharest (Romania) 6th to 12th July, 2015, Geneva (Switzerland) 8th to 17th September, 2015 and Seol (South Korea) 27th July to 1st August, 2015.

Cipher Wing

9.83 Cipher Wing of DCPW have 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. Total 103 personnel were trained in 12 Training Programme.

9.84 This wing maintained close liaison with JCB and SAG for updation of Cryptographic Systems being used. A P.C. Based Cipher System 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

9.85 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 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 23 courses and trained 385 officials both technical and cipher, for police personnel including officers in order to facilitate effective management of Secure Communication Establishments of Police Organizations.

9.86 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

9.87 In the Central Workshop of the Directorate, about 382 testing and repair jobs of wireless equipment and accessories are undertaken. During the earthquake of Nepal on the directions

of MHA, DCPW teams were sent to Kathmandu, Nepal with communication equipments for establishing emergency communication system. The team installed Masts and antennal and HF Radios were powered with the SMF batteries. The communication was established with MHA Control Room, New Delhi from the Embassy of India at Kathmandu, Nepal. Shri B.K. Prasad, Addl. Secretary (F), MHA spoke to MHA Control Room, New Delhi from Kathmandu. A VHF communication was also established to mobilize their internal workforce to carry out rescue operation etc. This way the emergency communication started at Kathmandu, Nepal by DCPW MHA team.

9.88 DGS&D for Rate Contract purpose, process of framing technical specifications for integrating Devices Network/ Technologies has been initiated to cater to various operational exigencies. Workshop also rendered suitable advisory services to CAPF on Technical proposals. In an effort to strengthening testing Infrastructure of central workshop, framing of qualitative Requirements has been initiated and are in process of finalisation.

Reserve Stock of Wireless Equipments and Accessories

9.89 One of the onerous responsibilities of this Directorate is to support Central and State/ UT Police Organizations with wireless equipment and accessories on loan basis during operational exigencies like Disasters, General Elections etc. The Directorate has issued required Radio sets and accessories to 8 States & 2 Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and to Nepal during Assembly election, Panchayat election/Disaster purpose.

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)

9.90 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 1961, 1971, 1988 (to which India is signatory) against illicit trafficking of narcotics 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 narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

9.91 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 Kochi, Hyderabad, Goa, Mandasaur, Amritsar, Ajmer, Ranchi, Mandi, Madurai, Imphal, Dehradun & Bhubaneswar 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.

9.92 During the period (from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015) Narcotics Control Bureau acquired/ created the following infrastructure to strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the organization:

Proposal for construction of office-cum-residential accommodation for Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) - Lucknow, Chandigarh and Ahmedabad Zonal Units are under consideration of Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).

ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

9.93 Seizures of various drugs reported by various agencies in the country and the NCB during the period 2015-16 (01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015) 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.
Narcotics Drugs			
Heroin	558.255	153.095	27.42%
Opium	596.749	55.689	9.33%
Morphine	8.720	4.940	56.65%
Ganja	47372.562	4327.212	9.13%
Hashish	1361.387	194.937	14.31%
Cocaine	45.574	37.934	83.23%
Methaqualone	83.750	57.560	68.72%
Amphetamines	81.990	26.450	32.26%
Psychotropic Substances			
Psychotropic Substance	3563200 tablets 6798 Injections	101885 tablets 4805 injections	2.85% 70.68%
Ketamine	105.075	29.205	27.79%
Precursor Chemicals			
Ephedrine/Pseudo-ephedrine	668.800	63.80	9.53%
Pseudoephedrine Tablets(in numbers)	3269356	0	0%
Acetic Anhydride	3.50	0	0%

Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Poppy:

9.94 During the year 2015, the Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, co-ordinated the efforts that eventually resulted in eradication of illicit opium cultivation spread over 3524 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 over 3524 acres of land out of total 3600 acres that was destroyed during the year, 2015.

9.95 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 28.09.2015 to discuss the following issues:

- Destruction done in each state during the crop year 2015.
- Difficulties faced during destructions.
- Efficacy of satellite images provided by ADRIN.
- Formulation of action plan for identification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation for the year 2015-16.

9.96 NCB co-ordinated the meeting and representatives from ADRIN, CBN, identified

states, BSF, CEIB, SSB, Assam Rifles etc. attended the meeting.

Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis

9.97 During the year 2015, 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 cannabis cultivation spread over 774 acres of land in the states of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa and Uttarakhand. NCB with state agencies initiated action for eradication of illicit cultivation over 774 acres of land out of total 818 acres that was destroyed during the year, 2015.

Conviction

9.98 On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Court by NCB 24 cases culminated in to conviction during the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015.

Drug Disposal

9.99 During the year 2015 from 01.04.2015 to 31.10.2015, 2000.800 kg of Ganja and 1.420 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine HCL (expired) were disposed off by various Zonal Units of NCB.

Assistance to States and Union Territories

9.100 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 ₹10.00 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 Govt. 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; f) Training equipment and other aids; and g) Other equipments useful for enforcement.

9.101 After expiry of the scheme in March, 2014, the Government of India has 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. The following six states were sanctioned funds as per details given below:-

S.No	Name of the States	Amount Sanctioned (in Rupees)
I	Himachal Pradesh	22,84,000
II	Mizoram	83,10,000
III	Sikkim	23,25,007
IV	Nagaland	59,17,312
V	Tamil Nadu	40,33,100
VI	Gujarat	71,30,000*(-)
	TOTAL	2,28,69,419

* Gujarat state was not released the amount due to paucity of fund and same will be released during 2015-16.

9.102 The proposal for the current financial year 2015-16 have been received from various States/UTs and are under process.

Training/ Capacity Building

9.103 This Bureau has conducted the following numbers of training programme on drug law

enforcement and computer base trainings (CBT) for various central /state agencies including CISF, BSF, ITBP, SSB, State Police, RPF, State Excise, Postal & Currier Staff,.

SN	Type of trg.	Nos of trg.	Nos of pers.
1	Drug law enforcement	241	9104
2	CBT	144	739

22 Nos of meetings on drug related issues were attended by NCB officials with various Ministries/ Departments of Centre/States.

International Obligations/ Cooperation

9.104 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. Following initiatives were taken during the period:

- i) To enhance international coordination with various countries/organizations, NCB Officials attended 23 Nos. of coordination meetings including Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme, Sub-Regional Drug Focal Point, HONLEA , ADEC,CND, IDEC, ASEAN, etc.
- ii) Various reports on drug related data form C &D, interim report of form B & P & and quarterly report for form A & A/P submitted to International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) to enhance more International Cooperation.

iii) Memorandum of understanding on Combating Illicit Trafficking In Narcotic Drug, Psychotropic Substance between India and Singapore has been signed on 24 Nov.2015

iv) Active operational coordination were made with various countries to identify, suppress and prevent the criminal activities of International Drugs Syndicates engaged in the illicit trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Two cases of Controlled Delivery operations were conducted by NCB in a joint cooperation with NCA, UK, where a total of 1.380 Kg of Cocaine was seized by DZU, NCB. and one Nigerian national was arrested

Demand Reduction

9.105 The UN General Assembly in a Resolution passed in December, 1987, proclaimed 26th June of each year as the "International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking". In pursuance of this declaration, this day is observed all over the world to raise public awareness against the menace of drugs. 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 approx 451 demand reduction activities in schools, colleges, institutes and other vulnerable public places. Apart from 26th June, NCB organizes different awareness programmes regularly for creating mass awareness. The details of the programme organized are as under :

- i. Visit of NCB representative to Schools for conducting Awareness programmes.
- ii. Display Boards in Pubs and Bars and Airports.

- iii. Display Boards in School Buses.
- iv. Display Boards in Delhi Metro.
- v. Drug Awareness Programme at various places by Zones and Sub Zones of NCB.
- vi. Drug Awareness Display on NCB Facebook Page.
- vii. Celebration of 26th June every year as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.
- viii. Rallies, Dramas are conducted regularly in association with NGOs to spread awareness programmes all over the country.

- ix. SMS alerts of Drug Awareness.
- x. Organization of Workshops and Seminars in coordination with various Govt. agencies and NGOs in the country about ill effects of drug abuse and trafficking.
- xi. Drug Awareness Display on NCB Facebook Page
- xii. Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) conducts awareness programmes in various States/ UTs in the country. The details are as under:

No. of programmes conducted	: 451
Total participant attended	: 12,40,959



The International day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking organized at India Gate on 26.06.2015.



A Rally organised by Jammu Zonal unit on 26.06. 2015.



A rally was organized by Lucknow Zonal Unit on 26.06.2015



A Rally organized by Kolkata zonal Unit on 26.06.2015 Chennai.



A Function organised by Chennai Zonal unit on 26.06.2015.

9.106 The 1st Sub-Regional Focal Point Meeting (SR-DFPM) of the Colombo Plan for the South Asian countries was held at Hotel Ashok, New Delhi from 09.09.2015 to 11.09.2015. This meeting was hosted by the Narcotics Control Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, and Government of

India in collaboration with the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) which was inaugurated by Honourable Union Home Minister of India attended by participants of 10 countries including two observing nations.



Group Photo of Inaugural Ceremony at Hotel The Ashok, Delhi of Sub-Regional Drug Focal Point Meeting from 09.09.2015 to 11.09.2015

OVERVIEW

10.1 India, due to its unique Geo-climatic and Socio-economic conditions, has been vulnerable in varying degrees, to floods, droughts, cyclones, tsunamis, earthquakes, urban flooding, landslides, avalanches and forest fire, etc. 58.6% landmass is prone to earthquakes of moderate to very high intensity; 12% land is prone to flood and river erosion; out of 7,516 km coast line, 5,700 km is prone to cyclones and tsunamis; 68% of the cultivable land is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches, 15% of landmass is prone to landslides. 5,161 Urban Local Bodies are prone to urban flooding. Fire incidents, industrial accidents and other manmade disasters involving chemical, biological and radioactive materials are additional hazards, which have underscored the need for strengthening mitigation, preparedness and response measures. Rapid climate change and loss of predictability in weather cycle has added another dimension to the scenario.

Role of Central and State Governments

10.2 The basic responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of a disaster rests with the State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing logistic and financial support in case of severe natural calamities. The logistic support includes deployment of aircrafts, boats, special teams of Armed Forces, Central Armed Police Forces and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), arrangements for relief materials and essential commodities including medical stores, restoration

of critical infrastructure facilities including communication network and such other assistance as may be required by the affected States and UTs to meet the situation effectively.

10.3 The Government has brought about a change in the approach to disaster management from a relief-centric to a holistic and integrated approach, covering the entire gamut of disaster management, encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation. The approach is based on the conviction that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built in the development process.

Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005

10.4 The Government of India has enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005 to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It lays down the institutional mechanism for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of the Government for prevention and mitigation of the effects of disasters and prompt response to any disaster situation. Based on feedback of various stakeholders about constraints/ bottlenecks in the implementation of the Act, MHA had constituted a Task Force to study the existing Acts & the global best practices to review the DM Act, 2005. Few administrative actions on the recommendations of the Task Force have been taken by the Ministry. The others are being examined by the Ministry.

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

10.5 NDMA has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister with the provision of upto nine Members, one of whom may be designated as the Vice- Chairperson. NDMA consists of the following Members at present – (1) Shri Kamal Kishore, Member, (2) Dr. D. N. Sharma, Member, and (3) Lt. Gen. (Retd.) N. C. Marwah, Member and (4) Shri R. K. Jain, IAS, (Retd.).

10.6 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/Department of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster, mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects.

10.7 NDMA, since its constitution, has released guidelines on various hazards and themes. Over the years, following Guidelines have been issued by NDMA – a) Earthquake; b) Tsunami; c) Cyclones; d) Floods; e) Urban Flooding; f) Drought; g) Landslides and Snow Avalanches; h) Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies (Unclassified Part-I); i) Chemical Industrial Disasters; j) Chemical (Terrorism) Disaster; k) Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management; l) Biological Disasters; m) Psycho-Social and Mental Health Care; n) Preparation of State Disaster Management Plans; o) Incident Response System; p) National Disaster Management Information and Communication System; q) Scaling, Type of Equipment and Training of Fire Services; and r) Seismic Retrofitting of Deficient Buildings and Structure.

10.8 NDMA has also drafted the guidelines

on ‘School Safety’, ‘Hospital Safety’, ‘Community Based Disaster Management’, and ‘Role of NGOs in Disaster Management’. These draft guidelines have been made available on NDMA website for garnering suggestions. NDMA has also initiated the preparation of Guidelines on Preparation of DM Plans for Museums in India and Guidelines on Boat Tragedies.

10.9 On the occasion of 11th Formation Day of NDMA on 28.09.2015, a news letter “Samvad” was launched. A Training Manual “How to conduct Emergency Management Exercises (EMEx)” was also released.

National Plan, State Plans and District Plans

10.10 The National Executive Committee (NEC) in its 15th Meeting held under the chairmanship of Home Secretary on 21.10.2013 had cleared the draft National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and the same was forwarded through the Ministry of Home Affairs for approval of NDMA. Draft NDMP after wide consultation was restructured and revised. A copy of the draft NDMP is available on NDMA’s website www.ndma.gov.in under the link Policy and Plan – National DM Policy. The draft is being revisited by the newly nominated Members of NDMA.

10.11 As per Section 31 of the DM Act 2005, there shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the state which shall be prepared by the District Disaster Management Authority and approved by the State Disaster Management authority. Preparation of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is being consistently monitored at NDMA. To catalyze the preparation of DDMPs in a uniform format, NDMA has finalized a ‘Model Framework of DDMP’ and ‘Explanatory Notes for preparation of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP).

Disaster Management Plans of Ministries/ Departments of Government of India

10.12 NDMA conducted a study visit to Hudhud cyclone affected areas in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha to document the lessons learnt for effective management of cyclones in future.

10.13 NDMA has also developed a compendium of relevant Acts/Laws/ Rules/ Regulations on Disaster Management through the West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences.

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

10.14 NDMA is implementing the following Schemes and 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 aims at minimizing the vulnerability to cyclones and making the people disaster resilient. The broad objectives of the project are 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. The project is expected to benefit 5.60 lakh people in Odisha and over 5.50 lakh people in Andhra Pradesh. It is expected to help in the protection of 38,296 hectare of land in Odisha and about 12,640 hectare in Andhra Pradesh. An amount of ₹328.796 crore has been released to Andhra Pradesh and Odisha during 2015-16. The proposal on Revised Cost Estimates (RCE) for NCRMP Phase-I from

₹1,496.71 crore to ₹2331.71 crore has been approved on 16.07.2015. The scheme which has now been extended upto 31.03.2018 with same components.

- (ii) The second phase of NCRMP will be implemented in the States of Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and West Bengal with World Bank Assistance at a total cost of ₹2,361.35 crore to address the vulnerability of the coastal community to cyclone. The proposal has been approved on 16.07.2015. The broad objectives of the project are to provide cyclone forecasting, tracking and warning systems, cyclone risk mitigation and capacity building in multi-hazard risk management. Major infrastructure which will be constructed under the project are multipurpose cyclone shelters, access roads, saline embankments and underground cabling. The project is to be implemented from 2015-16 to 2019-20. An amount of ₹71.984 crore has been released to Gujarat, West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra during 2015-16.
- (iii) A Pilot Project on National Disaster Management Services at an outlay of ₹19.64 crore has been approved by NDMA to be implemented in five States and ten districts.

Other Disaster Management Programmes (ODMPs)

Construction of Cyclone Shelters under Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF)

10.15 In order to mitigate the impact of cyclone a project for construction of cyclone shelters in West Bengal and Kerala was taken up at cost of ₹138.65 crores and ₹2.43 crore respectively. 50 shelters were proposed in West Bengal out of which 37 have already been completed. In Kerala single planned shelter has already been constructed.

Strengthening of State Disaster Management Authorities and District Disaster Management Authorities

10.16 NDMA has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening of State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) at a cost of ₹42.51 crores. The Scheme is to be implemented during 2015-16 and 2016-17 for 36 SDMAs and 256 DDMAs. Sanctions have been issued for 11 States and 3 UTs for ₹4.16 crore during 2015-16.

Mobile Radiation Detection System (MRDS)

10.17 NDMA as a part of its programme on national level preparedness to cope up with Radiological Emergencies, has decided to equip the surveillance vehicles of identified police stations in more than 50 Capital and Metro/other major cities of the country with simple monitoring instruments and personal protective gear. The project called Mobile Radiation Detection Systems (MRDS) has been approved as a Pilot Scheme at a total cost of ₹525.80 Lakhs during 12th Five Year Plan and ₹171.33 Lakhs in the next plan. The project is being undertaken in collaboration with (Bhabha Atomic Research Centre) BARC.

Capacity Development for Advanced Life Support

10.18 The Pilot Project was started in May, 2012 and was successfully completed in May, 2013. During the pilot project 3 states namely Bihar, Assam and Andhra Pradesh were included and total of 08 ATLS (Advanced Trauma Life Support) Courses, 04 ATCN (Advanced Trauma Care for Nurses) Courses and 03 PHTLS (Pre Hospital Trauma Life Support) Courses were organized onsite at JPN Apex Trauma Centre, AIIMS and 03 RTTDC (Rural Trauma Team Development Courses) were organized offsite at Patna, Guwahati

and Hyderabad respectively.

10.19. Based on the successful completion of the pilot project, efforts are being made to further up-scale the initiative in other multi-hazard prone states of India. This project aims to cover the states of Kerala, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Puducherry, Jharkhand, Odisha and North Eastern States. It is aimed to train 1,080 doctors and 800 nurses through this initiative.

Capacity Building of Civil Servants

10.20 A project for capacity building of Civil Servants was undertaken at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. The objective was to introduce basics of disaster management and risk reduction to the policy makers, to sensitize them for better policy making, planning and implementation of disaster risk reduction and to integrate disaster management and development. In this project more than 900 Officers have been trained in various aspects of disaster management.

National School Safety Program (NSSP)

10.21 In order to make schools more resilient and better prepared for disasters and also to usher in a culture of disaster preparedness, National School Safety Program was undertaken by NDMA in collaboration with Ministry of Human Resource Development, at a cost of ₹48.47 crores as a Centrally Sponsored program. The project covered 8,600 schools in 43 districts spread over 22 States/UTs of the country falling mainly in seismic zone IV and V.

10.22 The program involved undertaking a range of activities for making schools safe such as preparation of training modules on school safety, training of teachers, development of Information, Education and Communication materials, preparation of school disaster management plans,

conduct of mock drills, undertaking demonstrative retrofitting of schools and a host of non-structural measures.

Aversion of Disaster in Zaskar Region of Jammu & Kashmir

10.23 In January 2015, River Phuktal, a tributary of River Indus was blocked due to a major landslide. The landslide led to creation of an artificial lake extending about 15 km upstream. There was a potential danger of this reservoir breaching the blockage and causing flash floods putting the lives of the local populace in grave danger. NDMA constituted an Expert Team drawn from Border Road Organisation (BRO), National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC), Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR), Central Water Commission (CWC), Survey of India (SOI), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Army Engineers, Air Force and State administration to investigate the blockage and suggest remedial measures. After a series of blastings and manual digging, the Team was able to create a channel 100 m long and 2 m wide. This resulted in the controlled release of the impounded water into the river downstream. Self-breaching of the Dam occurred on 07.05.2015, and no loss of life or livestock was reported. Based on the lessons learnt during this operation the NDMA prepared Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on 'Averting Threats Emanating from Landslide Dams on Rivers in Mountainous Regions'.



Artificial Lake formed due to Landslides



[Expert Team visit to the site]

Reaching out to SAARC Region

10.24 In response to the commitment made by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India during SAARC Summit last year to ensure India's help and expertise to the neighbouring countries, NDMA initiated the process of South Asian Annual Disaster Management Exercise (SAADMEx) and Regional Workshop on sharing Best Practices on DRR. SAADMEx 2015 was conducted from 23.11.2015 to 26.11.2015 along-with Regional Workshop on "Sharing Best Practices on Disaster Risk Reduction" on 27.11.2015 in the National Capital Region /Delhi, jointly by MHA, NDMA, MEA, NDRF and NIDM.

Observance of 11th Formation Day of NDMA

10.25 11th Formation Day was observed on 28.09.2015 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs presided over the function as Chief Guest.



Hon'ble MoS (Home Affairs) Presiding the function.

10.26 The inaugural session was followed by four Technical Sessions to cover four major calamities, namely cyclone, earthquake, flood and landslides. The initial presentation in each of these sessions was made by NDMA, which was followed by experience sharing by the representatives of States/Central Ministry/Agencies.



Inaugural Session of 11th formation day of NDMA -Release of Training manual



Technical session under Process

10.27 The inaugural session witnessed the release of NDMA's Training Manual on "How to conduct Emergency Management Exercise" by Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs and also witnessed the release of First Edition of NDMA's Quarterly Newsletter "SAMVAD". Dr. P. K. Mishra, Additional Principal Secretary to Prime Minister graced the valedictory session as Chief Guest.

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

Search & Rescue



Sh. O P Singh, IPS, DG, NDRF supervising rescue operation during Nepal Earthquake



Medical Camp organized by NDRF during Gujarat flood



NDRF Rescuers during Cyclone "Komen" in West Bengal



NDRF rescuers during building collapse rescue operation at Khyala, Delhi



NDRF rescuers during land slide rescue operation in Kamrup (R), Assam



NDRF persons at IGI Airport New Delhi during suspected leakage of Radioactive Material.

Community Awareness /Demonstration/ Training



NDRF imparting MFR skills to School Children, Himachal Pradesh



NDRF instructor giving lecture on live saving skill to local Children, Guwahati, Asasm



NDRF giving demo of CPR to villagers, Agartala



NDRF giving demo of CPR to villagers, Agartala



NDRF during Tsunami Mock Drill, Odisha



NDRF persons undergoing diving training, Kolkata (WB)

Operations

10.28 Earthquake

Nepal: On 25.04.2015, Nepal faced the worst disaster in the form of Earthquake of magnitude 7.8, resulting into massive loss of lives and infrastructure. The tremors were also felt in Northern India and raised the fear of a disaster across the Himalayan nation. On the direction of the Government of India, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) deployed its 16 Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams comprising of more than 700 rescuers along with 18 dogs trained in USAR operation with latest gadgets at various earthquake hit areas of Nepal. NDRF rescued 11 injured persons and retrieved 133 dead bodies from under the rubble of debris, organized medical camps and attended 1,219 persons. Besides, NDRF also assisted MHA and NDMA to dispatch 11,76.571 tonnes of relief materials donated by various agencies to quake affected peoples of Nepal via rail/ road route.



Rescue Operations in Nepal

Flood

10.29 During the period from 01.04.2015 to 06.10.2015 NDRF teams conducted flood rescue

operations at Assam, Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Bengal, J&K & Madhya Pradesh. The details of flood rescue operation is as under:-

- (i) Gujarat Flood 2015: 17 teams of NDRF comprising approx 600 rescuers were mobilized on 28.07.2015 in connection with flood like situation in various parts of Gujarat. Teams were deployed at Suigam, Deesa Harara, Thered, Bhabhar, Deodhar, Dhanera & Palanpur in district Banaskantha and Patan. Teams conducted rescue and relief operation under the supervision of Sh. R.K. Rana, Dy. Inspector General. During the operation NDRF rescued 1,430 marooned persons to safer places, recovered 04 dead bodies, distributed 06 quintal relief material and 1,27,898 water & food packets and medicines. On 02.08.2015, teams of NDRF recovered 200 gram Gold, 05kg Silver & cash of ₹02 lakh. Teams also assisted local administration in disposing of dead bodies of 268 animals.



Rescue Operation in Gujarat

- (ii) Rajasthan Flood 2015 : During the flood rescue operation NDRF rescued 238 marooned persons to safer places, retrieved 05 dead bodies and distributed 17 quintal relief material, 20 tarpaulin, 2,435 water & food packets and distributed medicines to 432 persons.



Rescue Operation in Rajasthan

10.30 Cyclone "KOMEN" West Bengal: 17 teams of NDRF comprising more than 700 rescuers alongwith 80 boats and other necessary equipment, were deployed at Siliguri, Darjeeling, South 24 Parganas, East Medinipur, North 24 Parganas, Murshidabad ,Bardhaman, Hooghly, West Medinipur, Birbhum, Howrah, Nadia, & Birbhum in West Bengal during the month of July-August, 2015. During this deployment teams carried out number of rescue operations and evacuated 2,291 persons and distributed 82.7 quintal dry Ration, 11,300 water pouch & 500 no. Tarpaulin, 500 packets of Medicine, 05 cartoon Candle, 05 cartoons of Match boxes & other relief material.

10.31 **Landslide**

- (a) Manipur: On 01.08.2015, one team along with 02 dogs was airlifted from Guwahati airbase to Imphal airbase and further airlifted to Joupaiaibol helipad, Distt- Chandel for search and rescue operation. One more team mobilized for incident site by road. Intensive search operation was carried out for the missing persons by NDRF and team retrieved 04 dead bodies on 02.08.2015.
- (b) Maharashtra:- On 22.06.2015, on requisition of DC, Distt- Ratnagiri (MH) regarding

a landslide incident at Vill-Dapoli, Distt-Ratnagiri & Trapping of four persons in the debris, one team conducted search and rescue operation (SAR) and retrieved 04 dead bodies (02 Male & 02 Female).

10.32 Cloud Burst : Jammu & Kashmir : On 15.07.2015 team deployed for Amarnath Yatra evacuated 12 pilgrims when two wooden bridge built on a river near Panchtarani broke down due to cloud burst.

10.33 Building Collapse

(i) Uttar Pradesh: On 15.02.2015, on requisition of DM Chanduli one team conducted search and rescue operation at Vill- Dulhipur, Distt-Chanduli in connection with collapse of an under construction Building; and retrieved 11 dead bodies.

(ii) Delhi

(a) On 03.07.2015 one team deployed in connection with collapse of the wall of a under construction building at Dwarka Sector-6 Delhi and retrieved 01 dead body.

(b) Two teams conducted search and rescue operation under the supervision of Commandant 08 Bn NDRF w.e.f. 18.07.2015 to 19.07.2015 at Vishnu Garden, PS- Khyala, West Delhi in Connection with a four storeys building collapse. During the operation teams recovered 03 dead bodies.

10.34 CBRN Incidents

(i) Delhi: On 29.05.2015 CBRN teams were deployed at IGI Airport, New Delhi in connection with suspected leakage of radioactive material. The team carried out detailed monitoring and detection of suspected leakage. Other agencies such as

Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), Electro Reduction Carbon Dioxide (ERC), Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Science (INMAS), Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and Delhi Fire Brigade also participated in the detection. At last, it was found that there was no Radioactive leakage in any of 10 packets of I-131 and M-90. These packets were removed by the team and handed over to Cargo Authorities.



[CBRN Team at IGI Airport]

(ii) Maharashtra: On 16.08.2015 on the requisition of BMC regarding gas leakage incident in a pharmaceutical company near Mithal industry at Andheri Kurlaroad, Kakinaka, Sagar, Mumbai one CBRN team carried out operation and rescued one person and handed over chemical powder to BMC for further investigation.

(iii) Punjab: On 13.06.2015, on the requisition District Administration -Ludhiana regarding leakage of ammonia gas from a tanker at Doraha, three teams of were deployed. The damaged tanker was shifted 04 kms away from the incident site in order to reduce its effect on the habitation.

10.35 SAADMEx-2015: Advance Co-ordination Conference (SAADMEx-2015) was organized by the NDRF in utmost professional manners w.e.f.

03.09.2015 & 04.09.2015 in Delhi in which Delegates from SAARC Countries, representatives from Embassies/High Commission of SAARC Nation in Delhi, MHA, NDMA, MEA, NDRF, NIDM and Senior level Officials from the relevant Ministries attended the conference. Thereafter SAADMEx 2015 was organised during 23-26 November, 2015 followed by a SAARC Workshop on Disaster Reduction on 27th November, 2015.

10.36 Cyclonic Storm/ Heavy rains/Floods in Tamil Nadu:- Heavy Rainfall occurred in Tamil Nadu during November/December 2015. 406 human lives were lost. National Crisis Management/ Committee took review of situation on day to day basis. Similarly National Executive Committee (NEC) chaired by Home Secretary reviewed the search, rescue and relief operations on daily basis. 48 teams of NDRF were deployed. Tamil Nadu has been allocated ₹ 679 crore of State Disaster Response Fund. ₹552.00 crore of special assistance has also been provided to the State. ₹1,000 crore from National Disaster Response Fund has been released.

National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

10.37 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has been entrusted with the nodal responsibility for human resource development, capacity building including training & education, research, documentation and policy planning in the field of disaster management. Upgraded from the National Centre for Disaster Management of the Indian Institute of Public Administration on the 16.10.2003, NIDM is steadily marching forward to fulfill its mission to make a disaster resilient India by developing and promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness at all levels, and emerge as a centre of Excellence. Union Home

Minister is the President of the Institute and, its Governing Body is chaired by Vice Chairman of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

Publication : Uttarakhand Disaster 2013

10.38 NIDM faculty has documented various aspects of the Uttarakhand Disaster of 2013 in the form of a book. The book begins with a description of the vulnerabilities of the State to disasters and tries to analyze possible causes of the tragedy. Then it provides a chronological account of the event as it unfolded. It gives a detailed description of the large-scale rescue and relief operations undertaken in the aftermath of the disaster, highlighting significant aspects of the initiatives taken by the Government of India, the State government and other agencies.

National Consultation and Advocacy Workshop on Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for India (under the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project during 18th-22nd, May 2015

10.39 A National Consultation and Advocacy Workshop on Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for India under the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project was organized at New Delhi, from 18.05.2015 to 22.05.2015, to present the draft PDNA Handbook for India as the key output of the study and seek feedback and approval. The Workshop was attended by 43 participants, from various States, representing various sectors. As an outcome, the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) tools were revised by the consultancy team based on the reviews received during this workshop and were submitted to NIDM.



Delegates having a talk during the workshop

Brainstorming Workshop on “Nepal Earthquake: Unfolding Uncertainties for Secondary Hazards” at NIDM.

10.40 A brainstorming workshop on “Nepal Earthquake: Unfolding Uncertainties for Secondary Hazards” was organized at National Institute of Disaster Management on 28.05.2015 to discuss the key lessons learnt from the recent earthquake activity in Nepal and recommend suitable actions to be taken proactively to avert or reduce the potential impending risk in a post-earthquake situation. The brainstorming workshop concluded with the major recommendations for immediate, short and long term actions.



Dr. Surya Parkash, faculty NIDM, conveying his thoughts during the workshop

Meeting of the Governing Body of NIDM on 19th June, 2015

10.41 9th meeting of the Governing Body of NIDM was held on 19.06.2015 at Ministry of Home Affairs under the chairmanship of Mr. L.C.Goyal, Union Home Secretary, Government of India. During the meeting Governing Body gave its go ahead for the following projects of NIDM:

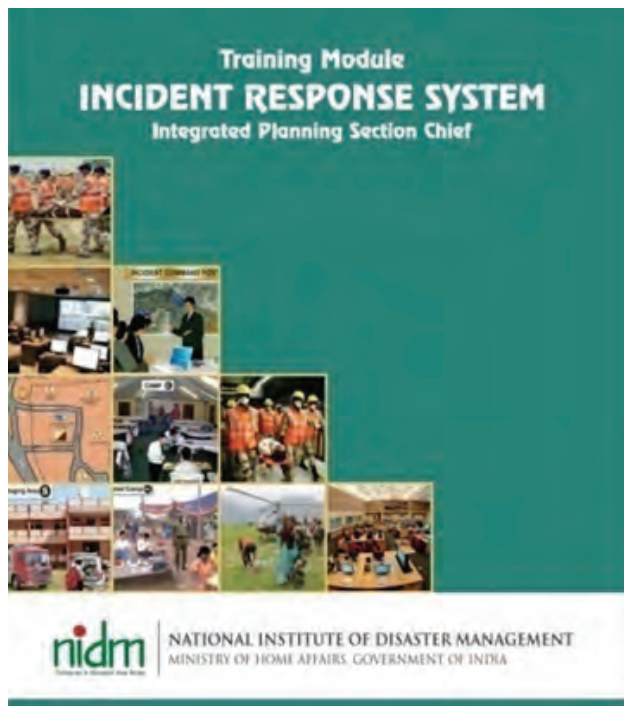
- To start M.Phil and Ph.D programmes in DRR jointly with Jawahar Lal Nehru University on disaster management,
- To make preparations for starting B.Tech program in disaster on construction management/ applied sciences and early warning system in disaster management,
- Inviting participants (trainees/trainers) from Civil Society/Private Sector in the training programmes organised by NIDM.

Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) 2016, National Consultation of Partner Agencies: Scientific and Technical Institutions 25th August, 2015

10.42 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) organized the national consultation of scientific and technical institutions, under the chairmanship of Sh. Kiren Rijiju, Hon’ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs on 25.08.2015 at New Delhi. The meeting aimed at involving the Scientific and Technical Institutions as partners for the conduct of AMCDRR 2016. The meeting was attended by representatives from various institutions like SDMAs, CBRI, IMD, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Ministry of Earth Sciences, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), International Fusion Research Council (IFRC), United Nations for Women (UNW), etc.

Publication- Training Module: Incident Response System Edition: 2015

10.43 The Incident Response System (IRS) provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding the concerned departments and agencies at all levels of government, the private sectors and Non-Governmental Organizations to work flawlessly in disaster situation.



Training Model on IRS

Training Programme on “Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management for Officials of African Countries” at NIDM, New Delhi 07-18th September, 2015

10.44 The fourth training programme on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management for Officials of African Countries was conducted by NIDM from 07.09.2015 to 18.09.2015 with an aim to provide knowledge and skills on disaster Management related Issues and training. 22 officials from 6 African countries, viz. Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Seychelles and Tanzania, participated in this programme.

Launch of “Disaster Research Programme (DRP)” of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) recognized as a Centre for Excellence in Disaster Research in collaboration with National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) 21.09.2015

10.45 An MoU was signed between NIDM and JNU on 06.08.2015 under the able guidance of Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon’ble Union Minister of State (Home), MHA, Government of India and Prof. S.K. Sopory, Vice Chancellor of JNU. To formally launch this programme, it was decided to have an interaction between faculties of JNU and NIDM. On 21.09.2015, the programme was finally launched.



Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon’ble Union Minister of State (Home), MHA, Government of India addressing the gathering

Training Programmes.

10.46 30 Training Programmes were organised by NIDM between from April, 2015 to October, 2015 with 835 participants in these programmes.

Civil Defence

10.47 Civil Defence includes any measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording, protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack whether from air, land, sea or

other places or for depriving/ mitigation, the effect of any such attack, whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack, or any measures taken for the purpose of disaster management, before, during or after any disaster. It is to be organized as an integral part of the defence of the country.



Home Minister Delivering President's Fire Service Medals for Meritorious Service

Role

10.48 During times of war and emergencies, the Civil Defence organization has the vital role of guarding the hinterland, supporting the Armed forces, mobilizing the citizens and helping civil administration for:

- saving life and property;
- minimising damage;
- maintaining continuity in production centers;
- Raising public morale; and

- Assisting the community in being prepared to face disasters/ emergencies by capacity building during pre-disaster phase and in providing rescue & relief during and after disasters.

Act and Policy

10.49 The Civil Defence Act, 1968 is applicable throughout the country. The revision and renewal of categorized Civil Defence towns is being done at regular intervals, with the level of perceived threat with regards to external aggression or hostile attacks by anti national elements or terrorists to vital installations, remaining the fundamental criterion for categorization. At present, Civil Defence activities are restricted to 259 categorised Civil Defence towns/ districts spread over the States/ UTs. Also 100 selected Multi- Hazard Prone Districts have been categorized as Civil Defence districts.

Organisation

10.50 Civil Defence is primarily organized on a voluntary basis except for a small nucleus of permanent staff and establishment, which is augmented during emergencies. 4.11 lakh volunteers have already been raised and 4.05 lakh have been trained.

Training

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

i.e. at the Local/Town/district level, State level and National level.

Home Guard

10.52 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 organisation 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 maintenance of 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. Home Guards are of two types - rural and urban. In border States, Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Bns. have been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force. The total strength of Home Guards in the country is 5,73,793 against which the raised strength is 4,43,913. The organization is spread over in all States and Union Territories except in Kerala.

10.53 Home Guards are raised under the Home Guards Act and Rules of the States/ Union Territories. They are recruited amongst all classes of people and walks of life, who give their spare time to the organisation 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 organisation are trained in policing, in maintenance of law and

order, prevention of crime, anti-decoity measures, border patrolling, prohibition, flood relief, fire-fighting, election duties and social welfare activities.

Fire Service

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



DG, CD, HG & FS Shri B.D. Sharma inaugurating the Fire India 2015 at Pragati Medan, New Delhi

10.55 On the occasion of Independence Day, 2015 4 numbers of Presidents Fire Service Medal for Gallantry, 7 numbers of Fire Service Medal for Gallantry, 4 numbers of President's Fire Service Medal for Distinguished Service and 45 numbers of Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service were awarded to the Fire Service Personnel in the country.

National Civil Defence College, Nagpur

10.56 The National Civil Defence College was founded in 1957 at Nagpur as Central Emergency Relief Training Institute (CERTI) to support the Emergency Relief Organization of the Govt. of India. This Institute organized advanced and

specialist Training of Trainers for revenue officers given the responsibility of organizing & co-ordinating disaster relief operations against any natural or man-made disasters. It was renamed as National Civil Defence College in April 1968 after the Civil Defence Act, 1968 was passed by the Parliament of India. In the year 2015-16, out of the proposed 33 Training of Trainer Programs, till 31.12.2015, 26 TOT Programs have been conducted providing training to 1411 Master Trainers from State CD & HG Directorate, CAPF's, Defence Services, Railways, NDRF, SDRF, Nationalized Banks, Universities, etc. and 1,536 other personnel in Short Term Training Programs conducted on request from NCC, Academic Staff College RSTM University, India Air Force, South Eastern Central Railway & various schools / colleges.



Hon'ble MoS (Home Affairs) gracing UMANG-2015

10.57 The Institute organized UMANG-2015 on 16.09.2015 which was graced by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Ministry of Home Affairs Shri Kiren Rijiju.

Fire Service

10.58 The officers of the Fire Services are trained in the National Fire service College, Nagpur. The College has also started a 4 years Degree Course in Fire Engineering from the Academic year 2015-16.

10.59 A Scheme for Up-gradation of the National Fire Service College, Nagpur was launched in June, 2010 at an outlay of ₹205 crore to be implemented by August, 2016. The overall objective of the scheme is to enhance the capacity of the college to meet the requirements of specialized professional training in fire prevention, fire protection and fire fighting, rescue and specialized emergency response in the event of disaster.

Damages due to Disasters

10.60 During the year 2015-16, 21 States and one Union Territory have reported damages due to cyclonic storms/ flash flood/ floods/ landslides/ cloudburst etc. in varying degrees. These States are; Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and UT of Puducherry. Extent of damage in the country (provisional) during the year 2015-16 (as on 18.12.2015) is as follows:

No. of human lives lost	1,460
No. of cattle perished	59,057
Houses damaged	13,13,371
Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	31.09

State-wise details of the damages are at **Annexure-X**.

Coordination during Natural Disasters

10.61 The National Executive Committee (NEC) headed by the Union Home Secretary coordinated the rescue and relief operations in different States during natural disasters.

10.62 The Control Room of the Ministry, which functions on 24 x 7 basis, apart from coordinating assistance from GOI, issued advisories to the State Governments to take necessary preparatory measures and prepared daily situation reports

which were forwarded to all concerned and also uploaded on the website “ndmindia.nic.in” on a daily basis. Senior officers of this Ministry remained in constant touch with the Chief Secretaries and Relief Commissioners of the affected States. Being the nodal Ministry, Ministry of Home Affairs monitored the flood 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 Commissioner and Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States and UTs

10.63 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners/ Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States/ UTs was held on 16.05.2015 in New Delhi to review the status of preparedness for ensuing South-west Monsoon, 2015 and to discuss other disaster management related issues. The representatives of various Central Ministries/ Organizations rendering Emergency Support Functions also participated besides representatives of Central Armed Police Forces. During the conference the emphasis was laid on the important roles of States/ UTs and Central Government during natural calamities and on the need for close coordination with forecasting agencies viz; India Meteorological Department (IMD), Central Water Commission (CWC), National Remote Sensing Center (NRSC), Indian National Center for Ocean Information Service (INCOIS), Geological Survey of India (GSI), NDRF, Armed Forces and concerned agencies of the State Government.

Financial Mechanism

10.64 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 2015-16 to 2019-20, is based on the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC). The FFC has recommended that avalanches, cyclone, cloud burst, drought, earthquake, Tsunami, fire, flood, hailstorm, landslides, pest attacks and cold wave/ frost are to be considered as natural calamities for providing assistance from SDRF and NDRF. The Government of India has issued the guidelines on constitution and administration of the SDRF and NDRF on 30.07.2015. These norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: www.ndmindia.nic.in.

10.65 Section 48(1) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for constitution of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) by the State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued the guidelines to the States for operation of SDRF. Allocations to the State Response Funds have been made based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. While allocating the funds to various States for a period of five years the factors considered include the vulnerability of the State to natural disasters, economic status of the State and expenditure incurred by the State government on relief operations during the last about 10 years. Currently, as per the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the GoI has approved an allocation of ₹61,220 crore (comprising of ₹47,029.50 crore as central share and ₹14,190.50 crore as state share) in the SDRF to all the states for the years 2015-16 to 2019-20 against ₹33,580.93 crore recommended by 13th Finance Commission for the years 2010-11 to 2014-15. The scheme of SDRF provides for release of the central share SDRF in two equal instalments

in the months of June and December. A statement showing the state-wise and year-wise allocation to the SDRF for the period 2015-20 is given at **Annexure-XI**.

National Disaster Response Fund

10.66 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 DM Division issued notification for the constitution of NDRF on 28.09.2010.

Additional Financial Assistance

10.67 Over and above the provisions of the SDRF, funding is supplemented from the NDRF in the wake of disasters of severe nature. On receipt of the memorandum from the affected state, an Inter Ministerial Central Team comprising 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.

10.68 For the year 2015-16, the allocation in SDRF is ₹11,081.00 crore out of which ₹8,512.50 crore is central share of GOI and ₹2,568.50 crore is share of State Governments. During the year 2015-16, an amount of ₹4,255.875 crore of 1st instalment has been released, as central share of SDRF to 29 States. In addition, the 2nd instalment of Central share of SDRF, amounting to ₹3,782.51 crore (₹359.01 crore for the year 2014-15 + ₹3,423.50 crore for the year 2015-16) has been released, to the 22 States. Besides, financial assistance of ₹7,172.84 crore has also been released from NDRF to the 07 States. A statement showing State-wise releases of funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2015-16 is at **Annexure-XII**.

11.1 With the advancement of technology, international terrorism, organized crime and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs have evolved and changed rapidly and has assumed a transnational and global dimension. In this context, in order to counter the occurrence of such crimes, several proactive steps are taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to continuously engage with various countries for taking up and pursuing a variety of multilateral and bilateral initiatives in security-related areas through various instruments. MHA, being the nodal Ministry for disaster management, is also actively involved in multilateral and bilateral international initiatives to mitigate and manage natural disasters.

MULTILATERAL 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 on 01.01.2006. The SAARC Secretariat is based in Kathmandu (Nepal).

11.3 During the 13th SAARC Summit held

at Dhaka in November, 2005, it was inter-alia, decided that SAARC Interior/Home Ministers would meet annually preceded by 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 (19.09.2014).

11.4 A meeting of SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk (STOMD) and SAARC Drug Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 10.09.2015 to 11.09.2015 on issues relating to establishment of STOMD/SDOMD secure data base. Representatives from Intelligence Bureau (IB), Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) and National Investigation Agency (NIA) participated.

India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS)

11.5 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 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, the following courses were held under this programme:

(i) Course on Drug Law Enforcement

was conducted by National Academy of Customs Excise & Narcotics (NACEN) 27.07.2015 to 31.07.2015

- (ii) Course on Training of trainees on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management was conducted by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) from 07.09.2015 to 18.09.2015.
- (iii) Course on Investigation of Economic Offences including Cyber Crime was conducted by the CBI Academy, Ghaziabad from 28.12.2015 to 03.01.2016.

Bilateral Cooperation

11.6 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 Prevention of and combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors, as well as related Offences; Agreements on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, which are signed between India and other countries on bi-lateral basis. Such treaties/agreements are signed with a view to securing bilateral cooperation and assistance to enable India to counter terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeiting of fake Indian currency notes, etc.

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs)

11.7 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. MLAT defines processes and timelines for law enforcement cooperation and is one of the most widely used mechanism for requesting foreign assistance in domestic criminal investigations and prosecutions. It creates a contractual obligation (under International Law) between the treaty partners to render to each other assistance in criminal matters, facilitates exchange of information and evidence for use in criminal investigations and prosecutions and contain detailed provisions on the procedure and parameters of cooperation, providing greater certainty and clarity to legal assistance in Criminal matters.

11.8 As on 31.12.2015 Treaty/Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal matters is in force with 39 countries namely, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, Egypt, France, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kuwait, Mauritius, Malaysia, Mexico, Myanmar, Mongolia, Oman, 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. With the assistance rendered under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties, the implementing agency viz., Central Bureau of Investigation has been executing requests with many of the contracting States. Similarly requests from the contracting parties for such assistance are also being executed under the provisions of MLAT.

11.9 India along with other SAARC countries has also signed a Convention on "Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters" in 2008. India has since ratified the Convention. The Convention will come into force after 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/Memorandum of Understanding on Prevention of and combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors, as well as related Offences

11.10 India has signed 32 bilateral Agreements/Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) on drug related issues with Afghanistan, Bangladesh (2 Agreements), Bhutan (MoU), Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Indonesia (MoU), Iran (MoU), Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Myanmar (2 Agreements), Oman (MoU), Pakistan (MoU), Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates (UAE), United States of America (2 Agreements), Vietnam (MoU) and Zambia.

11.11 These Agreements/MoUs have been very constructive, informative and operationally very useful in enhancing the mutual cooperation between the countries in regulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and combating drug trafficking. These instruments facilitate exchange of information of new trends and modus operandi of drug traffickers, sharing the lists of smugglers/syndicates in operation and in sharing of best practices in the field of Supply and Demand reduction. Further, such Agreements/MoUs are also helpful in appraising the participating countries about the contact details of the nodal officers who can be approached at all times for sharing of real time intelligence relating to drug trafficking and also facilitate cooperation in training, capacity building and agency level

interaction between the heads of the Nodal Drug Law Enforcement Agency of the two countries.

Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons

11.12 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 on 01.01.2004. Subsequently, the repatriation of Prisoners Rules, 2004 was published in the Official Gazette on 09.08.2004. For operationalising this Act, a treaty/agreement is required to be signed with individual interested countries.

11.13 The Government of India has so far signed agreements with 27 countries viz. United Kingdom (U.K.), Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Sri Lanka, UAE, Maldives, Thailand, Turkey, Italy, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Israel, Russia, Viet Nam, Kuwait, Brazil, Australia, HKSAR, Mongolia, Kazakhstan and Qatar. The Government of India has also acceded to the Inter American Convention (IAC) on serving criminal sentences abroad of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the same is in operation w.e.f. 05.06.2014. Negotiations have also been finalised with the Governments of Canada, Spain, Nigeria and Bahrain. Union Cabinet approved accession of India to the multilateral convention on transfer of sentenced persons by the Council of Europe. Further formalities to join the Convention are going on.

11.14 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	7	1	UK	6
2	France	1	2	Mauritius	14
3	Israel	1	3	Sri Lanka	29
4	Germany	1			
5	UAE	1			
Total		11	Total		49

11.15 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 affected 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.

Indo-Bangladesh Relations:

11.16 A three-tier bilateral institutional mechanism was set up between India and Bangladesh in 1994 to resolve security and border management issues. The first level of talks is at the level of Director Generals of Border Security Force (BSF) and Border Guards, Bangladesh (BGB), the second level is a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretaries of both the countries and the third is the talks at Home Secretary level.

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. First Home Minister Level talks were held at Dhaka in July, 2011, during

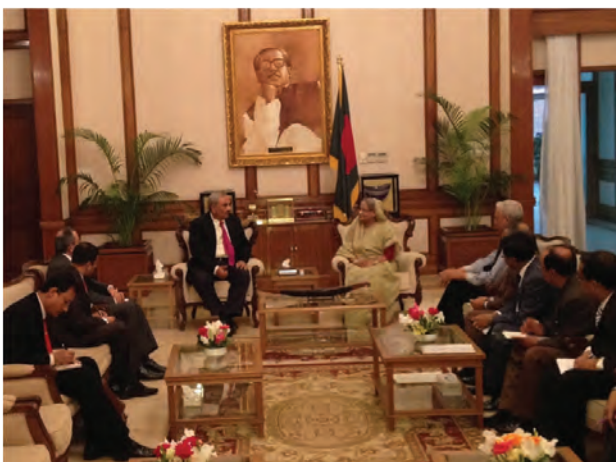
which Co-ordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP) was signed between the two countries for proper management of International border. Second and third Home Ministers level talks were held in February, 2012 and December, 2012. In the fourth Home Ministers level talks held in January, 2013 between India and Bangladesh at Dhaka, Extradition Treaty and Revised Travel Arrangements between the two countries were signed. Bangladesh side addressed India's security concerns.

11.18 Home Secretary level talks, Joint Working Group meetings, DG, BSF and DG, BGB are held regularly. 16th and 17th Home Secretary Level talks and Joint Working Group meeting between India and Bangladesh were held from 16.02.2015 to 17.02.2015 at New Delhi and 16.11.2015 to 17.11.2015 at Dhaka respectively. In the 17th Home Secretary level talks, the Indian delegation was led by Shri Rajiv Mehrishi, Union Home Secretary and Bangladesh delegation was led by Mr. Dr. Md. Mozammel Haque Khan, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Bangladesh. In the meetings, Indian side raised the security related issues including Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) camps in Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh assured that their territory will not be allowed to be used for activities inimical to India. In the Joint Working Group Meeting and 17th Home Secretary level talk held between India and Bangladesh from 16.11.2015 to 17.11.2015 in Dhaka, Bangladesh, both sides reviewed the implementation status of the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) and expressed satisfaction over it. They also thanked the Joint Boundary Working Group for their tremendous efforts in the implementation of the agreement. The other issues related to security, border management, implementation of various agreement, 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. Both sides expressed satisfaction that the delegation of authority for approval of development works of civil nature within 150 yards of IB to BGB-BSF nodal officers level resulted in good progress in carrying out the said works. Indian side also assured of expediting the process of setting up Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) on Indian side of Akhaura- Agartala border point. 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.



Union Home Minister interacting with Bangladesh delegation during 16th Home Secretary Level talks held from 16.02.2015 to 17.02.2015 at New Delhi.



Shri Rajiv Mehrishi, Union Home Secretary, Government of India met Sheikh Hasina, Hon'ble Prime Minister of People's Republic of Bangladesh during 17th Home Secretary Level talks held at Dhaka in November, 2015.

11.19 For strengthening bilateral relations, financial assistance/aid to the tune of ₹8,90,45,695 has been provided to Government of Bangladesh for establishment of an IT centre at Bangladesh Police Academy, Sardah Rajshahi on 01.06. 2015.

Indo-Myanmar Relations

11.20 The Government of India and Myanmar had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for maintenance 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.

11.21 Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) was signed between India and Myanmar in December, 2010 during 16th 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 MLAT. India and Myanmar maintain a close cooperation on containing arms smuggling and drug trafficking and there are institutional frameworks existing to discuss issues of arms smuggling, human and drug trafficking.

11.22 Pursuant to the meetings held between India & 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 intervals.

11.23 Government of India and Government of Myanmar have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Border Cooperation on 08.05.2014. Last 19th National Level Meeting (HS Level Talks) on security and border management related issues between India and Myanmar was held at Yangon from 17.11.2014 to 18.11.2014. 21st Sectoral level meeting between India and Myanmar on security related issues was held from 12.05.2015 to 14.05.2015 in Mumbai. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Shambhu Singh, Ex-Joint Secretary(NE), MHA and the Myanmar delegation was led by Htun Hla Aung, Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Home Affairs and DG, General Administration Department, Government of Republic of the Union of Myanmar. In the meetings, issues related to security & border management, dismantling Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) camps in Myanmar, repatriation of Myanmar fishermen in Andaman & 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 NE region. The Myanmar side agreed to cooperate to address Indian concerns.



21st Sectoral level meeting between India and Myanmar held from 12.05.2015 to 14.05.2015 in Mumbai.

11.24 Director's level meeting between Survey Departments of India & Myanmar on India-Myanmar Boundary Task was held from 04.11.2015 to 05.11.2015.

Indo-Bhutan Relations

11.25 The long-standing relations between India and Bhutan are based on a shared composite, tolerant culture and deep people to people contact. Both are close friends, neighbor and development partners. A 700 kms. long and porous border is shared by the two nations.

11.26 Secretary level talks, Joint Working Group meetings (JWG) are held regularly and this forum has been instrumental in resolving issues of mutual concern as well as strengthening the existing close ties of friendship, cooperation and understanding. The issues such as i) Smuggling of arms, ammunition, drug & narcotics ii)

Immigration Issues iii) Fake Indian currency iv) Misuse of sim cards v) Sharing of information and intelligence vi) Curbing the activities of Insurgent Groups, and vii) Capacity building of Bhutan in security area etc. are discussed at the aforesaid bilateral mechanism.

11.27 Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed at Indo-Bhutan Border as a Border Guarding Force.

Indo-Nepal Relations

11.28 As close neighbours, India and Nepal share a unique relationship of friendship and cooperation characterized by deep-rooted people-to-people contact of kinship and culture. Indo-Nepal border is open, porous & thickly populated in nature. The movement of Indians and Nepalese citizens across the Indo-Nepal border is governed by Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950, which provides for free movement of citizens of both the countries across the Indo-Nepal Border.

11.29 Bilateral institutional mechanism is effectively working between India and Nepal to resolve security and border management issues. Home Secretary Level Talks and Joint Working Group (JWG) Meetings are held annually at higher level between the two countries. The above bilateral mechanism cover issues relating to i) Smuggling of arms, ammunition, drug & narcotics; ii) Immigration Issues; iii) Fake Indian currency ; iv) Misuse of sim cards; v) Sharing of information and intelligence; vi) Establishment of border infrastructure; vii) Human Trafficking; viii) Integrated Check Posts and ix) Capacity building of Nepal in areas of security etc. Periodic Border District Coordination Committee (BDCC) meetings and DG/IG level meetings are also held for exchange of real-time information/ intelligence to effectively deal with border management issues. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed at Indo-Nepal Border also as a Border Guarding Force.

High Level Bilateral Visits

11.30 A Delegation Level Meeting between Govt. of India Delegation, led by Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Govt. of South Africa Delegation, led by Mr. Malusi Gigaba, Hon'ble Home Minister was held on 08.07.2015 in New Delhi. Issues regarding border management and security related matters were discussed in the meeting.



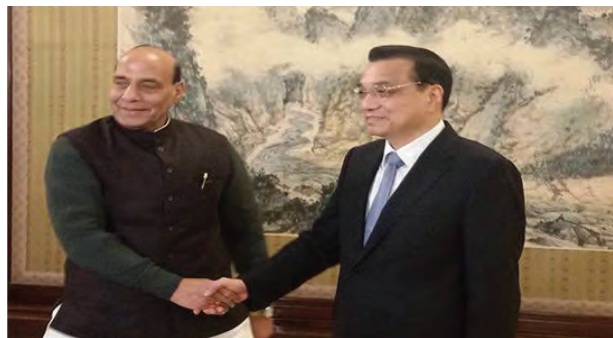
Meeting of Govt. of India Delegation, led by Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Government of South African Delegation led by Mr. Malusi Gigaba, Hon'ble Home Minister on 08.07.2015 in New Delhi.

11.31 A Delegation Level Meeting between Govt. of India Delegation, led by Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Govt. of Russia Delegation, led by Mr. Vladimir Kolokoltsev, Hon'ble Minister of Interior was held on 07.09.2015 in New Delhi. Security issues of mutual interests were discussed.



Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister with Mr. Vladimir Kolokoltsev, Hon'ble Minister of Interior of Russia on 07.09.2015 in New Delhi

11.32 A Govt. of India Delegation, led by Hon'ble Union Home Minister visited China from 18.11.2015 to 24.11.2015. The Delegation met Premier Li Keqiang, Chinese Communist Party Politburo Member and Secretary of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission Mr. Meng Jianzhu and Mr. Guo Shengkun, State Councillor and Minister of Public Security. Various important issues on security matters and also security clearances for Chinese investments in India were discussed.



Mr. Li Keqiang, Hon'ble Premier of People's Republic of China with Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home minister during the visit of Government of India Delegation to People's republic of China, led by Hon'ble Union Home Minister



Mr. Meng Jianzhu, Secretary of Central Political and Legal Affairs Committee of the Communist Party of China with Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister

11.33 A Delegation Level Meeting between Government of India Delegation, led by Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Government of Bahrain Delegation led by Lt. Gen. Rashed bin Abdulla Al Khalifa, Hon'ble Minister of Interior was held on 02.12.2015 in New Delhi. Global and regional security issues and the status of bilateral cooperation between the two countries were discussed.



Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Lt. Gen. Rashed bin Abdullah Al-Khalifa, Hon'ble Minister of Interior of Kingdom of Bahrain signing the Agreement on Cooperation in Combating International Terrorism, Transnational Organized Crime and Trafficking in Illicit Drugs, Narcotic Substances and Precursor Chemicals on 02.12.2015 in New Delhi

Capacity Building

11.34 The Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes capacity building not just for its own Police forces but also for foreign police personnel. During the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015 training courses have been offered to the Police personnel of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Mongolia, Maldives and other countries under bilateral cooperation.

11.35 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 9 such courses were conducted in India

and USA from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015. In these courses 160 officers were trained.

Global Peacekeeping

11.36 The Ministry of Home Affairs also contributes to the UN efforts for global peacekeeping. Officers at various levels are sent on secondment, whenever asked by the UN and regular deployments of Formed Police Units, too are made on request. During the period from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, 46 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs and CAPFs have been deployed with UN Peacekeeping Missions in South Sudan, Haiti, Cyprus and Liberia and UN Assistance Missions in Afghanistan. The following Formed Police Units (FPUs) are presently deployed with UN Peace Keeping Missions:-

- (a) One FPU each from BSF and ITBP at Congo.
- (b) Two FPUs from CRPF (01 Male and 01 Female) at Liberia.
- (c) Three FPUs each from BSF, CISF and Assam Rifles at Haiti.

SECURITY ISSUES

Preparation of Research Papers on Internal Security Issues

11.37 In order to undertake research and policy analysis on issues/areas relating to internal security, topics are allotted to the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA), New Delhi by the Ministry of Home Affairs for preparation of Policy Papers.

Disaster Management

11.38 Following the Himalayan Earthquake in Nepal during April 2015 which caused huge loss of life and infrastructure, NDMA was mandated to coordinate the rescue and relief operations from India. NDMA mobilized structural engineers, disaster management experts and sectoral experts for visiting Nepal to provide requisite technical

oversight and support. Sixteen NDRF teams were deployed immediately which rescued 11 live persons and retrieved 133 bodies. NDMA coordinated dispatch of nearly 14,000 MT of Relief Materials. Helpline number 011-1078 was operational in NDMA during the period.

Follow up on the announcements made by Hon'ble Prime Minister during 18th SAARC Summit in Kathmandu

11.39 The Government of India has taken the lead to initiate the process through Joint Exercises on Disaster Management in the Region by SAARC Nations. The South Asian Annual Disaster Management Exercise (SAADMEx) has been jointly conducted by MHA, MEA, NDMA, NDRF & NIDM during 23.11.2015 to 26.11.2015. The main focus of 'SAADMEx-2015' is to test inter-governmental coordination strategy, create synergy and synchronize efforts to institutionalize regional cooperation on disaster response among the SAARC member countries.



South Asian Annual Disaster Management Exercise - 2015

11.40 The preparatory meeting of stakeholders called Advance Coordination Conference (ACC) was held in Delhi with representatives from Member Countries 03.09.2015 to 04.09.2015, where the modalities and requirements of the main exercise were discussed. The main exercise was held from 23.11.2015 to 26.11.2015 in the National

Capital Region. The main exercise consisted of three components, namely the Table Top Exercise (TTE), the Field Training Exercise (FTE) and the After Action Review (AAR). This was followed by one day Regional Workshop on "Sharing Best Practices on Disaster Risk Reduction" scheduled on 27.11.2015 in New Delhi.

11.41 **Foreign Visits by NDMA Officials:-** During the current financial year, six officers were deputed for attending various meetings, seminars, conferences/ trainings/ workshops, etc. Shri R.K. Jain Member Secretary NDMA participated in the High Level Policy Dialogue on Child-Centred Disaster Risk Reduction at Kathmandu, Nepal from 17.08.2015 to 18.08.2015.

11.42 Visits of Foreign Delegations to NDMA:-

- (a) A delegation led by Mr. Charles Schmit, First Secretary of the Embassy of Luxembourg visited NDMA, New Delhi on 26.08.2015. The delegation wanted to understand the contingency planning of India for consular protection during disasters.



Foreign Delegations visit to NDMA on 26.08.2015

- (b) An Army Delegation of Bangladesh led by Col. Md Ahsanul Kabir, visited NDMA on 13.10.2015 to discuss possible areas of cooperation in Disaster Management. Both sides agreed to have a bilateral regional co-operation between India and Bangladesh so that Bangladesh is benefitted by India's experience during any major earthquake in Bangladesh.



[Visit of Army Delegation of Bangladesh to NDMA on 13.10.2015]

(c) Second India-Germany High Technology Partnership Group (HTPG) Meeting was held on 14.09.2015 to 15.09.2015, New Delhi. Shri B. Pradhan, Joint Secretary (Admn. & CBT), NDMA participated in the discussion held on 14.09.2015 in New Delhi in the areas of Disaster Management for necessary bilateral cooperation between India & Germany.

11.43 MEA was informed on 23.06.2015 by NDMA regarding its views on capacity building exercise in the field of disaster management for Pacific Island Countries. The inter-ministerial meeting was held on 27.07.2015 to discuss the modalities of training programmes for these countries. NDMA has proposed to conduct courses on Early Warning System for Oceanic Disaster Mitigation with special emphasis on Tsunamis & Cyclone and provide training programme on Space Based Disaster Management Support.

11.44 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has been collaborating with various international agencies and institutions, for example, GIZ Germany, Ifanos Germany, Potsdam University Germany, UNU Centre for Environment & Human Security Bonn Germany, United Nations Agencies - UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, IUCN, The World Bank, EMI of USA, Institute of Social and Environment Transition Colorado in USA, Winrock International, USAID, CDKN UK,

Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre Bangkok, ICIMOD Kathmandu, ITC Netherlands, Process Safety Italy, Wetlands International, etc. in area of capacity building, developing case studies, policy and action research, knowledge management, etc. in different aspects of disaster management and risk reduction. In the current year, following are the major activities undertaken in this regard since April 2015:

- i. Training of Trainers Workshop on “Mainstreaming DRR and Climate Change Adaptation into Development”, was organized at Kathmandu, Nepal from 03.08.2015 to 13.08.2015, jointly with Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre. Trainers and Government officials from eight countries participated which included US (DM) Mr. Ashish Panda (MHA) and NIDM Research Associates Dr Sushma Guleria and Mr. Shekhar Chaturvedi.



Indian participants during the training Workshop

- ii. Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) is being hosted by Government of India in 2016, for which the national consultations were coordinated by NIDM on 25.08.2015. Ms. Margareta Wahlstrom, Special Representative of the Secretary General for DRR and Global Head of UNISDR was the Guest of Honour, and Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, presided the meeting. This is in follow up of the 6th AMCDRR held in Bangkok in June 2014.
- iii. Training on "Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management" for officials of African Countries, was organized during 07.09.2015 to 18.09.2015. Officials from 6 countries, viz. Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Seychelles and Tanzania participated in the course, which focused on disaster management concept and practical framework, emergency response, ecosystem based and climate change adaptation approaches, community preparedness, legal issues of mainstreaming and environment-disaster-development linkage, recovery and holistic resilience against disaster risks.



A group photo of officials of African Countries and NIDM faculty

- iv. A four member team from Bangladesh Army, representing the Department of Disaster Management, visited NIDM on 14.10.2015, and interacted with faculty experts and technical staff regarding programmes and mandates of

NIDM and possibilities of mutual learning/cooperation.



Visit of four member Army team from Bangladesh to NIDM on 14.10.2015.

- v. An article on drinking water security issues in South Asian issues was published by NIDM faculty member, entitled "Drinking Water Security in South Asia - Scaling for India's Swachha Bharat Abhiyan", Water Digest, Living Our Wet Planet, Volume IX, Issue 1, March 2015, pp.58-68. Gupta, A. K. (2015). This article is available on the link:-

<http://thewaterdigest.com/EmagazineMarch2015/waterdigest2015.html>



Drinking Water Security in South Asia-Scaling for India's Swachha Bharat Abhiyan.

- vi. The Executive Director of NIDM Prof. Santosh Kumar, participated as a Member of SAARC Team and also represented Government of India from NIDM's Side during from 02.05.2015 to 06.05.2015 to understand the scale of devastation after the catastrophic earthquake in Nepal and formulate strategies for support. Prof. Santosh Kumar drafted a Recovery Proposal for mitigating the devastation created by the earthquake in Nepal and submitted the same to the Indian Ambassador, which was subsequently presented to the Government of Nepal for further perusal and necessary action.

International meetings/Courses/Trainings

11.45 During the year 2015, a total of 30 Officers/ personnel have attended various International Meetings/Workshops/trainings/courses/exercise in the field of Disaster Management including officers from NDMA and NDRF.

Adoption of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)

11.46 India has made significant progress in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction in the last 10 years under Hyogo Framework for action (2005-2015) with five priorities for action to achieve substantial reduction of losses in lives and socio-economic and environmental assets of the communities. During the Third World Conference on Disaster Reduction held on March 2015 in Sendai, Japan, India has adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction for the period of 2015 to 2030. The framework is a renewed commitment of the UN member states to reduce existing risks, prevent new risks and build community resilience. The Sendai Framework has outlined 7 Targets and 4 Priorities for Action. The implementation of the Sendai Framework would

supplement and complement the efforts of nations and community in preventing vulnerability to disasters, increasing preparedness for response and recovery, strengthening their resilience and promoting risk sensitive sustainable development.

11.47 An Asian Ministers Meeting towards implementation of Sendai Framework Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) was held on 17.11.2015 and attended by 120 key dignitaries and senior Ministers from China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mangolia, South Korea and Thailand. It was followed by 2nd Internal Strategy for Disaster Reduction Aisan Partnership (AP) IAP meeting of 2015, a key regional platform providing necessary consultation and technical support to implement the SFDRR (2015-2030) jointly organized by UNISDR and Ministry of Home Affairs. During the meeting Shri Kiran Rijju, Hon'ble MoS (Home) was recognized as a "champion for Disaster Risk Reduction" an acknowledgement of his sustained efforts to promote DRR across India and Asia Region.

11.48 India in pursuit of its commitment towards Sendai Framework for substantial reduction of disaster risk in the Asian region, would be hosting the First Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction from 14.11.2016 to 17.11.2016. The intended outcome of the conference is to develop a 'Regional Action Plan' for implementation of the Sendai Framework by Asian National Governments, Regional Groups and International Organizations. The Conference will be attended by the Ministers of about 50 Asian Countries dealing with disaster management along with their respective delegations. The conference will provide an opportunity to demonstrate the political commitment and leadership for Disaster Risk Reduction in the country, the region as well as globally.

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 objectives 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 and order situation by way of equipping the State Police Forces adequately and imparting the required training. The focus of the scheme is on strengthening the police infrastructure at the cutting edge level by way of construction of secure police stations, equipping the police stations with the required mobility, modern weaponry, communication equipment, forensic set-up, housing, etc.

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 estimate of ₹8,195.53 crore has been approved for five years (2012-13 to 2016-17) and under 'Plan' budget head, an estimate of ₹3,750.87 crore for the 12th Plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17) has been approved. Mega City Policing will continue to be a sub-set of MPF Scheme under Non-Plan. An Estimate of ₹432.90 crore has been approved during 12th Plan period 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.

Status of MPF Fund Utilization

12.6 The following is the year-wise total funds released from 2000-01 to 2015-16 to States under MPF Scheme and its utilization position as reported by States:

(₹in crore)

S.No.	Year	Funds released	Amount Spent (Position as on 31.12.2015)	Unspent balances (position as on 31.12.2015)
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	1,062.49	2.73
8	2007-08	1,248.70	1,243.06	5.64
9	2008-09	1,157.64	1,145.93	11.71
10	2009-10	1,230.01	1,219.46	10.55
11	2010-11	1,224.63	1,196.93	27.70
12	2011-12	800.00	725.25	74.75
13	2012-13	300.00	249.30	50.70
14	2013-14	1338.35	921.61	416.74
	Grand Total	13749.82	13149.14	600.68
	2014-15	1397.24	UCs not yet due	--
15	2015-16 (Non-Plan)**	595.00 (Allocation)		

12.7 During 2014-15, a sum of ₹900.00 crore has been allocated for Plan Heads and a sum of ₹600.00 crore has been allocated for Non-Plan Heads of MPF Scheme, which has been further reduced to ₹537.50 crore (Non-Plan) and ₹860.00 crore (Plan) at RE Stage. ₹1397.24 crore has been released upto 31.03.2015 against the approved annual action plans which were submitted by the State Governments.

12.8 During 2015-16, a sum of ₹595.00 crore has been allocated for Non-Plan Heads of MPF Scheme. No fund has been provided under Plan component of MPF Scheme during 2015-16. The Scheme stands transferred to the States.

Consequently, there will be no Central Funding of construction activities of police building and police housing including construction of police training institutions for State Police Forces under MPF Scheme.

Mega City Policing

12.9 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, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata 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. The details of fund released for Mega City Policing are as under:

Mega City Policing								
(₹ in crore)								
S. No.	City	Approved Estimate for two years during 12th Plan Period			Releases			
		1st Year	2nd Year	Total	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1.	Ahmedabad	5.02	10.03	15.05	5.02	10.03	0.00	15.05
2.	Mumbai	45.74	91.47	137.21	0.00	0.00	44.997	44.997
3.	Chennai	29.49	58.98	88.47	0.00	0.00	29.49	29.49
4.	Hyderabad	16.03	32.07	48.10	0.00	22.34	0.00	22.34
5.	Kolkata	31.92	63.85	95.77	0.00	0.00	31.92	31.92
6.	Bengaluru	16.10	32.20	48.30	0.00	40.73	0.00	40.73
	Total	144.30	288.60	432.90	5.02	73.1	106.407	184.527

12.10 The New Umbrella Scheme of Modernization of Police Force with the following components - A-Center Sector (1) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS) (2) Inter-State Police Wireless (3) National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) (4) Assistance to Left Wing Extremism Management (5) Stengthening of Criminology and Foresnic Science; B-State Sector (1) Modernization of State Police (2) Security Related Expenditure (3) Special Infrastructure Scheme (4) India Reserve Battalions and (5) Jail. Fire and other emergency services, is being proposed.

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS)

12.11 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.

12.12 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.

12.13 Objectives of CCTNS:

- a. To fully computerize the process of crime registration, investigation, prosecution etc. in

all police stations in the country.

- b. To create a central database to provide national level search facility as well as crime analytics for use by police and central agencies.
- c. To electronically share data/information among Police Stations & Police Higher Offices.
- d. To provide citizen services, online through Citizen Portal, such as passport and other police verification services, permission for various purposes, online complaint filing etc.
- e. Sharing of Crime and Criminal related data with Police, Prosecution, Courts, Prison and Forensics leading to Integrated Criminal Justice System.

Key Milestones Achieved and Present Status:

12.14 The details of the key milestones achieved and the present Status of the CCTNS Scheme are:

- (i) Software Development Agency (SDA) released the latest CCTNS Software version 4.1 to States/UTs on 10.06.2015.
- (ii) CCTNS National workshop for reviewing the project progress and formulation of a time bound strategy for implementation of the CCTNS Project was conducted on 06.08.2015.
- (iii) Out of total 15,008 Police Stations (PSs) in the States/UTs, 11692 (77.9%) of PSs are entering 100% FIRs through CCTNS software. More than 90% Police Stations in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are entering 100% FIRs.
- (iv) 10,59,965 FIRs (in 2013), 20,34,869 FIRs (in 2014) and 34,74,238 FIRs (in 2015) have been

registered through CCTNS software making a total registration of 65,69,072 FIRs in last three years.

- (v) Search facility on CCTNS database and reports is available for all the police stations connected to State Data Centre (SDC) in 26 States/UTs. Large numbers of reports are being generated by the States/UTs as per their requirement. In some of the States/UTs, more than 300 different types of reports are being used.
- (vi) The CCTNS central database to import data from States' databases has been deployed in NIC cloud at New Delhi. Data from 22 States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand has been replicated in this and remaining is in progress. This will enable real time Search and Query on National crime data. Search facility along with few reports is functional. Work on other reports is going on.
- (vii) Integration with UIDAI is in advanced stage. Integration with NPR, Motor Vehicle and Election database is also proposed.
- (viii) Network Connectivity has been provided at sites depending upon the feasibility and requirement. A total of 13010 (86.68%) police stations have network connectivity out of which 9439 (63%) police stations have fully available network Connectivity for normal working in online mode. Rest of the Police Stations are registering FIRs in offline-mode.
- (ix) Out of total outlay of ₹2000 crore, ₹889.02 crore has been released to the States/UTs as well as central agencies/NCRB/BSNL etc.,

out of which ₹731.61 crore has been utilized as on 31.12.2015.

- (x) On 18.11.2015 the extension of CCTNS Project has been approved up to March 2017 for implementation and up to March 2022 for Operation & Maintenance phase. It has also been decided to implement Integrated Criminal Justice System (ICJS) by integrating CCTNS with E-Courts, E-prisons, forensics and Prosecution- the key components of the criminal Justice System. The in-principle approval for designing of the next phase of CCTNS, has also been accorded.

12.15 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 impart training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of neighboring states such as H.P., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT Chandigarh etc.

12.16 During the financial year 2015-16 (Till December, 2015), the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh has conducted the following course for prison/police officers:

Institutes of Correctional Administration

S.No.	Name of Course /Workshop	Dates	No. of participants
1	One day consultative workshop on Legislative Changes in Prison Law and Rules for Prison Officers of Punjab	15.4.2015	10
2	Course on Prisons and Security Management	21-23 Apr, 2015	16
3	Workshop on The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 for Prison Officers	24.4.2015	55
4	Course on Financial Investigation in Narcotics Cases for HP Police Officers	11-15 May, 2015	12
5	Course on Human Rights in Prison Management for Prison Officers	25-27 May, 2015	22
6	Workshop on good Governance Issues in Prison Management for Prison Officers	28 May, 2015	20
7	Workshop on Juvenile Justice for Chandigarh Police Officers	12 June, 2015	29
8	Course on Personality Development for Prison Officers	15-17 June, 2015	24
9	Workshop on Anti Human Trafficking for Chandigarh Police Officers and Prosecutors	3.7.2015	30
10	Course on Gender Sensitization in the Context of Crimes Against Women for HP Police Officers	6-10 July, 2015	16
11	Course on Training of Trainers for Prison Officers	15-17 July,, 2015	14
12	Course on Stress Management for Prison Officers	17-19 August, 2015	15

13	Workshop on Temporary Release of Prisoners : Philosophy and Practice for Prison Officers	20.8.2015	17
14	Course on Counselling Skills for Effective Policing for HP Police Officers	21-24 September, 2015	16
15	Workshop on 'Child Rights and the Law, particularly focusing on Dealing with Rape Victims especially Minor'	19.10.2015	25
16	International Conference on 'Victim Compensation & Restorative Justice and National Bill Drafting Competition on Victim Compensation, 2015'	23.11.2015	115
17	Workshop on 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989'	03.12.2015	26
18	Course on 'Leadership Skills & Attitudinal Change'	07-11 December, 2015	11
	Total		473

12.17 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.

12.18 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 to the tune of ₹ 1.55 crore to the Institute.

Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators

12.19 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.

12.20 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 adopted in various countries. In 2013 the conference was hosted by India.

12.21 35th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) was hosted by Thailand from 22-27 November, 2015, which was attended by the Indian delegation led by Shri Abhay, Director(CA & Res), BPR&D.

Correctional Service Medals

12.22 The Government has instituted followings medals for rewarding prison personnel:

Gallantry Medal

- President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (PCSMG)
- Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (CSMG)

Service Medal

- President's Correctional service Medal for

Distinguished Service (PCSMDS)

- b. Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service (CSMMS).

12.23 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.

12.24 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 special difficulties like mass admission of prisoners.
- iii. For outstanding ability in putting out riots, preventing escape of prisoners, rescuing the officials, sportsmanship, public work and exemplary service marked by efficiency, devotion to duty, integrity, loyalty, high sense of discipline and spirit of sacrifice.

12.25 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.

12.26 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
2015	32	44

THE GOVERNORS (ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) RULES, 1987

12.27 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. Further amendment has been made on 11.11.2014 for reducing the educational qualification of Personal Assistant from a Bachelors Degree from a recognized University or equivalent to 12th Class pass or equivalent from a recognized Board or University. 57 ex-Governors are presently availing the benefit as on date. During 2015-16, 95,55,989 has been reimbursed to

them for this purpose. The claims received from the former Governor are processed on monthly basis to ensure the speedy reimbursement. A software has also been developed now to receive all these claims electronically to further reduce the time in receipt of the claim and its further processing for the payments. The software will be launched shortly.

POLICE REFORMS

12.28 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.

12.29 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.

12.30 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.

12.31 As per available information, 17 State Governments, viz., Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Punjab,

Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand have either enacted the police Act or amended the existing Acts.

12.32 The Supreme Court of India in the meantime has also passed a judgement on September 22, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.310 of 1996 - Prakash Singh and others Vs. UOI and others on several issues concerning Police reforms. The Court in the said judgement directed the Union Government and State Governments to set up mechanisms as directed by December 31, 2006 and file affidavits of compliance by January 3, 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 lakh 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.
- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into

complaints against police officers and

- (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.

12.33 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.

12.34 The matter was heard successively on different dates. On 16.05.2008 Hon'ble Supreme Court, as regards the implementation of the various directions made earlier in its judgement dated 22.09.2006, directed to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice K.T. Thomas, former retired Judge of the Supreme Court and two other Members. 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.

12.35 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.

12.36 The matter last came up 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.

12.37 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

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:-
 - a) Union Home Secretary- Chairman
 - b) Chief Secretary/Administrator of the respective UT - Member
 - c) Independent Member for the respective Union Territory- Member
 - d) 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

12.38 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

12.39 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 by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 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'

12.40 With regard to separation of 'investigation' and 'Law & Order', the status is as under:

- (i) As per 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 has been 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

12.41 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.

12.42 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.

Drafting of Revised Model Police Bill, 2015

12.43 The Model Police Act, 2006 was studied again and reviewed it in line with the changing realities and making 'Police' more responsive, efficient and citizen friendly. In May 2013, a committee was constituted by MHA under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary for drafting of a new Model Police Act and to analyse other issues pertaining to police reforms. Subsequently, BPR&D was requested to provide an initial draft of the revised Model Police Act and other terms of reference originally assigned to the Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary in MHA. As directed by the then Home Secretary, ten attributes of 'SMART' Policing were to be incorporated in draft Model Police Bill, 2015. Accordingly on 24.08.2015, BPR&D has submitted a copy of legally vetted draft with the name 'Model Police Bill, 2015'. The same has been considered in MHA. BPR&D has been advised to place the same in public domain for public comments with disclaimers that "the draft does not reflect the views of the Government of India and that a view will be taken on the Draft Model Act and its various provisions by the Government after receiving public comments."

SMART Policing

12.44 During the 49th DGs/IGs Annual Conference on 30.11.2014, Hon'ble Prime Minister introduced a concept of S.M.A.R.T Police. It implies: S- Sensitive and Strict; M- Modern and Mobility; A-Alert and Accountable; R-Reliable and Responsive and T- Trained and Techno-savvy. As follow up, a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary on 31.03.2015 at New Delhi. In this regard, four Regional Workshops were successfully organized on Smart Policing at Bengaluru, Bhopal, Guwahati & Chandigarh in April-May, 2015. During the workshop many innovative ideas and best practices followed by various State Governments of Police have been presented and analyzed. The best practices have been shortlisted in accordance with the ten attributes of 'SMART' Policing. In this regard, Ministry Home Affairs on 14.07.2015 and 24.07.2015 requested all the States/UTs to identify the positive stories/good work being done at the Police Station level or by any other Police office at the district level or below and put the same in public domain on a website in the office of District SSP/SP and Commissioner of Police.

12.45 A compilation of Best Practices and SMART Policing initiatives was released by BPR&D in the DGs/IGsP conference held on December 19-20, 2015 in Bhuj, Gujarat. Further, all the States/UTs have been requested to identify positive stories/good work being done at the Police Station level or by any other Police office at the district level or below and put the same in public domain on a website in the office of District SSP/SP and Commissioner of Police. As per information received, more than twenty thousand good work/Stories have been uploaded on the websites.

STATE LEGISLATIONS

12.46 The Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal Ministry in the Government of India for processing the proposals on legislation (under Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution) received from the State Governments concerned 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 proviso to Article 304(b) of the Constitution, Ordinances for instructions of the President under proviso to Clause 1 of Article 213 of the Constitution, and Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244(1) read with para 4(3) of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution fall in this category.

12.47 The proposals on legislation are examined for expeditious approval, in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The position is reviewed periodically through meetings with the other Ministries/Departments and the concerned State Governments to facilitate early approval/assent of the Bills through resolving issues across the table.

12.48 In addition to the previously pending State Legislative proposals, the Ministry of Home Affairs received 64 fresh State Legislative proposals for approval of the Government of India/assent of the President of India during the period from 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015. 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	42
	(ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from President	01
	(iii) Assent withheld by the President from the Bills	04
	(iv) Bills Withdrawn by the State Government concerned	20
II.	Ordinances for Previous instructions of the President under Article 213(1) of the Constitution:	
	(i) Ordinances closed	04
	(ii) instructions of the President conveyed for promulgation	06
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:	01
	Total	79

IPC and Cr.P.C

12.49 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 again 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.

12.50 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. The Law Commission have since identified focus areas to deliberate upon. Besides this, this Ministry has also initiated the process for amending certain sections of the Cr.P.C/IPC on which the Law Commission has already given its recommendations.

Mercy Petitions

12.51 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. The Ministry ensures that every mercy petition is disposed of expeditiously. From the period 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015, 05 mercy petition cases have been disposed of.

Legislative Proposals Introduced and Passed in the Parliament

12.52 The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2015 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 27.02.2015. This Bill was passed in Lok Sabha on 02.03.2015 and in Rajya Sabha on 04.03.2015. Bill was converted into Act and published in Gazette of India on 10.03.2015 (1 of 2015).

12.53 The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2015 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 02.03.2015. This was passed in Lok Sabha on 17.03.2015 and in Rajya Sabha on 20.03.2015. Bill was converted into Act and published in Gazette of India on 30.03.2015 (12 of 2015).

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.

Foreigners and Visa Section

13.3 76,79,099 Foreigners (including 96,434 Pakistan Nationals) visited India in 2014 as against 69,67,601 in 2013, depicting an increase of 10.21% in foreigner's arrival as compared to previous year. The maximum number of foreigners who visited India during 2014, were from USA (11,18,983) followed by those from Bangladesh (9,42,562), UK (9,38,860), Sri Lanka (3,01,601), Russian Federation (2,69,832), Canada (2,68,485), Malaysia (2,62,026), France (2,46,101), Australia (2,39,762) and Germany (2,39,106). These ten countries accounted for 61.56% of the total arrival of foreigners in India. This increase was the result of India's liberal policy on tourism,

open sky policy, cheaper medical aid and studies in India and also more affirmatives/avenues for Foreign Direct Investment which attracts foreign Nationals to visit India. Moreover, the tourist Visa on Arrival Policy introduced by the Government of India has also contributed in the increased incoming traffic of foreigners.

13.4 A total number of 6,913 foreigners were arrested during the year 2014 under various sections of the Foreigners Act or for violating other provisions of Immigration Control Rules & Regulations. Out of these, maximum violators were from Bangladesh (5,803) followed by Sri Lanka (676), Myanmar (103) and Pakistan (70). Maximum number of foreigners were arrested in the State of West Bengal (3,724) followed by Tripura (1,713), Tamil Nadu (639) and Maharashtra (228). A total number of 2,487 foreigners were deported during the year 2014 as compared to the figure of previous year (6,903). Total 81,477 application from Pakistan Nationals/ persons of Pakistan Origin for grant of visa have been received from 01.04.2015 till 31.12.2015 for prior clearance of the Ministry of Home Affairs, out of which 49,265 cases have been processed/disposed. Remaining 32,212 cases are awaiting clearance from security agencies or visa has been granted by the Indian Mission.

e-Tourist Visa Scheme

13.5 Government of India launched e-Tourist Visa scheme (old name: Tourist Visa on Arrival) on 27.11. 2014 with the objective of facilitating short duration international travellers whose objective of visiting India is recreation, sightseeing, casual visit to meet friends or relatives, short duration

medical treatment or casual business visit etc. As on 31.12.2015 the scheme has been provided to 113 countries at 16 Indian airports. It is proposed to extend the e-Tourist Visa scheme to 150 countries by March 2016. The service under the scheme is provided in electronic form with provision of pre authorization of visa in the form of Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA).

13.6 The facility is provided in a time bound manner and decision on e-TV application is conveyed to applicant by e-mail within 72 hours of online application submission. A fully equipped Visa support system has been set up for all e-Tourist Visa related services.

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 Government/UTs. Centralized Immigration Control System (ICS) software has been implemented in 81 Immigration check posts out of 83 immigration check posts.

Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT) Project

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. The Scheme is being implemented in a planned and phased manner in consonance with infrastructure/connectivity readiness of location supported by effective communication, training and capacity building.

13.9 The project scope has wide coverage across

178 Indian Missions abroad and 674 districts across the country. As on 31.12.2015 project has been implemented in 163 Indian Missions abroad and 545 Foreigners Registration offices (FROs) and 13 Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) across the country.

13.10 Central IVFRT office has been operationalized in New Delhi to assist Foreigners, Indian Missions abroad and FRROs/FROs across the country in resolving day to day queries. More than 2,600 State level training programmes and 3 National conferences have been organized till 31.12.2015.

Citizenship & Long Term Visa for Minorities from Pakistan

13.11 A Task Force was formed under chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Foreigners), Ministry of Home Affairs in September 2014 for expediting and streamlining the process of granting citizenship to minorities of Pakistan. Camps have been conducted in 26 districts having larger population of Pakistan minority communities to expedite the application processing of LTV and citizenship. The online application for LTV has been launched successfully.

13.12 This Ministry has issued 2,118 letters to State Governments as well as applicants to submit required documents to MHA, so that appropriate action could be taken according to Indian Citizenship Act, 1955. From 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, total 508 Citizenship Certificates and 890 LTVs have been granted.

Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card Scheme

13.13 Citizenship Amendment Act 2015 was enacted on 11.03.2015 facilitating merger of Person of Indian Origin (PIO) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cards and easier acquisition of Indian Citizenship.

13.14 PIO card scheme was introduced on 19.08.2002 and thereafter OCI card scheme was introduced w.e.f 01.12.2005. Both the schemes were running in parallel even though OCI card scheme had become more popular. This was causing unnecessary confusion in the minds of applicants. Keeping in view some problems being faced by applicants and to provide enhanced facilities to them, Government of India decided to formulate one single scheme after merging PIO & OCI containing positive attributes of both. Hence for achieving this objective, the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2015 was enacted. PIO scheme was rescinded w.e.f. 09.01.2015 and it was also notified that all existing PIO cardholders shall be deemed to be OCI cardholders w.e.f. 09.01.2015.

13.15 By enactment of Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2015, the acquisition of Indian Citizenship has also been facilitated. Keeping in mind the busy travel schedule of applicants from professionals / businessmen's category a relaxation upto 30 days has been given in continuous stay period of 12 months. The enactment of Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2015 is extremely positive step in seeking the help and contribution of Indian foreign based well wishers in the growth and development of the country.

Repatriation of Pakistan Prisoners

13.16 During the year 2014, Government of India repatriated to Pakistan 26 Pakistani civil prisoners and 73 Pakistani fishermen who had completed their sentences. During 2015 (from 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015) another 44 Pakistani prisoners and 115 Pakistani fishermen have been repatriated to Pakistan.

Bringing back Indian Boats caught by Pakistan

13.17 In March 2015, 57 Indian fishermen boats caught by Pakistan in last four years have been brought back to India at an expenditure of ₹1.27

crore. This has been done after a gap of about 11 years, because prior to this 53 Indian fishing boats were released by Pakistan in 2003-14. This was done with close coordination with Indian High Commission in Islamabad, Ministry of External affairs, Indian Coast Guard and Gujarat State Government. By this initiative of Government of India a process has been initiated whereby India and Pakistan may have continuous dialogue for release of boats caught by both countries.

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA)

13.18 The FCRA 2010 seeks to regulate flow of foreign funds to voluntary organizations with the objective of preventing any possible diversion of such funds towards activities detrimental to the national interest and to ensure that individuals and organizations may function in a manner consistent with the values of the sovereign democratic republic.

13.19 Organizations seeking foreign contributions for definite cultural, social, economic, educational or religious programmes may either obtain registration or prior permission to receive foreign contribution from Ministry of Home Affairs by making application in the prescribed format and furnishing details of the activities and audited accounts. The registration is granted only to such associations which have proven track record of functioning in the chosen field of work during last three years and after registration, such organizations are free to receive foreign contribution from any foreign source for their stated objectives. Registration is granted only after thorough security vetting of the activities and antecedents of the organization and office bearers thereof.

13.20 At present a total of 33,346 associations are registered under FCRA and ₹12,980 crore have been received in year 2013-14 under FCRA.

The completely online software for FCRA with transparency and user friendly features developed by NIC has been launched on 14.12.2015.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS' PENSION

13.21 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

13.22 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:

13.23 **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 interned from his district for a minimum period of six 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.

13.24 **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.

13.25 **Special Dispensation for Women and Weaker Sections of the Society:** The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specifies a minimum period of six months which the freedom fighters should have undergone in connection with the freedom movement. However, as a special dispensation for women freedom fighters and for the freedom fighters belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the minimum period has been kept at three months.

Other Facilities to the Freedom Fighters

13.26 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 4% reservation under 'Combined Category' for Physically Handicapped Personnel (PH), Outstanding Sports Persons (OSP) and Freedom Fighters (FF) in normal selection procedure adopted by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies for allotment of petrol pumps, gas agencies etc.

13.27 All major facilities provided to the freedom fighters are also extended to their widows.

Amount of pension

13.28 There has been periodical review of the rate of freedom fighters' pension. 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 @ 238% w.e.f. 01.08.2015	Total amount of pension (in ₹)
i.	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7,330	17,445	24,775
ii.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6,830	16,255	23,085
iii.	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6,330	15,065	21,395
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	3,570	5,070
vi.	Mother or father each	1,000	2,380	3,380

Expenditure on welfare of the freedom fighters

13.29 There is a provision of ₹750 crore in the sanctioned budget of MHA for the year 2015-16 for payment of pension. In the head Free Railway Passes to freedom fighters, M/o Railways has indicated difficulties in calculating the actual journeys undertaken by the Freedom Fighters. The matter has not been decided yet. Therefore,

no fund was sought under this head.

Number of Central Samman Pensioners

13.30 Under the Scheme, 1,71,595 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman Pension till 31.12.2015. State-wise break-up of the freedom fighters/their dependents who have been sanctioned Samman pension is given below:

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of freedom fighters/their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned pension (as on 31.12.2015)
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Including Telangana)	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	3,407
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	7,036
22.	Rajasthan	814
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4,129
25.	Tripura	888
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17,999
27.	Uttarakhand	
28.	West Bengal	22,518
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	03
30.	Chandigarh	91

31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
32.	Daman & Diu	33
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	NCT of Delhi	2,048
35.	Puducherry	320
	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
	Total	1,71,595

Honouring Freedom Fighters

13.31 As per the convention, on anniversary of the Quit India Movement, Hon'ble President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee hosted a reception - 'At Home' in the Rashtrapati Bhawan on 09.08.2015 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. 89 freedom fighters from various parts of the country attended this function and interacted with the President.



Hon'ble President of India deliberating with the freedom fighters at 'At Home' function held on 09.08.2015 at Rashtrapati Bhawan

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

13.32 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.

13.33 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. Rajeshwara 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.

13.34 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.

13.35 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.

13.36 Further instructions have also been issued to State Government vide letter no.112/71/2012-FF(HC) dated 13/06/2014 directing them to carry

out re-verification and scrutiny of applications through a Committee of officers not below the rank of Secretary to the State Government. It has also been impressed upon that re-verification and scrutiny of pending cases recommended by the erstwhile Hyderabad Special Screening Committee should be carried out strictly as per guidelines dated 10th September, 2009 clearly stating, with reasons on a case-to-case basis, as to why they merit consideration.

13.37 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 Government. As on 31.12.2015, a total of 3, 807 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

13.38 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:

Phase-1	From 1946 to 1953
Phase-II	From 1954 to 1955
Phase-III	From 1955 to 1961

13.39 **The Phase-I** was organised 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.

13.40 **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.

13.41 **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.

13.42 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.

13.43 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 Satyagrah 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.

13.44 A total of 2,190 freedom fighters who had participated in the Goa Liberation Movement, Phase-II have been granted Samman Pension till 31.12.2015. 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:

13.45 The following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to streamline the Samman Pension Scheme:

13.46 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.

13.47 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 the 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 paid 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

₹49.43 crores upto 31.12.2015 has been deposited in Central exchequer towards the excess and wrong payment made by the banks. Separately the arrears to the tune of about ₹20.83 crores have been paid to pensioners on account of less pension disbursed to them by banks due to confusion in the minds of bankers.

13.48 In order to have uniformity in the payment of Central Samman Pension and in order to have more robust data, all the pensioners who were drawing pension from the State Treasuries have been shifted to the Public Sector banks for payment of pension.

13.49 The Freedom Fighters' Home situated in Quarter Nos. 686, 687, 671,672,690 & 691, Block-I, B.K.S. Marg, New Delhi has also been renovated to make it more comfortable, old-age friendly and having additional facilities.



Freedom Fighters' Home situated at Block-I, B.K.S. Marg, New Delhi

13.50 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 uploaded on the Ministry's website also on monthly basis.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Sri Lankan Refugees

13.51 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.

13.52 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.

13.53 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.

13.54 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 01.10.2015, there are 64,368 Sri Lankan refugees staying in 109 refugees' camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Odisha. Besides, about 37,000 refugees are staying outside the camps, after getting themselves registered at the nearest Police Station.

13.55 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 762 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to 31.12.2015.

13.56 The Government of India agreed to grant Indian Citizenship to, and to accept repatriation of, 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin, together

with their natural increase, under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of the years 1964, 1974 and 1986. Out of these 5.06 lakh persons, 3.35 lakh persons along with their natural increase of 1.26 lakh, comprising 1,16,152 families, were repatriated 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

13.57 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 ₹130.70 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.

13.58 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 2014-15 to the Government of India. Audit of the Bank is up-to-date. The Annual Accounts and the Annual Report of Repco Bank for the

year 2014-15 alongwith the review note of this Ministry on the performance of the Bank for the relevant period have been laid on the tables of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 15.12.2015 and 16.12.2015 respectively during the winter session of the Parliament.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

13.59 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and Government of Kerala, was incorporated in the year 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates as workers and employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on March 31.03.2015) 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 2014-15, the Company made a profit of an amount of ₹364.69 lakh after tax. The company has made dividend payment of ₹6.67 lakh for the financial year 2014-15 to the Govt. of India. The Annual Accounts and Annual Report of RPL for the year 2014-15 alongwith the review note of this Ministry on the performance of the Company for the relevant period have been laid on the Tables of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 15.12.2015 and 16.12.2015 respectively during the winter session of the Parliament.

Tibetan Refugees

13.60 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.

13.61 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 26.81 crore upto 31.12.2015 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 19 lakh has been released to the State Government during 2014-2015. Remaining ₹9.07 lakh is proposed to be released in 2016-2017.

13.62 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.

13.63 For the first time, the Government of India has sanctioned a scheme of providing grant-in-aid of 40 crore to His Holiness The Dalai Lama's Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC) over a period of five years commencing from 2015-16 to 2019-20 to meet the administrative and social welfare activities expenses of 36 Tibetan Settlement offices located in different States of the country.

REHABILITATION OF RETURNEES FROM FORMER INDIAN ENCLAVES AND CREATION AND UPGRADATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN ERSTWHILE BANGLADESHI ENCLAVES IN INDIA AND IN COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL

13.64 While considering the Constitutional (Amendment) Bill for implementing the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 the Standing Committee on External Affairs (2014-15) of Sixteenth Lok Sabha, had recommended inter-alia that the Government create a blueprint for development and integration of Bangladeshi enclaves in India, addressing issues of rehabilitation and compensation in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal. Accordingly, the proposals received from the State Government of West Bengal comprise variable cost for temporary and permanent rehabilitation of about 1,000 persons returning from former Indian Enclaves in Bangladesh and also fixed cost for creation and up gradation of infrastructure of the former Bangladeshi enclaves as well as that of Cooch Behar District. The Government of India has approved the scheme of rehabilitation of returnees from erstwhile Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and creation and upgradation of infrastructure in former Bangladeshi enclaves in India and that of Cooch Behar District of West Bengal at the cost of ₹1005.99 crore.

EX-GRATIA PAYMENT ETC. TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM PAK OCCUPIED KASHMIR, 1947 AND NON-CAMP DISPLACED PERSONS FROM CHHAMB-NIABAT AREA, 1971

13.65 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.

13.66 A Committee headed by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu has been constituted for verification of the genuine claimants for payment 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 Govt. 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 31.44 crore has been disbursed to 2577 eligible families/beneficiaries till 31.12.2015.

13.67 As regards the non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971), the Committee has verified 1,502 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 31.12.2015.

ENEMY PROPERTY

13.68 The work relating to the administration of Enemy Property, which was earlier under the Ministry of Commerce was transferred to Ministry of Home Affairs on 28.06.2007, under Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961.

13.69 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 to preserve and manage the Enemy Property vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India. Under the Act, all immovable and movable properties all over India belonging to or held 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.

13.70 The office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India is located in Mumbai with a branch office each at Kolkata and Lucknow and Delhi. Presently, the CEP is managing 14,540 movable enemy properties located in various

States as on 31.10.2015. In addition, following immovable enemy properties as on 31.12.2015 of the value indicated against each is also vested with the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, Mumbai (CEPI):-

1.	Shares	2724 crore
2	FDs, Treasury Bill and Govt. Stock	310.58 crore
3.	Bank balance	177.6 crore
3.	Gold and silver jewellery items	37,54,060

13.71 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 31.12.2015 by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants.

13.72 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 8.74 crore (being 2% levy) has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.

13.73 The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Second Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 15.11.2010. This Bill was referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on 30.12.2010 for examination and report. The Committee submitted its report on 03.11.2011. The Committee 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. However, it was informed by Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs that with the dissolution of 15th Lok Sabha, the aforesaid bill had lapsed.

13.74 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).

13.75 In order to detect more and more enemy properties 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/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 Branch	02	02	10	01

13.76 The survey work has started in five States, namely, U.P, West Bengal, Delhi, M.P. and Kerala for identification of new enemy property.

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:** The Census Commissioner, India is the statutory authority vested with the responsibility of conducting the Housing & Population Census in India under the Census Act, 1948 & Rules framed there under. Planning, coordination, supervision of the field activities; data processing; tabulation, compilation and dissemination of Census results is the responsibilities of this office.
- ii. **Civil Registration System (CRS):** The Census Commissioner, India 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 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. **Socio- Economic and Caste Census (SECC):** The Government of India has conducted SECC 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 rendered complete logistic and technical support.
- vi. **Mother Tongue Survey:** A survey of the unclassified mother tongues returned in Census 2001 is under implementation.
- vii. **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 15th Census in the country and the 7th 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 per cent, 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 Total based on Census 2011 were released in a record time of the 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 -XIII. This year alone 41 data sets have been released as on 31.12.2015.

Geographic Information System (GIS) Based Town Mapping

14.6 The Office of the RG & CCI has been publishing good quality maps since its inception. In order to conduct the Census without any omission and duplication, a large variety of maps are prepared. There are two types of mapping activities, viz., a) Pre - Census mapping activities and b) 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. This is to ensure proper coverage of the entire geographical area of the country. The Post-Census mapping activities include the preparation of thematic maps based on Census data for various publications i.e. Housing, Primary Census Abstract, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Language including District Census Handbooks and other Census publications. 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 Centres of the Directorate of Census Operations (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. Administrative Atlases 2011-National & State/ UT Volumes.

- ii. Atlas on Changes in the Boundary of Administrative units 2001-2011, National Volume.
- iii. Atlas on State of India's children - a Thematic Presentation based on Census 2011-National Volume.
- iv. Atlas on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets- 2011 Census-National and State/UT Volumes.
- v. Atlas on Primary Census Abstract (PCA) 2011.
- vi. Atlas on Primary Census Abstract of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 2011.
- vii. e-Book Atlas: District at a Glance.
- viii. Panchayat Atlas-2011, Kerala State.
- ix. State of India's Women- A Thematic Presentation on Census 2011, National Volume.

14.8 At present the following activities have been undertaken:

- i. Scanning and Archival of old maps available in Census Organization for future.
- ii. The Administrative database of 2011 is being Geo-referenced for bringing it in one platform.
- iii. Preparation of Parliamentary & Assembly Constituencies Atlas based on Census 2011: e-Book.
- iv. GIS based Town Mapping: Creation of digital database for million plus cities.

14.9 In order to disseminate this information among Data users, all these publications including vector data have been uploaded in ORG & CCI server for Decision Support System and also in Census of India website. These Atlases are mainly the decennial publications. Occasionally some special volumes have also been brought out as per temporal requirement.

14.10 In order to improve the quality and coverage of Census taking and to avoid any duplication or omission during Census 2011, Geographic Information System (GIS) based town mapping was undertaken, for the first time. Under this, the detailed ward maps showing each house/building, major and minor roads, lanes, by-lanes and all important landmark features in 33 State/UT Capital cities were prepared. 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 complete coverage of all areas within these cities. Visualizing its utility during the Census 2011, this plan scheme has been extended to cover 32 Million Plus Cities and Growth Pole Centres of 6 Mega Cities. The requisite High Resolution Satellite Imageries have been procured from the National Remote Sensing Centre, Department of Space, Hyderabad. The mapping staff have been trained on feature extraction, interpretation and analysis of Satellite Imageries. The footprints of buildings are being extracted which will be used for ground truthing and data linkage for future Census operations. The process for execution of this project through universities / Government Research Institutes by using students community is going on.

Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)

14.11 Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI) is a unique scheme 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. Such a project has been taken up for the first time since independence. As on 31.12.2015, 438 Mother Tongues have been surveyed. An electronic archive to store all the audio/video files and software to systematically retrieve them for analysis have 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 using updated survey instruments.
- b. The transcription and analysis of variable-wise, video graphed linguistic field data by outsourcing the trained transcribers/linguists of various Universities and institutions all over India.
- c. Integration of analysis of 4-8 sample 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 video graphed 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.

Linguistic Survey of India (LSI)

14.12 Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) is a regular research activity of the ORG & CCI since 6th Five Year Plan. Five volumes on LSI have since been published and LSI-West Bengal volume is in the process of finalisation.

Data Dissemination

14.13 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 ORG & CCI 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, data on disability, data on religion and data on houses, Household amenities and assets.

14.14 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.

14.15 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 12th 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 member from the University. The scholars are not allowed to copy sample (1% & 5%) micro-data files but only use them for research. Twelve Workstations are already functional at (i) Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar (ii) Punjabi University, Patiala (iii) University of Kerala, Trivandrum (iv) Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune (v) Goa University, Goa (vi) University of Kashmir, Srinagar (vii) University of Gujarat, Ahmedabad (viii) Ranchi University, Ranchi (ix) Rajasthan University, Jaipur (x) Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (xi) Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata and (xii) Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. One Workstation set up at Doon University, Dehradun and another at Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi are ready for inauguration. One more Work station is proposed

to be set up at A. N. Sinha Institute, Patna. First Instalment of ₹10 lakh stands released.

14.16 The ORG & CCI embarked upon a unique project of sensitizing school students with the results of Census 2011. For this purpose, about 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. Steps for organising on-line Quiz Contest for School Students are in progress.

14.17 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 26 lakh pages of these old Census reports have been digitised. These are being uploaded at Census website for free download and also made available for access at Census Directorates and Workstations in Universities/Institutes across India.

14.18 In order to popularize the use of Census Data which have been released till 31.12.2015, Data Dissemination Workshops have been organised in 39 cities across the country during 2015-16 where the latest Census Data are analysed and discussed. Scholars from various fields are invited to share their analysis in these workshops. The ORGI/DCOs have also participated in nine book fairs held in different parts of the country during the current financial year till 31.12.2015.

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.

14.20 During the current Financial Year (2015-16), the officers from Ethiopia (Seven officers) and Afghanistan (three officers) have visited ORG & CCI to learn different aspects of Census Operations & Methodologies. Also, several experts from CRTC have visited different countries to provide consultancy services in Census related activities. The Centre has also imparted various in-house trainings on different aspects such as, Basic Demographic Techniques to 40 officers/officials of DCOs (located in the states of J&K, Punjab & Haryana) at Kashmir University, Srinagar; Advance MS-Excel Training to a total of 58 officers/officials of ORG & CCI in 3 batches. A total of 86 participants have been imparted training on different aspects as on 31.12.2015.

VITAL STATISTICS

Civil Registration System (CRS)

Implementation of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969

14.21 The registration of births and deaths in the country is done by the functionaries appointed by the State Governments under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Registrar General, India coordinates and unifies the registration activities across the country while the Chief Registrars of Births and Deaths are the chief executive authorities in the respective States for executing the provisions of this Act and the rules and orders made thereunder.

14.22 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 85.6%, registering an increase of 1.2 per cent as per the figures of 2013 over the previous year. On the other hand, registration level of deaths has increased by 1.6 per cent over the previous year and reached up to 70.9%. If this figure is compared with the published figure of previous Annual Report (which was based on

2011 data), the level of registration of birth and deaths at National level has increased by 2.0 per cent point and 3.5 per cent point respectively.

14.23 Wide variations have continued to persist across the States in the level of registration. The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu & Telangana and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved 100 per cent level of registration of births. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal and Union Territories of A&N Islands and Daman & Diu have achieved more than 90% level of registration of birth. However, it is less than 70% in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

14.24 There has been significant increase in the level of registration of births in the States of Andhra Pradesh (+ 23.7%), Manipur (+16.9%), Jharkhand (+15.8%), Chhattisgarh (+13.6%), Uttar Pradesh (+11.1%), Assam (+10.1%) in 2013 as compared to that in 2012. There is a marginal increase in level of registration of births in Jammu & Kashmir (+2.0%), Daman & Diu (+2.3%), A&N Islands (+0.5%) and (+ 0.4%) in Rajasthan and Tripura during this period.

14.25 In terms of level of registration of deaths, the States of Goa, Kerala, Mizoram, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Union Territories of A & N Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved 100% level of registration of death. More than 90% of deaths are being registered in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Nagaland, and Union Territory of Daman & Diu. There has been a considerable improvement over the previous year in death registration in the States of Andhra Pradesh (+ 34.6%), Tripura (+15.9%), Manipur (+15.3%), Rajasthan (+9.8%) West Bengal (+6.8%), Uttar Pradesh (+6.2%), Chhattisgarh (+3.4%),

Nagaland (+2.8%), Maharashtra (+2.6%) and in the Union Territory of Daman & Diu (+ 6.7%). 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 Karnataka, Sikkim, A & N Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Lower level of death registration may partly be attributed to non-reporting of domiciliary deaths and deaths of females and infants.

14.26 To improve registration levels and to bring in uniformity in registration in the States, a uniform CRS software has been developed by the office of the RGI and the same is being implemented in some of the States. The CRS Software is intended to provide facility for registration, issue of certificates, monitoring by district registrars and higher authorities, search and print of certificates by the individuals and generation of statistical tables. It also helps in reporting and tabulation of Medical Certification of Cause of Death. With the implementation of CRS Software, registration situation and public service delivery is expected to improve significantly.

Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

14.27 The scheme of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) under the RBD Act, 1969 provides data on causes of death, a prerequisite to monitoring health trends of the population. Data received in prescribed forms are tabulated as per the National List of Causes of Death based on Tenth Revision of International Classification of Disease (ICD- 10).

14.28 As per the Annual Report on "Medical Certification of Cause of Death" for the year 2013, out of the total registered deaths of 47,64,425 in 31 States/UTs, a total of 9,28,858 deaths (5,75,710 males and 3,53,148 females) have been reported to be medically certified.

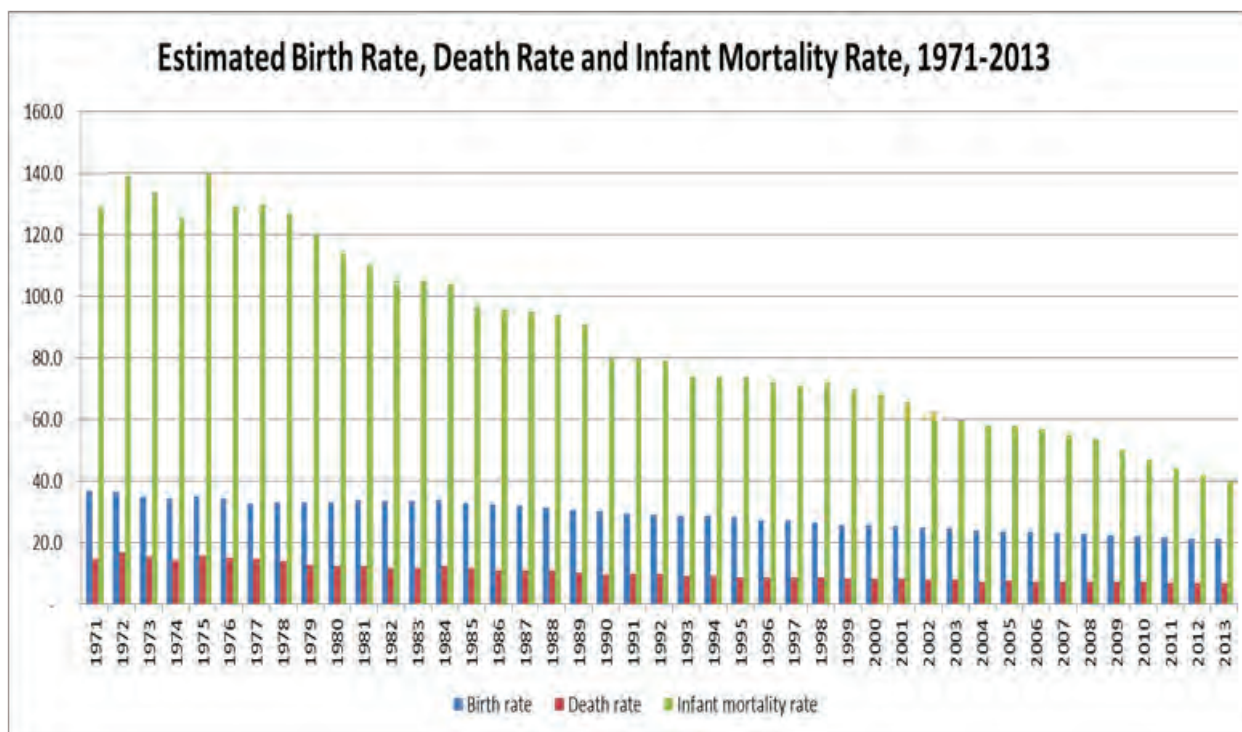
14.29 The coverage of MCCD is presently limited to selected hospitals in urban areas. Steps are taken by the States to expand the scope of MCCD to all the medical institutions.

Sample Registration System (SRS)

14.30 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. The time lag between the field survey and release of results under SRS has been reduced to less than one year. 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 3700 sample units. With a view to monitoring the changes in vital rates, the SRS sampling frame is revised every ten years, apart from efforts for

enhancing its scope and rationalizing the system. The 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.

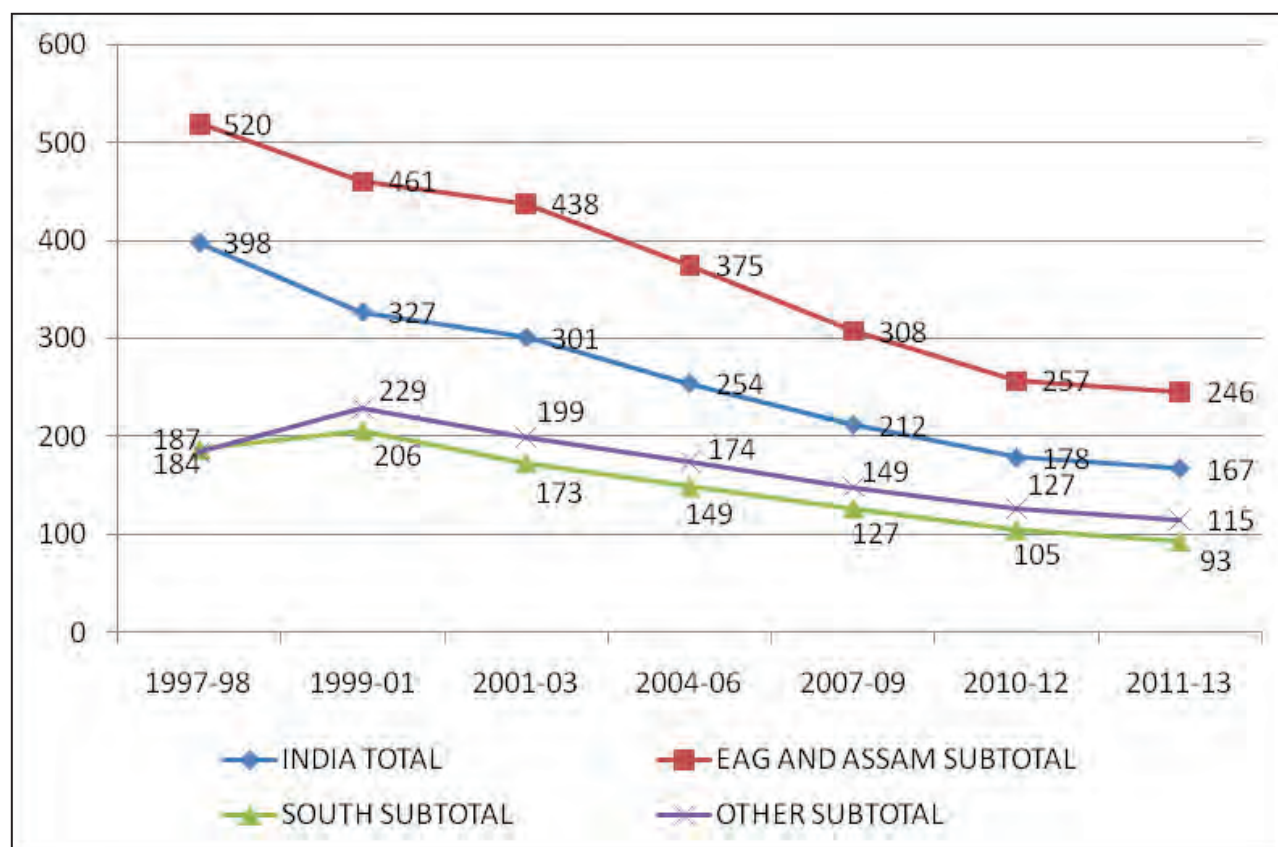
14.31 From 01.01.2014, 8861 (4,964 Rural and 3,897 Urban) sample units have been selected based on 2011 Census. The Baseline Survey is near completion in these newly selected samples. The data has been collected directly on laptop computers. The direct data collection on laptops for the Half-Yearly surveys of 2014 is going on in the field. As per plan, the SRS Bulletin containing estimates of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate for the year 2014 and Statistical Report 2014 containing inter-alia, Under Five Mortality Rate, Sex Ratio at Birth, Total Fertility Rate separately for Urban and Rural areas are likely to be released by March, 2016. The estimated birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate from 1971 till 2013 are graphically presented as under:



14.32 The Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India for 2011-13 under Sample Registration System (SRS) has been released. The Maternal Mortality Ratio of India has declined from 178 in 2010-2012 to 167 in 2011-2013. The decline has

been most significant in Southern States from 105 to 93. Among Other States, the decline has been from 127 to 115 and in Empowered Action Group (EAG) States & Assam from 257 to 246. This has been graphically depicted in below:

Levels of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by Regions, 1997-2013



14.33 The SRS based Abridged Life Tables for 2009-13 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-XIV**. The life expectancy at birth at national level is 67.5 years, with an increase of 17.8 years in the last four decades. The expectancy at birth for males is 65.8 years whereas for females is 69.3 years. Among bigger States, the highest life expectancy is reported in Kerala (74.8 years) and the lowest in Assam (63.3 years). The life expectancy at birth in rural areas is 66.3 years, being 64.6 years for males and 68.1 years for

females. The life expectancy in urban areas is 71.2 years being 69.6 years for males and 73.0 years for females.

14.34 Report on causes of Death in India for the period 2010-2013 has been released on 16.12.2015. The key features of the Report are:

- The report is based on 1,82,827 deaths of the period 2010-13.
- Top ten causes of death account for almost 80% of deaths
- Non communicable diseases continue to

increase in proportion (49.2 in 2010-13, 45.4 in 2004-06 and 42.4% in 2001-03).

- Communicable, maternal, Perinatal & Nutritional conditions are showing even sharper decline as cause of deaths (27.7% in 2010-13, 36.7% in 2004-06 and 38.2% in 2001-03).
- Overall Cardiovascular diseases remains the most dominant cause of deaths in the population and is causing 23.3% of deaths compared to 19.9% in 2004-06.
- Maternal conditions causes only 0.9% of the total female deaths.

National Population Register (NPR) in the Country

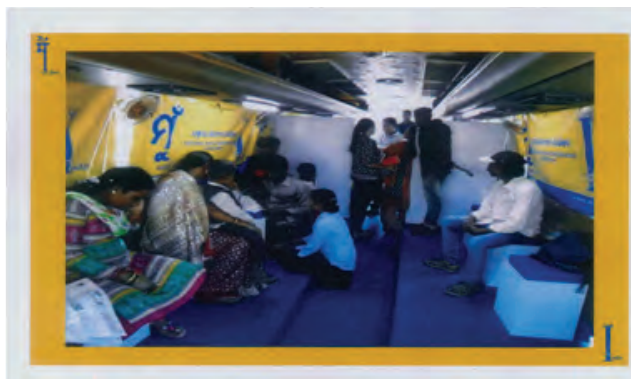
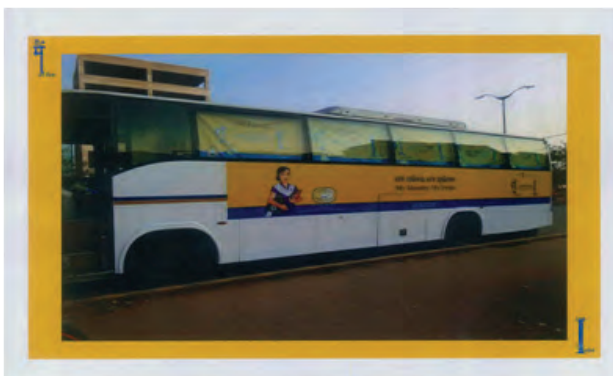
14.35 The Citizenship Act, 1955 was amended in 2003 and Section 14A was inserted, which provides that the “Central Government may compulsorily register every citizen of India and issue National Identity Card to him. The Registrar General, India has been designated as the National Registration Authority / 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.

14.36 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 besides the photograph, 10 finger prints and two Iris prints. The NPR database is being sent to UIDAI for de-duplication and issue of “Aadhaar” (UID numbers). An allocation of ₹6,649.05 crore has been approved by the Cabinet for creation of NPR.

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 118.86 crore persons.
- d. The work of capture of three biometrics i.e. photograph, ten finger prints and Iris of all usual residents of age 5 years and above for creation of NPR is in progress. Biometric enrolment under NPR has been completed for 30.99 crore persons.



Mobile enrolment camp through special buses in NPR States / UTs

- e. The Aadhaar numbers for more than 23.98 crore residents have been generated.

Creation of National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC)

14.37 The NPR is the first step towards creation of a NRIC. Once the NPR is completed, the next step is to create the National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) by verifying the citizenship status of every usual resident in the NPR. The proposal for the same is under consideration of the Government.

National Identity Card to Citizens of India

14.38 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

14.39 In the first phase, the Competent Authority has approved the setting up of 2,500 NPR Centres in Tehsils/ Talukas in 12 NPR States/ UTs. These NPR Centres are meant for enrolment of left over persons and also will be useful for enrolment of beneficiaries for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojna (PMJDY) and Modified Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and other Government schemes/ programs. As on 31.12.2015, 2117 NPR Centres are functioning in NPR States/UTs. More than 1.59 crore persons have been enrolled in these centres.

Updation of NPR Database

14.40 A scheme for updation of NPR has been approved by competent authority at an estimated cost of ₹951.35 crore. The Gazette notification has been issued under the Citizenship Act 1955. The field work has been completed in 9 States/ UTs, namely, Puducherry, Daman & Diu, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh,

Sikkim, Chandigarh, Tripura and Nagaland. The exercise is in progress in another 22 States/UTs and would be completed by 15.01.2016. Field work in remaining 5 States will be over by March, 2016.

Biometric enrolment in Enclaves in West Bengal

14.41 As per the methodology mutually agreed to by the Government of India and Bangladesh Government, a Joint Population Count in the erstwhile Indian and Bangladeshi enclaves was carried out under the Land Boundary Agreement 1974. For this purpose, the field work for population counting in Enclaves was carried out during 14.07.2011 to 17.07.2011 and the updation work of database of 2011 has been completed during 6-16 July, 2015. As on 31.12.2015, the Biometric enrolment of 13,370 enclave dwellers has been completed.



Joint option taking survey, under Land Boundary Agreement (LBA), 1974 and Protocol of 2011, between India & Bangladesh, in the erstwhile enclaves (India as well as Bangladesh)

National Population Register (NPR) in Coastal Areas

14.42 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 13 coastal States/UTs were taken up for implementation.

14.43 The scheme for creation of NPR in the selected 3331 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 competent authority at an estimated cost of ₹216.31 crore on 10.12.2009.

14.44 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.

14.45 Smart Card Readers has also been provided to security agencies in the coastal areas including Navy and Coast Guard so as to verify these Resident Identity Cards depending upon the requirement.

National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam

14.46 Government of India has approved updation of NRC as proposed by Government

of Assam, at a cost of ₹288.18 crore. Till now an amount of ₹254.44 crore has been provided to the State Government of Assam and the updation of NRC is in progress.

Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011

14.47 As per the decision of the competent authority, a Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) was carried out all over the country with the financial and technical support of the Government of India. The Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation are the nodal Ministries in the Government of India for this combined exercise in rural and urban areas respectively. The RG & CCI rendered logistic and technical support.

14.48 The SECC-2011 field enumeration is complete and provisional report of SECC-2011 has already been published by the Ministry of Rural development on 03.07. 2015.

14.49 So far as caste/tribe names enumerated in SECC are concerned, the Government has decided to form an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Shri Arvind Panagariya, Vice-Chairman, NITI AAYOG to classify the Caste/Tribe returns. The members of the Expert Group will be finalized by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

Bharat Ratna Award

15.1 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 45 persons so far. It was last conferred on Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (Posthumously) in March, 2015.

Padma Awards

15.2 Padma Awards are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The awards are given in different disciplines/ fields of activities viz. art, social work, public affairs, science & engineering, trade & industry, medicine, literature & education, sports, civil service and others.

15.3 Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service in any field; Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order and Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field.

15.4 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 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.

15.5 The Padma Awards, were announced in respect of 112 persons in 2016. The President of India will present the decoration of the award (Medal & Certificate) at a function to be held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, sometime during March- April, 2016.

Gallantry Awards

15.6 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.

15.7 The President of India has approved the names of three civilians for Shourya Chakra Awards on the occasion of Independent Day 2015, two civilians for Kirti Chakra and three civilians for Shourya Chakra Awards on the occasion of Republic Day 2016.

Jeevan Raksha Padak (JRP) Awards

15.8 Jeevan Raksha Padak awards were instituted in the year 1961. As the name of the award suggests, it is given to a rescuer for saving someone's life.

15.9 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.

15.10 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 Award Committee. The recommendations of the JRP Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President of India.

15.11 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 onetime 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.

15.12 For the year 2015, the President of India has approved the conferment of 3 Sarvottam

Jeevan Raksha Padak, 9 Uttam Raksha Padak & 38 Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards.

VIGILANCE MACHINERY

15.13 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 in the discharge of his functions. 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 respect of the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry.

15.14 To strengthen preventive vigilance, the Ministry of Home Affairs took the 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 were kept under close watch.
- c) 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.
- d) The CVO regularly monitors the progress of the disposal of complaints received from various sources and pendency of disciplinary/vigilance cases.
- e) 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.

15.15 The “Vigilance Awareness Week” was observed from 26th October, 2015 to 31st October, 2015. A pledge was administered by the Secretary, Border Management on 26th October, 2015 to the officials of Ministry of Home Affairs. A debate on “Preventive Vigilance as a tool of Good Governance” was organized on 28th October, 2015. The Vigilance Awareness Week was also observed in the attached/subordinate offices of MHA as well.



Secretary (Border Management), Senior Officers and Staff Members took Pledge on 26.10.2015 during Vigilance Awareness Week

15.16 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 (VO)s of concerned attached/subordinate offices are held.

15.17 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 2015-2016 are at **Annexure-XV**.

Right to Information Act, 2005

15.18 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, an RTI Section has been set up in MHA to coordinate the RTI related work. The RTI Section collect and 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 applications/appeals to the Central Information Commission.

15.19 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. All Deputy Secretary/ Director level officers have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under section 5(1) of the Act, in respect of subjects being handled by them. All Joint Secretaries have been designated as Appellate Authorities in terms of section 19 (1) of the Act, in respect of Deputy Secretaries/Directors working under them and designated as CPIOs.

15.20 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, NDCC-II Building and Jaisalmer House. The applications so received are further forwarded by the RTI Section to the CPIOs /Public Authorities concerned. As per DOPT’s order vide O.M. No. 1/1/2013-IR dated 22.04.2013, this Ministry has started entering RTI applications received physically(through post or in person) in the RTI online portal.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, MHA is uploading all replies to RTI applications and appeals on its Website regularly.

15.21 During the current year 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015, 6816 RTI applications and 379 Appeals manually and 9022 RTI applications and 518 Appeals online were received in the Ministry of Home Affairs for providing information requested for.

SECRETARIAT SECURITY ORGANIZATION

15.22 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 54 buildings under 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 Km.

15.23 Access control to Government buildings under MHA security cover is regulated by SSO through Reception Organization. The Reception Organization comprising of 137 personnel is manning Reception Offices located in the 54 government buildings. Entry of visitors to these buildings is regulated through the various Reception Offices from where visitors 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.

15.24 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 CISF as well as SSF are deployed for security of Government building. On the basis of categorization of Government buildings, security personnel of CISF or SSF are deployed for security of these buildings. A dedicated Unit namely

'Government Building Security' (GBS) Unit has been created in CISF especially for armed security of Government buildings. The GBS Unit of CISF takes care of security of Government buildings with Category 'A' (Highly-sensitive) and 'B' (Sensitive) and it takes care of :-

- (a) **Access Control** - To ensure that no unauthorized person, vehicle or material is allowed access to the Government buildings including their premises. Only bonafide persons holding valid I/Cards issued by 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 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.

15.25 Secretariat Security Force (SSF) is a civilian unarmed force of the Ministry of Home Affairs with a sanctioned strength of 1,032, especially raised for security of Government buildings. Currently SSF is looking after the security of Category 'C' (Least-sensitive) buildings under MHA security cover.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

15.26 An Official Language Division 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

15.27 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 in these meetings and remedial measures suggested to avoid recurrence of the shortcomings.

Compliance with the Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963

15.28 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

15.29 Five inspection teams of the Personnel of Official Language Branch carried out inspection in 20 offices under the Ministry located outside Delhi during the year to assess the status of the use of Hindi. Besides, 20 Sections of the Ministry are also being inspected by the personnel of the Official Language Branch during the year. First Sub-Committee of the Committee of the Parliament on Official Language also inspected 20 offices of the Ministry during the year.

Hindi Day/Hindi Month

15.30 Hindi Month was organized in the Ministry from 14.09.2015 to 15.10.2015. Various Hindi competitions and programmes such as a Hindi Workshop and an informative lecture by an eminent Hindi Scholar, Shri Lakshmi Shankar Vajpai, former 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

15.31 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

15.32 Two Hindi workshops were organized on

18.06.2015 and 28.09.2015 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

15.33 The process of reconstitution of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti of this Ministry is at an advanced stage. The requisite concurrence with the draft Resolution regarding the reconstitution of the Samiti and approval of the Hon'ble Minister of State (Shri Kiran Rijju) towards nomination of 03 non official members by the Department of Official Language is under active consideration.

REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

15.34 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery functioning in this Ministry, attends to all the public grievances. During the period 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015, 21981 public grievances were received through online and 11,933 public grievances were received directly. These are attended to promptly.

15.35 The Joint Secretary (Coordination and Public Grievances) has been nominated as Director of Public Grievances. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of the Director of Public Grievances has been displayed

at the Reception Counter and on the website of the Ministry (<http://mha.gov.in>).

15.36 A Public Grievance Officer has been nominated in each Division as the Nodal Officer who monitors the progress of the redressal of public grievances relating to the respective Division.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

15.37 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a wide range of subject, 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, Estimates Committee, etc.

15.38 The Department - related Parliamentary Standing Committee for Home Affairs was constituted on 01.09.2014 and during the period 01.04.2015 to 29.02.2016 the Committee met on different occasions to discuss various matters as per details given below:

Sl. No	Date of Meeting	Subject
1.	07.05.2015	Natural Disasters
2.	11.06.2015	Border Management
3.	29.06.2015	Disaster Management (Hudhud Cyclone)' and 'visit to Delhi Police Control Room'
4.	10.08.2015	Disaster Management (Hudhud Cyclone)
5.	10.09.2015	Border Management
6.	22.09.2015	Border Management
7.	08.10.2015	Central Armed Police Forces
8.	02.11.2015 to 07.11.2015	Examination of the Border Management: Indo-Bangladesh
9.	18.11.2015	Social and Communal Harmony
10.	08.12.2015	Social and Communal Harmony
11.	05.01.2016	Problems being faced by refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan and now Bangladesh settled in various States in the eastern part of the country (NE)
12	18.01.2016 and 28.01.2016	Recent disaster in chennai caused by torrential rainfall and consequent flooding

15.39 During the year 2015 (upto 29.02.2016) have been held on various subjects i.e. three meetings of the Consultative Committee

Sl. No	Date of Meeting	Subject
1.	07.02.2015	IVFRT AND TOURIST VISA ON ARRIVAL
2.	13.07.2015	Coastal Security
3.	06.11.2015	Human Trafficking and Safety & Security of Women

DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

AUDIT OBJECTIONS/PARAS

15.40 The Departmental Accounting Organization (DAO) of Ministry of Home Affairs works as a part of Internal Finance Wing of Ministry of Home Affairs, and is responsible for payment, accounting and internal audit of the Ministry of Home Affairs and all attached offices. DAO brings out monthly and annual financial statements for the Ministry and submits it to the Controller General of Accounts who compiles the data for the entire Government of India as a whole. The DAO is headed by Principal Chief Controller of Accounts (Pr. CCA) who acts as a Principal Accounting Advisor to the Chief

Accounting Authority (Secretary) of the Ministry. As an integral part of Internal Finance Wing of the Ministry, Pr. CCA helps in maintaining 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 real time 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.

15.41 The Internal Audit Wing (IAW) of MHA, under the overall guidance of Controller General of Accounts has undertaken the Risk Based

Audit of various schemes of MHA. 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 Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser (AS&FA) as Vice Chairman, and Pr. 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 attached offices. At present IAW of MHA including BSF and CRPF have 97 personnel in position against the sanctioned strength of 175. The sanctioned strength is of 1976 and even many years back in case of BSF/CRPF. Nos. of DDOs have increased manifold (3-4 times) over the year. The manpower requirement for Internal Audit is 627 employees as per latest evaluation done as per CGA guidelines.

15.42 The induction of risk based internal audit approach in IAW, MHA would bring with it a new set of challenges. To ensure that internal audit function is discharged with due care and proficiency it is essential that our internal auditors are trained extensively both in technical construct of risk based audit, application of standards, and also practical audit skill. Further Internal Audit Staff should be encouraged to continuously update their knowledge & skill, acquire professional certification related to Internal Audit, IT audit fraud investigation etc. from professional bodies such as IIA, ISTCA etc.

15.43 An internal audit charter has also been approved and issued. Besides regular Compliance audits of various units of Home Ministry, the Internal Audit Wing conducts concurrent Audit for Modernization of Police Force and half yearly audit of Security Related Expenditures in various States.

15.44 During the period 2015-16 and up to Dec.2015 the following audits were conducted by Internal Audit :

1. Audit of Modernization of Prison Scheme.
2. Audit of BSF Air Wing.
3. Audit of Cost of deployment charges of CISF.
4. Audit in respect of Gurudwara Election Commission, Punjab.
5. Audit of Projects undertaken by National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) for Ministry of Home Affairs.
6. Audit of medical facilities at C.R.P.F. Hospital Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi.
7. Audit of Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian victim of Terrorist/Communal/Naxal Violence.
8. Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) audit in respect of Non Government Organizations (NGOs).
9. Audit of National Cyclone Relief & Mitigation Project (NCRMP) under NDMA.

15.45 The Demands for Grants of the 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. The 10 Demand for Grants take care of expenditure requirements of all these agencies. 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).

15.46 After carrying out the audit of expenditure initially, the Inspection Notes indicating the audit observations are made available to the concerned Units / Organizations, which in time make efforts to settle the observations. C&AG through the Report submitted to Parliament, prepares audit paragraphs against which Action Taken Notes are required to be prepared by the Ministry. In order to promptly settle the audit paragraphs, the status of pendency is monitored by the Audit Committee. The receipt and settlement of audit paragraphs is a continuous ongoing process. As on 01.01.2015, there were 78 such audit paragraphs pending in this Ministry. During the period from 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015, 33 new paragraphs were received, bringing the total to 111. Out of which, 63 paragraphs have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 48 such paragraphs as on 31.12.2015.

15.47 The number of outstanding Inspection Paras in respect of all organizations under the control of MHA as on 01.01.2015 was 5462. During the period from 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015, the total number of Inspection Paras settled and received was 1324 and 1582 respectively. Thus, as on 31.12.2015, the number of outstanding Inspection Paras was 5,720. 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- XVI**.

15.48 Summary of important Audit Observations made available by office of C&AG forwarded by Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure pertaining to Ministry of Home Affairs has been received. The requisite information is attached at **Annexure XVII, XVIII, XIX**.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

15.49 The Complaints Committee for redressal of complaints made by the aggrieved women employees of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been reconstituted on 30.04.2015. The Committee has one male member and four female members, including its Chairperson. A member from Young Women's Christian Association as the independent member and representative of NGO, has been included in the Complaints Committee. No case regarding sexual harassment has been reported this year.

15.50 For service matters relating to SCs/STs/OBCs and Persons with disabilities, an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary has been appointed to act as Liaison Officer for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Benefit to Persons with Disabilities :

15.51 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).

15.52 There are 12 visually challenged, 02 hearing impaired and 10 orthopedically challenged persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.53 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

15.54 The initiatives taken in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the benefit of women have been elaborated in the following paragraphs.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF):

15.55 The CISF has taken initiatives for Construction of Family Welfare Centre at all its establishments like Reserve Battalion and Training Institutions for the benefits of Women by utilizing the funds under plan scheme.

15.56 Construction of Family Welfare Centre at CISF 4th RB Sivgangai(TN) has been completed on 30.09.2013. The Construction of Family Welfare Centre at 2nd Res. Bn. Ranchi has started in 2013-14 and 90% of works have been completed so far. Moreover, a sum of ₹4.50 crore is likely to be utilized during 2016-17 for the construction of new Family Welfare Centers at different new locations viz. 1st RB Chunar, 6th RB Goa, 7th RB Jammu, 9th RB Guwahati, 10th RB Bangalore and CISF Unit DMRC at Ghaziabad.

15.57 These Family Welfare Centers are exclusively for women to learn new skills to augment their family income by earning through the activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items.

15.58 Total number of women employee working in different groups is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
44	890	5571	6505

15.59 The Schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 in respect of CISF are as under:

(₹In crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2015-16	RE 2015-16 (Agreed)	BE 2016-17 (Projected)
Creche - facilities under Code Head -50 Other Charges (Non-Plan)	00.49	00.40	00.34

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF):

15.60 The first Mahila Battalion of the CRPF was approved by Government of India during 1985. As on date six such battalions have been approved (88 Bn, 135 Bn, 213 Bn, 232 Bn and 233 Bn). 232 Bn is currently undergoing training at Ajmer, Rajasthan and 233Bn at Lucknow. The recruitment for 233 Bn is in progress after its raising on 01.04.2015 and one Mahila Bn is to be raised in the year 2016-17.. The operational Mahila Bns are based at Delhi, Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and Nagpur (Maharashtra). In addition, the Mahila employees are posted at Group Centers and RAF and are effectively assisting their male counterparts in policing duties as well as other clerical and administrative functions. These Mahila Battalions have been effectively contributing in the CRPF's endeavour of maintaining law and order in the country.

15.61 Total number of women employees working in CRPF as on 01.12.2015 was:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
290	814	5203	6307

Approximate annual salary cost of women employees is about ₹220.00 crore.

15.62 In order to facilitate in the smooth discharge of duties by the women workforce CRPF has created infrastructure facilities like rest rooms, recreation rooms, mobile toilets etc., even during field deployments, separate toilets in the unit vehicles are being made available for the convenience of women employees. Relaxations in wearing of trousers, shirts and belt etc., have been provided to the women during pregnancy.

15.63 Every effort is being made to address the problems of women employees at all levels. Gender sensitization is also being carried out at regular intervals. Awareness about women's rights is being spread through regular interactions and Sainik Sammelans. Field officers are keeping close watch on the activities and health of the women personnel under their command.

15.64 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. The present batch i.e. FFPU - 9th contingent comprising of 125 Mahila Officers / Women is in Monrovia, Liberia under United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) w. e. f. February' 2015. This contingent is due for rotation and will be replaced by FFPU 10th batch during February' 2016.

15.65 Apart from the female employees, the Force has also been striving for the welfare of the families of the force personnel. Force has constructed Family Welfare Centre exclusively for women family members to encourage them to learn new skills and to supplement their family income through activities like stitching, handicrafts and production of food items etc. Following special schemes are being run to benefit the women employees and the family members of the Force personnel:

- i. Women's Hostels.
- ii. Women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation / common staff room.
- iii. Gymnasium and other facilities for recreation of women in the ladies room.
- iv. Provision of music system and TVs.
- 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.
- vii. Physical activities exclusively for ladies.

The scheme exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 in respect of CRPF as under:

(₹ In crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2015-16	RE 2015-16 (Agreed)	BE 2016-17 (Projected)
Creche - facilities under Code Head -50	00.50	00.50	00.50
Other Charges (Non-Plan)			

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB):

15.66 In SSB, the authorized sanctioned strength of personnel is 91,234 out of which 1,204 Mahila personnel are on the strength of SSB. Govt. has approved rising of 21 Mahila Coys i.e. 2,772 personnel in SSB vide order dated 07.08.2014.

15.67 The following schemes / projects exclusively meant for the benefit to the women are in operation in SSB:

- i. Separate accommodation with facility of toilets, bathrooms, Cook, House cum Dining Hall for the women component deployed in the Border Out Posts.
- ii. Crèche facilities for the children of working women in SSB.
- iii. Separate toilets for women working in the offices.
- iv. Separate recreation facilities i.e. music systems, Televisions & DVDs etc. and women oriented periodicals, books and journals in recreation room / Library for working women.
- v. SSB has a committee at the level of Force Head Quarter / Frontier Head Quarter to quickly redress the complaints, if any, regarding sexual harassment of women at the workplace.

15.68 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, the wife and the husband are SSB employees, shall be posted at same station.

15.69 Total Number of women working in different groups are as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
43	97	1064	1204

15.70 The scheme exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2015-16 and projected for 2016-17 in respect of Sashastra Seema Bal are as under:

(₹In Crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2015-16	RE 2015-16 (Agreed)	BE 2016-17 (Projected)
Creche - facilities under Code Head -50 Other Charges (Non-Plan)	00.22	00.22	00.25

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

15.71 The following schemes have been exclusively benefitting the women of ITBP:

- i. All working women of ITBP are accommodated in separate women barracks with toilets, cook house cum Dining Hall at 05 Frontier Head Quarter (FHQ), 15 Sector Head Quarter (SHQ), 56 Units Battalion Head Quarters (BHQ), 03 Recruits Training Centre (RTC), 13 Training centre (others) and at 04 specialized Battalion of Logistic & Communication (L&C), SHQ.
- ii. Gym and other facilities are being provided to the ladies for physical exercise etc.
- iii. Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in women barracks and Dining Halls.
- iv. Day care centre / Crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women. Total 07 Crèches / day care centres have been established; one each at Chamoli, Chandigarh, Sikkim, Uttarkashi, Panchkula and two at Dehradun for assistance of serving women employees.
- v. Providing embroidery and sewing machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra income.

15.72 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 levels. Gender sensitization is also being carried out and rights of women are informed. Besides, regular interactions are carried out through interviews, Roll Call, Sainik Sammelans. A committee has been constituted to solve the sexual harassment cases of lady officers and jawans.

15.73 Total Number of women working in each group is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total
86	175	1364	Nil	1625

15.74 At present 10 women ITBP personnel are on deputation to Congo / Afghanistan.

15.75 ITBPF is running a registered welfare society called 'Himveer Wives Welfare Association (HWWA)' under Society Registration Act 1860 and its Registration No. is 32,591 of 1998. HWWA is functioning in ITBP with its Headquarters is in Delhi and Sub Offices at Battalions and different Training Centres 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 sources of Income of HWWA are from voluntary donations, grants and contributions from organizations & individuals and through sale proceeds in exhibition (Mela) 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.

15.76 The Creche facility Scheme is operational in different CAPFs and the Budget Provision thereof is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of CAPF	Name of Scheme	BE 2015-16	RE 2015-16 (Agreed)	BE 2016-17 (Projected)
1.	ITBP	Creche - Facilities under Code Head 50-other charges (Non-Plan)	00.10	00.10	00.10

Border Security Force (BSF)

15.77 The following schemes/projects, exclusively benefitting the women, have been completed by BSF:

- All women accommodation with toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 16 BOPs of South Bengal Frontier.
- All women accommodation with toilets, Cook House cum Dining Hall at 14 BOPs of North Bengal Frontier.
- Women accommodation with toilets at STC BSF North Bengal.

- Women accommodation with 05 Nos Barrack and 9 Toilets and Bathroom at 25 Bn Chhawla Campus Delhi.
- 78 Nos of women Barracks having 10 Bedded with attached toilet Having recreation facilities at BOPs (02 Nos at BN HQ) and 227 Nos toilets at Fencing Gate of Punjab Frontier.
- Women accommodation (Barrack) 01 No. with attached toilet at STS, Tigri.
- Women Hostel 01 No. for SOs (15 Suits) AT STCBSF, Tekanpur.

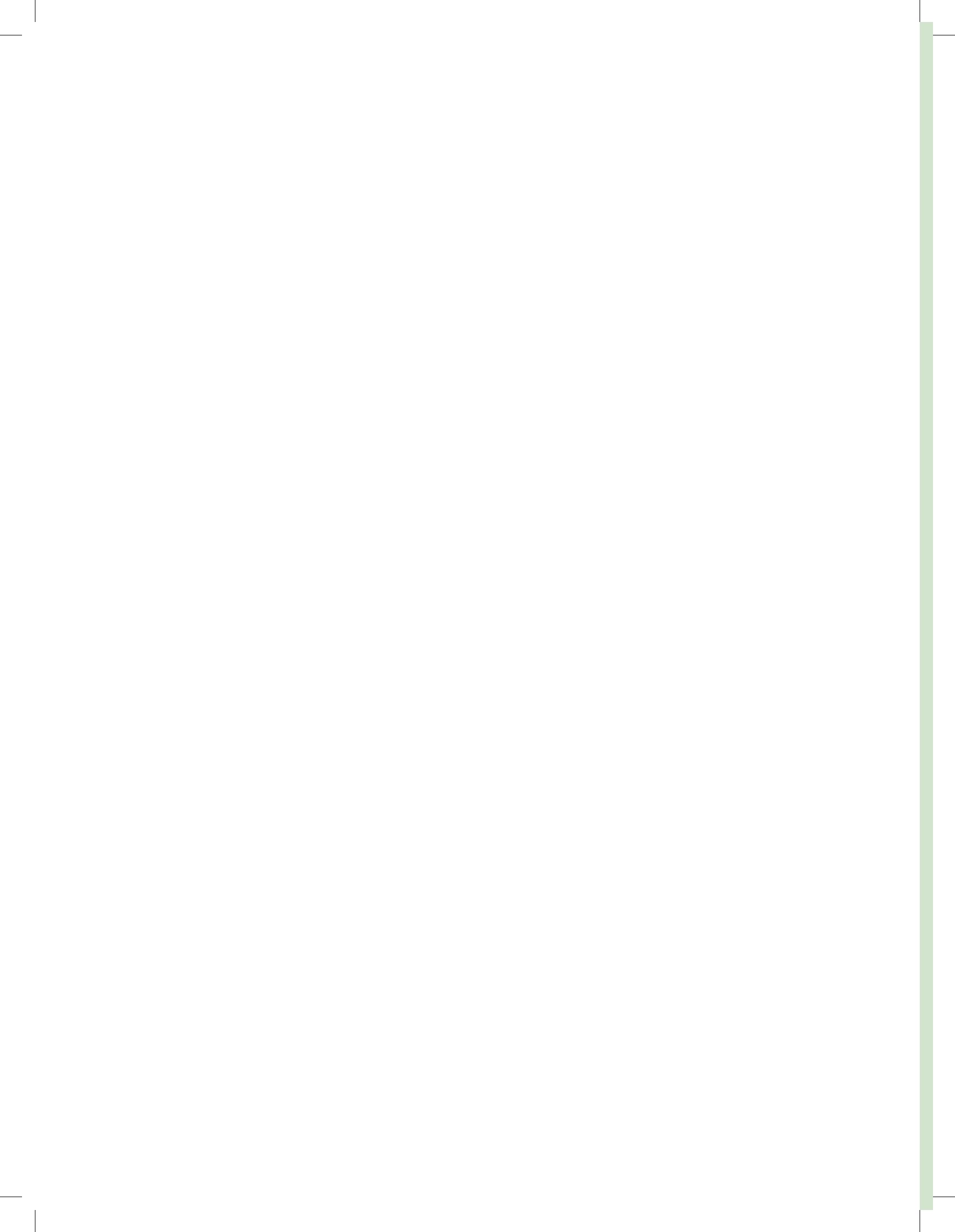
15.78 Total number of women in different group are as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
93	307	3747	4147

15.79 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 in respect of BSF are as under:-

(₹In crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2015-16	RE 2015-16 (Agreed)	BE 2016-17 (Projected)
Creche-facilities under Code Head-50 Other charges) Non-Plan)	0.30	0.30	0.50



ANNEXURES



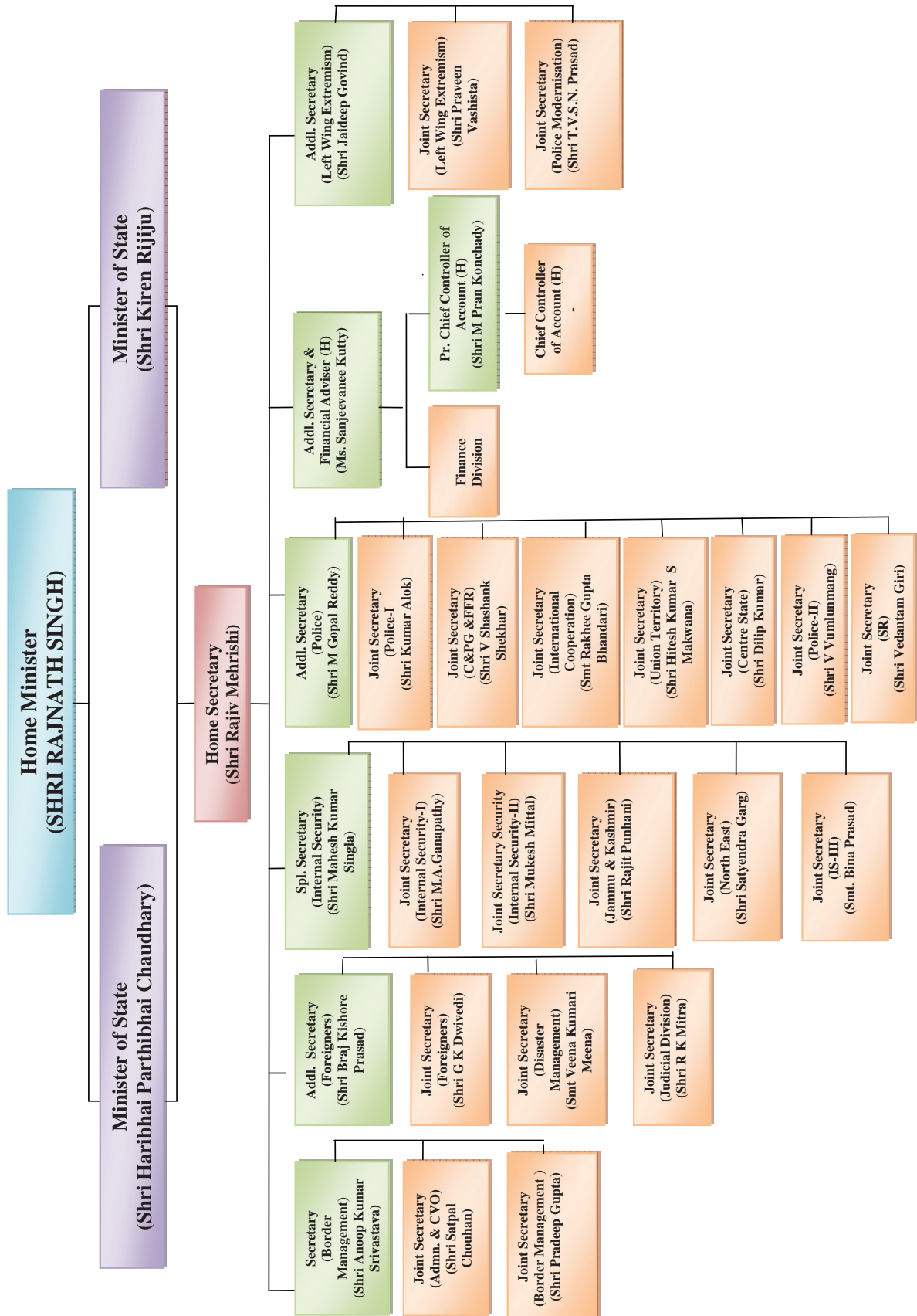
ANNEXURE -I

[Refer Para 1.4]

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MINISTERS, SECRETARIES, SPECIAL SECRETARIES, ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES AND JOINT SECRETARIES HELD/HOLDING POSITIONS IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DURING THE YEAR 2015-2016 (AS ON 16/02/2016)	
Shri Rajnath Singh	HOME MINISTER
Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary Shri Kiren Rijiju	MINISTER OF STATE
Shri Rajiv Mehrishi (since 31.08.2015) (A/N) Shri L.C. Goyal (upto 31.08.2015)	HOME SECRETARY
Shri Anoop Kumar Srivastava (since 01.05.2015) Ms. Sneha Lata Kumar (upto 30.04.2015)	SECRETARY (Border Management)
Shri Ashok Prasad (upto 31.01.2016) Shri Mahesh Kumar Singla(since 08.02.16)	SECRETARY/SPECIAL SECRETARY (Internal Security)
Ms. Sanjeevane Kuty Shri Jaideep Govind Shri Braj Kishore Prasad Shri Sailesh (upto 11.01.16) Shri M. Gopal Reddy(since 22.12.2015) Shri Anant Kumar Singh (upto 01.09.2015)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Shri Sailesh (upto 29.07.2015) Shri V. Vumlunmang Shri Satpal Chouhan Shri Mukesh Mittal (since 18.05.2015) Shri V. Shashank Shekhar Shri T.V.S.N. Prasad (since 03.11.2015) Ms. Veena Kumari Meena Shri Satyendra Garg (since 04.11.2015) Shri M.A. Ganapathy Shri Kumar Alok Shri Gopal Krishna Dwivedi Shri Dilip Kumar Ms. Rakhee Gupta Bhandari (since 01.05.2015) Shri M. Gopal Reddy (upto 21.12.2015) Shri Pradeep Gupta (since 09.11.2015) Shri Hitesh Kr. S. Makwana Shri Rajit Punhani Shri Bhagwan Shankar (upto 10.11.2015) Shri G.V. Venugopala Sarma (upto 11.04.2015) Shri K.K. Pathak (upto 27.10.2015) Shri Rakesh Singh (upto 01.09.2015) Smt. Rashmi Goel (upto 30.04.2015) Shri Shambhu Singh (upto 13.09.2015) Shri Praveen Vashista (since 14.01.2016) Smt. Bina Prasad Dr. R.K. Mitra Shri Vedantam Giri	JOINT SECRETARIES
Shri M. Pran Konchady	PR. CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (As on 11.02.2016)



ANNEXURE-III

[Refer Para 2.30]

State-wise Security Situation in the North East during the years 2007-2015							
Arunachal Pradesh							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2007	35	17	25	11	05	12	05
2008	28	12	06	08	-	03	75
2009	53	32	19	57	-	03	30
2010	32	53	11	52	-	02	15
2011	53	51	21	23	-	06	28
2012	54	66	14	17	-	05	17
2013	21	49	07	02	01	02	09
2014	33	86	09	07	-	02	49
2015	36	55	05	03	03	01	33
ASSAM							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2007	474	408	122	229	27	287	89
2008	387	403	110	724	18	245	102
2009	424	359	194	616	22	152	91
2010	251	370	109	547	12	53	72
2011	145	378	46	789	14	18	72
2012	169	412	59	757	05	27	79
2013	211	348	52	92	05	35	125
2014	246	319	102	102	04	168	94
2015	81	645	49	30	-	09	27
MANIPUR							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2007	584	1217	219	07	39	130	39
2008	740	1711	364	37	16	137	80
2009	659	1532	336	28	19	81	52
2010	367	1458	108	60	06	33	43
2011	298	1365	28	284	10	26	34
2012	518	1286	65	350	08	21	57
2013	225	918	25	513	05	28	22
2014	278	1052	23	80	08	16	29
2015	229	805	41	04	24	15	26

Meghalaya							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2007	28	31	14	40	01	09	09
2008	16	67	07	14	02	01	05
2009	12	41	06	20	-	03	04
2010	29	78	14	27	-	04	11
2011	56	57	11	39	08	12	23
2012	127	92	16	20	01	36	64
2013	123	75	21	10	07	30	33
2014	179	173	35	733	06	24	110
2015	123	121	25	78	07	12	87
Mizoram							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2007	02	02	06	13	-	02	-
2008	01	13	-	-	04	-	-
2009	01	-	-	-	-	01	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011	01	04	-	02	-	-	02
2012	-	02	-	-	-	-	06
2013	01	03	-	-	-	-	06
2014	03	-	-	03	-	-	14
2015	02	04	-	-	03	-	13
Nagaland							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2007	272	98	109	04	01	44	85
2008	321	316	140	04	03	70	110
2009	129	185	15	06	-	16	35
2010	64	247	05	12	-	-	42
2011	61	267	08	-	-	07	59
2012	151	275	66	04	-	08	93
2013	145	309	33	01	-	11	100
2014	77	296	12	-	-	01	65
2015	102	268	29	13	09	09	78
Tripura							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2007	94	64	19	220	06	14	65
2008	68	44	13	325	03	10	44
2009	19	14	01	293	01	08	18
2010	30	07	-	148	02	02	31
2011	13	19	-	25	-	01	32
2012	06	12	02	13	-	-	13
2013	06	10	-	22	-	01	12
2014	08	08	-	40	02	01	08
2015	01	02	-	15	-	-	03

ANNEXURE-IV

[Refer Para 2.56]

LIST OF MAJOR EXTREMIST/ INSURGENT ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH EAST REGION DECLARED AS ‘UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS’ AND “TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS” UNDER UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION) ACT, 1967

ASSAM		
(i)	United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)	Terrorist organization and Unlawful association
(ii)	National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)	-Do-
(iii)	Kamtapur Liberation Organisations (KLO)	Terrorist Organization
MANIPUR		
(i)	People’s Liberation Army(PLA)	Terrorist organization and Unlawful association
(ii)	United National Liberation Front(UNLF)	-Do-
(iii)	Peoples’ Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)	-Do-
(iv)	Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)	-Do-
(v)	Kanglei Yaol Kanna Lup (KYKL)	-Do-
(vi)	Manipur Peoples’ Liberation Front (MPLF) and	-Do-
(vii)	Revolutionary Peoples’ Front (RPF)	-Do-
(viii)	Coordination Committee Cor-com (conglomerate of six valley base UG outfits).	-Do-
MEGHALAYA		
(i)	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)	Unlawful association
(ii)	Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA)	Terrorist organization
TRIPURA		
(i)	All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)	Terrorist organization and Unlawful association
(ii)	National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)	-Do-
NAGALAND		
(i)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) - [NSCN/K]	Terrorist organization and Unlawful association
(ii)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) [NSCN (I/M)]	With Ceasefire agreement with Govt.
(iii)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khole-Kitovi) [NSCN(KK)]	
(iv)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Reformation)[NSCN(R)]	

ANNEXURE-V

[Refer para 2.70]

Position as on 31.12.2015
Details of funds released under scheme for Modernisation of
State Police Forces

(₹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	2015-16
Arunachal Pradesh	9.13	7.00	11.53	10.07	14.72	11.50	10.75	7.08	2.00	10.77	9.69	2.85
Assam	41.37	56.68	52.18	87.82	68.11	60.79	48.51	48.02	13.41	59.93	43.29	1.98
Manipur	15.24	16.97	14.09	32.07	39.23	27.44	26.63	38.76	4.85	20.64	28.45	7.31
Meghalaya	7.58	6.57	8.59	15.44	10.81	9.73	8.48	6.69	1.91	8.12	6.98	0.28
Mizoram	7.45	6.00	10.48	11.00	12.69	11.48	19.55	13.18	6.40	17.92	19.03	4.34
Nagaland	13.09	17.52	22.68	30.72	38.42	31.50	33.77	30.08	5.46	33.88	31.39	11.41
Sikkim	5.90	2.43	3.46	4.42	6.12	4.72	2.17	5.02	0.90	5.09	3.57	0.13
Tripura	11.17	11.83	11.34	14.47	20.66	22.92	23.08	16.35	3.99	20.19	22.69	5.16
Total	110.93	125.00	134.35	206.01	210.76	180.08	172.94	165.18	38.92	176.59	165.09	33.46

ANNEXURE-VI

[Refer Para 2.71]

State wise Details of Assistance Provided to North East states under the scheme of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) from 2004-05 to 2015-16.

DETAILS OF SECURITY RELATED EXPENDITURE (S.R.E.)

(₹ in crores)

Funds Re-leased	Assam	Nagaland	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	Total
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	106.69	57.88	37.76	27.23	12.61	18.83	261.00
2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015)	140.00	67.60	45.78	11.18	12.63	0.92	278.07

ANNEXURE-VII

[Refer Para 2.72]

Statement of Funds Released under Civic Action Programme

(₹ In lakh)

Name of organization	Years					
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (up to 31.12.2015)
BSF	345.80	200.00	230.00	262.50	50.00	150.00
CRPF	216.00	51.00	150.00	-	27.00	150.00
ITBP	0.00	85.00	100.00	68.00	75.00	100.00
SSB	218.16	165.00	150.00	17.76	69.00	70.00
Assam Rifles	405.45	300.00	200.00	350.00	200.00	350.00
Army	105.00	100.00	120.00	150.00	179.00	180.00
Total	1290.41	901.00	950.00	848.26	600.00	1000.00

ANNEXURE-VIII

(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
	TOTAL	10,960	2,00,82,522

ANNEXURE-IX

(Refer Para 7.2)

Name of UTs	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16
	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE
Puducherry							
Plan	672.48	642.48	642.48	814.00	788.00	788.00	744.01
Non-Plan	585.00	585.00	585.00	585.00	585.00	585.00	628.00
NCT of Delhi							
Plan	1075.31	662.52	582.52	325.00	325.00	325.00	394.99
Non-Plan	2.00	1.00	00.00	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.00

ANNEXURE-X

[Refer para 10.60]

Statement showing State-wise details of damage due to Cyclone/ flash floods/ floods / landslides/ cloudburst etc. during 2015-16

(Provisional) As on 18.12.2015

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	81	3,509	29,941	2.19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20	1,237	550	0.14
3	Assam	64	2,488	51,434	3.29
4	Bihar	158	51	1,30,576	8.08
5	Gujarat	156	19,388	62,006	2.59
6	Himachal Pradesh	133	686	3,264	0.43
7	J & K	21	97	1,989	--
8	Kerala	67	4	6,431	--
9	Maharashtra	2	--	--	--
10	Manipur	16	--	4,679	0.39
11	Meghalaya	5	--	4	--
12	Nagaland	5	--	180	0.04
13	Odisha	5	--	839	--
14	Punjab	11	14	126	--
15	Rajasthan	40	--	17	--
16	Sikkim	1	1	2,012	--
17	Tamil Nadu	406	7,351	1,72,978	0.92
18	Tripura	1	--	11,179	--
19	Uttar Pradesh	40	15	14	--
20	Uttarakhand	31	177	410	--
21	West Bengal	193	23,120	8,22,978	13.02
22	Puducherry	4	919	1,764	--
	Total:	1,460	59,057	13,13,371	31.09

ANNEXURE-XI

[Refer para 10.66]

State Disaster Relief Fund during 2015-2020

(₹ in crore)

SI.No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total 2015-20
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	440	462	485	509	534	2430
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52	55	57	60	63	287
3.	Assam	460	483	507	532	559	2541
4.	Bihar	469	492	517	543	570	2591
5.	Chhattisgarh	241	253	265	278	292	1329
6.	Goa	4	4	4	4	4	20
7.	Gujarat	705	740	777	816	856	3894
8.	Haryana	308	323	339	356	374	1700
9.	Himachal Pradesh	236	248	260	273	287	1304
10.	J & K	255	268	281	295	310	1409
11.	Jharkhand	364	382	401	421	442	2010
12.	Karnataka	276	290	305	320	336	1527
13.	Kerala	185	194	204	214	225	1022
14.	Madhya Pradesh	877	921	967	1016	1066	4847
15.	Maharashtra	1483	1557	1635	1717	1803	8195
16.	Manipur	19	20	21	22	23	105
17.	Meghalaya	24	25	27	28	29	133
18.	Mizoram	17	18	19	20	20	94
19.	Nagaland	10	10	11	11	12	54
20.	Odisha	747	785	824	865	909	4130
21.	Punjab	390	409	430	451	474	2154
22.	Rajasthan	1103	1158	1216	1277	1340	6094
23.	Sikkim	31	33	34	36	38	172
24.	Tamil Nadu	679	713	748	786	825	3751
25.	Telangana	274	288	302	317	333	1514
26.	Tripura	31	33	34	36	38	172
27.	Uttar Pradesh	675	709	744	781	820	3729
28.	Uttarakhand	210	220	231	243	255	1159
29.	West Bengal	516	542	569	598	628	2853
	Total	11081	11635	12214	12825	13465	61220

ANNEXURE-XII
[Refer para 10.68]

Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2015-2016

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1 st Installment	2 nd Installment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	330.00	110.00	440.00	165.00	165.00	181.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46.80	5.20	52.00	23.40	23.40	--
3.	Assam	414.00	46.00	460.00	207.00	207.00	--
4.	Bihar	351.75	117.25	469.00	175.87	--	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	180.75	60.25	241.00	90.375	68.975@	--
6.	Goa	3.00	1.00	4.00	1.50	--	--
7.	Gujarat	528.75	176.25	705.00	264.375	264.375	--
8.	Haryana	231.00	77.00	308.00	115.50	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	212.40	23.60	236.00	106.20	106.20	82.215 (10.685+71.53)
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	229.50	25.50	255.00	114.50	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	273.00	91.00	364.00	136.50	136.50	--
12.	Karnataka	207.00	69.00	276.00	103.50	103.50	1645.53 (105.33+1540.50)
13.	Kerala	138.75	46.25	185.00	69.375	--	--
14.	Madhya Pradesh	657.75	219.25	877.00	328.875	328.875	--
15.	Maharashtra	1112.25	370.75	1483.00	556.125	556.125	--
16.	Manipur	17.10	1.90	19.00	8.55	12.50 (8.55+3.95@)	--
17.	Meghalaya	21.60	2.40	24.00	10.80	--	--
18.	Mizoram	15.30	1.70	17.00	7.65	7.65	--
19.	Nagaland	9.00	1.00	10.00	4.50	4.50	--
20.	Odisha	560.25	186.75	747.00	280.125	280.125	--
21.	Punjab	292.50	97.50	390.00	146.25	--	--
22.	Rajasthan	827.25	275.75	1103.00	413.50	413.75	1378.13
23.	Sikkim	27.90	3.10	31.00	13.95	13.95	--
24.	Tamil Nadu	509.25	169.75	679.00	254.625	388.42 (133.795@+254.625)	1000.00\$ (866.31+133.69)
25.	Telangana	205.50	68.50	274.00	102.75	102.75	83.74
26.	Tripura	27.90	3.10	31.00	13.95	--	--
27.	Uttar Pradesh	506.25	168.75	675.00	253.125	253.125	2801.59
28.	Uttarakhand	189.00	21.00	210.00	94.50	64.36@	--
29.	West Bengal	387.00	129.00	516.00	193.50	193.50	--
	Total:	8512.50	2568.50	11081.00	4255.87	13782.51	7172.84

Note: - Balance instalment of Centre's share of SDRF for the year 2015-16 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.].

@ Includes arrears of central share for the previous year i.e 2014 - 15.

\$ Released 'on account' basis.

Details of Datasets released on the basis of Census 2011

House listing & 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 (C 13 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. Marginal Workers By Main Non - Economic Activity, Age And Sex for SCs (B 11 SC)
40. Marginal Workers By Main Non - Economic Activity, Age And Sex for STs (B11 ST)
41. Non-Workers by Main Non - Economic Activity, Age and Sex for Total population (B 13)
42. Non-Workers by Main Non - Economic Activity, Age and Sex for SCs (B 13 SC)
43. Non-Workers by Main Non - Economic Activity, Age and Sex for STs (B 13 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)
68. Distribution of disabled workers by sex, economic status and residence-2011(India/States/UTs)
69. Distribution of disabled workers by sex, economic status and residence-2011 for Scheduled Castes (India/States/

- UTs)
70. Distribution of disabled workers by sex, economic status and residence-2011 for Scheduled Tribes (India/States/UTs)
 71. Marital status by age and sex (C 2)
 72. Number of Women and ever married women by present age, parity and total children ever born by sex (F 1)
 73. Number of Women and ever married women by present age, number of surviving children and total surviving children by sex (F 5)
 74. Number of Women and currently married women by present age, number of births last year by sex and birth order (F 9)
 75. Marital status by age and sex for Scheduled Caste (C2 SC)
 76. Marital status by age and sex for Scheduled Tribe (C2 ST)
 77. Number of women and ever married women by present age, parity and total children ever born by sex for Scheduled Caste (F1 SC).
 78. Number of women and ever married women by present age, parity and total children ever born by sex for Scheduled Tribe (F1 ST).
 79. Number of women and ever married women by present age, Number of surviving children and total surviving children by sex for Scheduled Caste. (F5 SC).
 80. Number of women and ever married women by present age, Number of surviving children and total surviving children by sex for Scheduled Tribe. (F5 ST).
 81. Ever Married and Currently Married Population by Age at Marriage and Duration of Marriage (C4)
 82. Ever Married and Currently Married Population by Age at Marriage and Duration of Marriage for Scheduled Caste (C4 SC)
 83. Ever Married and Currently Married Population by Age at Marriage and Duration of Marriage for Scheduled Tribe (C4 ST)
 84. Number of Women and currently married women by present age, number of births last year by sex and birth order for Scheduled Castes (F9 SC)
 85. Number of Women and currently married women by present age, number of births last year by sex and birth order for Scheduled Tribes (F9 ST)
 86. Marital status by single year age and sex (C2 Appendix)
 87. Marital status by single year age and sex for Scheduled Caste (C2 SC Appendix)
 88. Marital status by single year age and sex for Scheduled Tribe (C2 ST Appendix)
 89. Households by Marital Status, sex and age of the head of household (HH-6)
 90. Disabled Population by type of Disability, Marital Status, Age and Sex (C21)
 91. PCA for Female Headed Households of Total population (Special Table)
 92. PCA for Female Headed Households of SCs (Special Table)
 93. PCA for Female Headed Households of STs (Special Table)
 94. Marital Status by Age and Sex (SC-07)
 95. Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity and Total Children Ever Born by Sex (SC-11)
 96. Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Number of Surviving Children and Total Surviving Children and Sex (SC-12)
 97. Number of Women and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Number of Births Last Year by Sex and Birth Order (SC-13)
 98. Disabled Population by Type of Disability, Type of Households and Sex (C-30)

99. Marital status by Age and Sex (For Each Tribe Separately) (ST-7)
100. Number of women and ever married women by present age, parity and total children ever born by sex (For Selected Tribes only) (ST-11).
101. Number of women and ever married women by present age, number of surviving children and total surviving children by sex (For Selected Tribes only) (ST-12)
102. Number of women and currently married women by present age, number of births last year by sex and birth order (For Selected Tribes only) (ST-13)
103. Educational Level by Age and Sex for Population age 7 and above (C-8)
104. Educational Level Graduate and above by Sex for Population Age 15 and above (C-8 Appendix)
105. Educational Level by Age and Sex for Population age 7 and above for Scheduled Castes (C-8 SC)
106. Educational Level Graduate and above by Sex for Population Age 15 and above for Scheduled Castes(C-8 SC Appendix)
107. Educational Level by Age and Sex for Population age 7 and above for Scheduled Tribes (C-8 ST)
108. Educational Level Graduate and above by Sex for Population Age 15 and above for Scheduled Tribes (C-8 ST Appendix)
109. Population by Religious Community(C-1)
110. Population attending Educational Institutions by Age, Sex and Type of Educational Institution(C-10)
111. Population attending Educational Institutions by Age, Sex and Type of Educational Institution for Scheduled Castes (C-10 SC)
112. Population attending Educational Institutions by Age, Sex and Type of Educational Institution for Scheduled Tribes (C-10 ST)
113. Households with members aged 15 years and above with or without educational level matriculation and above by Household size has been released (HH10)
114. B-3: Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers seeking/available for Work classified by Educational level and Sex.
115. B-3 SC: Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers seeking/available for Work classified by Educational level and Sex for Scheduled Castes
116. B-3 ST: Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers seeking/available for Work classified by Educational level and Sex for Scheduled Tribes
117. B-9: Main Workers by Educational Level, Age and Sex
118. C-11: Population attending Educational Institution by Completed Educational Level, Age and Sex.
119. B-28: Other Workers by distance from Residence to Place of Work and Mode of travel to Place of Work.
120. F-13: Ever married women by number of children ever born, number of male and female children ever born and number of surviving children by Sex-2011
121. F-14: Currently married women by number of children ever born, number of male and female children ever born and number of surviving children by Sex-2011
122. B-15: Non-Workers by Main Activity, Educational Level and Sex
123. B-16: Marginal Workers and Non Workers seeking/ Available for Work classified by Educational Level, Age and Sex.
124. Houselisting Primary Census Abstract 2011 for Scheduled Castes
125. Houselisting Primary Census Abstract 2011 for Scheduled Tribes
126. Religion based Primary Census Abstract 2011.

ANNEXURE XIV
(Refer Para 14.33)

Expectation of life at birth by sex and residence, India and bigger States, 2009-13,
(e_0^0 - Life Expectancy at Birth)

(in years)

India & bigger States	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India*	67.5	65.8	69.3	66.3	64.6	68.1	71.2	69.6	73.0
Andhra Pradesh	67.9	65.5	70.4	66.3	63.9	68.9	72.4	69.8	75.6
Assam	63.3	61.9	65.1	62.4	61.1	64.1	69.8	68.1	71.8
Bihar	67.7	67.3	68.0	67.4	67.2	67.7	70.2	69.2	71.2
Gujarat	68.2	66.0	70.5	66.5	63.9	69.4	71.1	69.6	72.6
Haryana	68.2	65.8	70.9	67.2	64.5	70.4	70.6	69.3	72.2
Himachal Pradesh	71.0	69.0	73.1	70.6	68.4	72.7	76.1	74.7	77.8
Jammu & Kashmir	72.0	70.6	74.0	71.1	69.9	72.8	75.6	73.4	78.8
Karnataka	68.5	66.4	70.8	66.9	64.5	69.5	71.8	70.2	73.4
Kerala	74.8	71.8	77.8	74.8	71.5	77.9	75.1	72.7	77.4
Madhya Pradesh	63.8	62.3	65.5	62.7	61.1	64.5	68.8	67.4	70.3
Maharashtra	71.3	69.4	73.4	70.1	67.9	72.5	73.1	71.6	74.8
Odisha	64.8	63.8	65.9	64.3	63.2	65.3	68.9	67.9	69.9
Punjab	71.1	69.1	73.4	69.9	67.9	72.2	73.2	71.2	75.6
Rajasthan	67.5	65.4	70.0	66.9	64.6	69.6	70.0	68.3	71.9
Tamil Nadu	70.2	68.2	72.3	68.9	66.8	71.1	72.0	70.1	74.1
Uttar Pradesh	63.8	62.5	65.2	63.1	61.8	64.5	67.6	66.2	69.1
West Bengal	69.9	68.5	71.6	69.2	67.6	70.8	72.0	70.7	73.6

*: India includes all States/UT's

Note: The data is not published for smaller states and UTs, due to small sample size.

ANNEXURE-XV

[Refer 15.17]

Details of Vigilance/Disciplinary Cases in Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached/subordinate offices as on 31.12.2015

Sl. No.	Item	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 01.04.2015.	140	147	1324	1379
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015	54	54	5618	5637
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of up to 31.10.2015	50	52	5802	5801
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases on 31.10.2015 (1+2-3)	144	149	1140	1215
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference from details No. 3):-				
	(a) Dismissal	3	3	260	261
	(b) Removal	1	1	341	345
	(c) Compulsory Retirement	0	0	102	101
	(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	4	4	366	366
	(e) Withholding of increment	1	1	540	568
	(f) Withholding of promotion	1	1	12	13
	(g) Recovery ordered from pay	1	10	1255	1255
	(h) Censure	8	8	1217	1202
	(i) Warning	5	10	348	348
	(j) Displeasure	4	4	23	23
	(k) Exoneration	3	3	347	350
	(l) Transfer of cases	0	0	18	18
	(m) Proceedings dropped	1	1	64	64
	(n) Cut in Pension	2	2	5	5
	(o) Resignation accepted	1	1	95	95
	(p) Confinement in Unit	0	0	116	111
	(q) Confinement in Q Guard	0	0	710	695
	(r) Transferred out	0	0	147	148
	(s) Kept in abeyance	1	1	19	19
	(t) Removal from Instl. Area	0	0	67	67
	(u) Proceeding dropped as per court orders	0	0	5	5
	Total (a to u)	36	50	6057*	6059*

*Variation in number of cases in Sr. No. 5 is due to involvement of more than one person in same case or due to awarding of more than one punishment to same person.

ANNEXURE XVI

[Refer para 15.47]

Details of Outstanding Inspection Paras in respect of All Organizations under the Control of the Ministry of Home Affairs as on 31.12.2015					
Sl. No.	Name of Organization	No. of Inspection Paras Outstanding as on 01.01.2015	No. of Inspection Paras received during 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015	No. of Inspection Paras settled during 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015	No. of Inspection Paras Outstanding as on 31.12.2015
1	A & N Islands	1488	381	209	1660
2	Assam Rifles	82	92	51	123
3	B P R & D	7	11	5	13
4	B S F	502	303	526	279
5	C I S F	301	135	85	351
6	C R P F	153	0	0	153
7	Chandigarh	1251	149	87	1313
8	D & N Haveli	128	23	9	142
9	D o L	35	5	15	25
10	Daman & Diu	250	63	14	299
11	I B	96	43	39	100
12	I T B P	107	91	62	136
13	Lakshadweep	531	164	22	673
14	M H A (P)	49	6	1	54
15	N C R B	10	9	10	9
16	N I C F S	13	0	0	13
17	N P A	10	9	11	8
18	N S G	75	28	43	60
19	R G I	374	70	135	309
Total		5462	1582	1324	5720

ANNEXURE XVII

(Refer Para 15.48)

STATUS OF THE ATNs ON IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS INCLUDED IN EARLIER ANNUAL REPORTS.

Sl. 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.		
		Number of Paras / PAC reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Number of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	Number of ATNs sent but returned with observations and audit awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	Number of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC
1.	-	11	0	01	0
		Para Nos. 7.2, 14.1, 14.3, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.8, 14.10, 14.11, 14.12 of Report No.19 of 2013; Para 8.1 of Report No. 25 of 2014		Entire Report No.5 of 2013	

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE AUDIT OBSERVATIONS/PARAS OF C&AG A.T.R AS ON 31.12.2015

Report No. 35 of 2015

Performance Audit of Construction activities in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) Laid in Parliament on 18th December -2015

- **Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)**

Planning for construction activities

1. MHA while sanctioning the raising of units did not link adequate sanctions for the construction of office and residential buildings.
(Para 2.2.1)
2. MHA and CAPFs were not able to meet the requirement of office buildings as well as residential accommodation for CAPFs personnel. Against the authorized requirement of 2.99 lakh dwelling units, only 1.54 lakh dwelling units were available for CAPFs personnel and against the requirement of 5113 office buildings, only 2041 were available.
(Para 2.2.1 & 2.2.2)
3. The satisfaction level in providing residential accommodation in CAPFs was low, ranging between 2.96 percent to 22.48 percent as on March 2014 against the targeted 25 percent satisfaction level.
(Para 2.2.2.1)
4. Public Work Organizations (PWOs) were selected by CAPFs purely on nomination basis. There was neither competitive environment nor transparency in the criteria of selection of PWOs in CAPFs for getting a better deal not just in terms of money, but also other deliverables such as adherence to time and quality and post handing over maintenance issues.
(Para 2.5)

Land Acquisition Process.

1. In 56 cases out of 132 selected land acquisition cases worth Rs.236.05 crore, there was significant delay beyond prescribed time limit ranging between 5 months and 9.7 years in acquiring land from date of approval of Key Location Plan till taking over of possession of the land. Further, in 31 cases (23 percent) of selected land acquisition cases, CAPFs could not acquire the land within the prescribed time limit in spite of depositing the cost with the concerned state government.
(Para 3.1)
2. In 23 cases, land was acquired in excess of authorization, due to which an additional expenditure of Rs.29.21 crore was incurred.
(Para 3.1)
3. In five land acquisition case in Kerala on lease basis, no clause was included in the lease deed for its extension after the expiry, which was in contravention of the guidelines issued by MHA. The conditions in the Lease Agreements were detrimental to the interest of the Force.
(Para 3.2.2)
4. In 18 cases of land acquisition, sale deed/mutation was not executed by CAPFs which was in contravention of MHA guidelines.
(Para 3.2.4)

Construction Activities- Issue wise

1. Preparation of incorrect preliminary estimates (PEs) by executing agencies resulted in inflated PEs by ₹14.22 crore.

(Para 4.1.4)
2. There were no norms/time limits fixed either by MHA or by the PWOs for finalization of PEs. This had a cascading effect on the subsequent milestones, pushing the project backwards by several months.

(Para 4.1.6)
3. 6 works amounting to Rs.206.62 crore were split up into 2 to 8 works by DsG of respective CAPFs/MHA in order to avoid the approval of higher authorities in contravention of Rule 130 of GFR.

(Para 4.2.1)
4. There was no norm/time limit fixed by CAPFs/MHA for according sanction of administrative approval and expenditure sanction (AA/ES). In 197 works, MHA/CAPFs took more than five months (average time taken) in according AA & ES.

(Para 4.2.2)
5. In 240 works of Rs 1161.10 crore, the delay in tendering was up to 90 months from the date of sanction.

(Para 4.3.1)
6. There were deviations in items beyond the permissible limit ranging from - 100 percent to + 104.6 percent which indicated that quantities of items of work mentioned in the detailed estimates were not realistic and based on field survey and site conditions. Total amount of such items was Rs.82.88 crore.

(Para 4.5.2)
7. Extra items worth Rs.30.16 crore were executed by the executing agencies in 305 works. In 132 works, substituted items (ranging from 1 to 24 items) for Rs.10.80 crore, were executed.

(Para 4.5.3 & 4.5.4)
8. In 129 completed works, there was cost overrun of Rs 63.02 crore. Besides, works which were in progress and incomplete, there was cost overrun of Rs.85.03 crore up to December 2014. Thus, there was total cost overrun of Rs. 148.05 crore.

(Para 4.5.5.1)
9. There was a savings of Rs.289.08 crore in 189 completed works due to wrong calculation of plinth area by the department, modification of drawing, revision of estimate, site conditions etc.

(Para 4.5.5.1)

Quality Assurance, Monitoring, Utilization & Maintenance of Assets

1. There was no practice of inspection by quality assurance wing of the CPWD. Further, PWOs viz. NBCC, NPCCL, EPIL, HPL etc did not have any quality assurance wings. In the absence of this, the assurance given by PWO about the quality of building was questionable.

(Para 6.1.1)

2. The quality testing lapses viz. non-testing of material and water, testing of brand other than that was actually used, utilization of unapproved brand etc. were notice in the works executed by CPWD/PWOs. Further, poor quality works viz. cracks on the walls in the quarters, peeling of plasters from walls, cracks in the roads, seepage in the residential quarters etc. were noticed during site visit/physical verification by audit.

(Para 6.1.2)

3. Provision for third party inspection was not made in the MoU between CPWD/PWOs and CAPFs in 98 percent works of CPWD and 10 percent works of PWOs (except NBCC with 84 percent works) and departmental works of CAPFs.

(Para 6.1.5)

4. CPWD had a web based project monitoring system but data was neither being provided by CPWD to CAPFs nor did CAPFs ask for these.

(Para 6.2.1.6)

5. Various residential and office buildings could not be handed over and put to use in many case due to deficiencies like no provision of power supply, delay in energisation, etc. Further, buildings constructed for specific purposes were not utilized for intended purposes in many cases.

(Para 6.3.1 & 6.3.2)

6. The works executed by PWOs for CAPFs were not being maintained by PWOs as no provisions for maintenance of building were incorporated in their MoUs. CPWD was not ready to maintain these buildings on the pleas that these buildings were not constructed by them. PWO who constructed it was demanding exorbitant charges for maintenance i.e up to 20 percent of the estimated cost of construction as agency charges.

(Para 6.4)

Financial Irregularities

1. In 20 selected works, mobilization advances amounting to Rs.87.64 crore were given by the CAPFs to the executing agencies, but no separate project account for mobilization advance was maintained by the executing agencies.
(Para 7.1)
2. Although there were delays up to 56 months in completion of works, no compensation/Liquidated Damage (LD) charges amounting to Rs.19.86 crore were levied on the contractors.
(Para 7.2)
3. Excess payment of Rs.6.42 crore over the contractual stipulation was made to the contractors/PWOs. The excess payments made were mainly due to wrong calculation of price index, escalation of labour rates, cement and steel rates etc.
(Para 7.3)
4. CPWD/PWOs failed to recover statutory recoveries viz. Works Contract Tax, Labour Cess, Income Tax deducted at Source (TDS), Value Added Tax (VAT) and Royalty amounting to Rs.4.26 crore from the contractors.
(Para 7.5)

Forces-wise comparison in construction activities

1. Assam Rifles (AR) did not award any work to CPWD and selected other PWOs (100 percent) on nomination basis for execution of their works, while BSF (21 percent) and CRPF (20 percent) preferred PWOs, other forces preferred CPWD.
(Para 8.1)
2. SSB in 45 percent and CRPF in 44 percent selected works delayed in giving administrative approval and expenditure sanction (AA&ES).
(Para 8.3)
3. 57 percent works of NSG and 47 percent works of ITBP were awarded after 6 months by the executing agencies. Similarly, about 50 percent of works could not be completed in time in all CAPFs. It indicated the lack of coordination with the executing agencies by the CAPFs and not pushing the timelines effectively.
(Para 8.5)
4. Financial irregularities viz. non - recoveries of statutory recoveries, liquidated damages, non-adjustment of mobilization advance and interest thereon from the executing agencies/contractors were more pronounced in CRPF followed by CISF and AR.
(Para 8.6)

Report No. 32 of 2015-Compliance Audit Observations- Union Territories without Legislatures Laid in Parliament on 8th December-2015

Financial Management and Internal Control at Port Management Board

The objectives of Port Management Board (PMB) entailed extension of port facilities at the Ports of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (ANI), formulation of rules and regulations towards levy and collection of various charges and for conservancy of harbours. However, the powers required for fulfilling all the objectives were not vested with PMB. No initiative was taken by the Administration for framing periodical rules and regulations necessary for the smooth operation of the activities being executed by PMB. Thus, there were shortcomings in levy and collection of charges for vessel/cargo related services, the workforce for cargo handling was not managed efficiently, there was no policy for augmentation of revenue nor was any policy framed for land management. The absence of proper internal control mechanism further affected the functioning of PMB. PMB accepted majority of the recommendations of Audit.

(Para 2.1)

Wasteful expenditure of 317.03 lakh

Public Works Department, Union Territory, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, did not adhere to the specification of pipes in a pipeline network, as recommended by M/S Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd, the consultant, which resulted in wasteful expenditure of 317.03 lakh.

(Para 2.4)

Non modernization of communication network

Failure of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration in implementation of TETRA technology for communication network for Police Department resulted in non-modernization of communication system. The system is a crucial and vital activity under modernization scheme in the coastal and sensitive UTs. The UT Administration also blocked funds of 484.38 lakh with Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation for more than four years.

(Para 2.6)

Irregular parking of government funds

Parking of funds to the tune of ₹216.59 crore with Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited (LDCL) and not refunding the unspent amount of ₹40.48 crore to Union Territory of Lakshadweep (UTL), resulted in blocking of government money to the tune of ₹257.07 crore.

(Para 2.8)

Excess payment of Special Allowance

In contravention of the orders of Ministry of Finance, UTL Administration allowed two Special Compensatory Allowance i.e. Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance (SCRLA) and Hard Area Allowance (HAA) in addition to Island Special Duty Allowance (ISDA) at a time to its employees. This led to excess payment of ₹79.87 lakh.

(Para 2.9)

Short levy of stamp duty on registration of lease deeds

Short levying applicable rate of stamp duty on registration of lease deeds by UT of Chandigarh resulted in short recovery of ₹226.57 lakh.

(Para 3.2.2)

Non - collection of service tax on rental income

Renting of immovable property was brought under the purview of service tax in the year 2007 by the Government of India. Delayed payment of service tax also attracts interest thereon. It was observed in audit that the Tourism Department of the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli had given its properties at various locations on lease to private parties. The department however neither collected service tax nor deposited the same to service tax department resulting in a total liability of ₹51.54 lakh on account of tax and interest. On being pointed out in audit, the department accepted the audit observation and intimated that it had already recovered an amount of ₹10.01 lakh till October 2014.

(Para 3.2.4)

Report No.18 of 2015
Compliance Audit Observations (Combined Civil + AB)
Laid in Parliament on 24th July 2015 (Rajya Sabha) and 27th July 2015 (Lok Sbha)
Ministry of Home Affairs

- **Indo Tibetan Border Police**

Blockage of ₹15.58 crore paid as advance due to non supply of arms & ammunition by the ordinance factories

In the absence of effective control mechanism for procurement of arms and ammunicions, a Support Battalion of ITBP paid advance funds amounting ₹15.58 crore to various ordinance factories, which remained due to non-supply of emergent required arms and ammunicions.

(Para 8.2)

- **National Security Guard (NSG)**

Unauthorized expenditure of ₹2.15 crore

National Security Guard incurred an expenditure of ₹2.15 crore on activities that were not covered by the sanctions issued by the Ministry of construction of four Regional Hubs.

(Para 8.3)

ANNEXURE-XIX

(Refer Para 15.48)

STATUS OF MOST RECENT AND IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO MHA AS ON 31.12.2015

SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministry/ Department	Present Status
1.	2.2.1 of Report No. 35 of 2015	MHA while sanctioning the raising of units did not link adequate sanctions for the construction of office and residential buildings.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
2.	2.2.1 and 2.2.2 of Report No. 35 of 2015	MHA and CAPFs were not able to meet the requirement of office buildings as well as residential accommodation for CAPFs personnel. Against the authorized requirement of 2.99 lakh dwelling units, only 1.54 lakh dwelling units were available for CAPFs personnel and against the requirement of 5113 office buildings, only 2041 were available..	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
3.	2.2.2.1 of Report No. 35 of 2015	The satisfaction level in providing residential accommodation in CAPFs was low, ranging between 2.96 percent to 22.48 percent as on March 2014 against the targeted 25 percent satisfaction level.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
4.	2.5 of Report No. 35 of 2015	Public Work Organizations (PWOs) were selected by CAPFs purely on nomination basis. There was neither competitive environment nor transparency in the criteria of selection of PWOs in CAPFs for getting a better deal not just in terms of money, but also other deliverables such as adherence to time and quality and post handing over maintenance issues.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.

SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministry/ Department	Present Status
5.	3.1 of Report No. 35 of 2015	In 56 cases out of 132 selected land acquisition cases worth Rs.236.05 crore, there was significant delay beyond prescribed time limit ranging between 5 months and 9.7 years in acquiring land from date of approval of Key Location Plan till taking over of possession of the land. Further, in 31 cases (23 percent) of selected land acquisition cases, CAPFs could not acquire the land within the prescribed time limit in spite of depositing the cost with the concerned state government.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
6.	3.1 of Report No. 35 of 2015	In 23 cases, land was acquired in excess of authorization, due to which an additional expenditure of ₹29.21 crore was incurred.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
7.	3.2.2 of Report No. 35 of 2015	In five land acquisition case in Kerala on lease basis, no clause was included in the lease deed for its extension after the expiry, which was in contravention of the guidelines issued by MHA. The conditions in the Lease Agreements were detrimental to the interest of the Force.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
8.	3.2.4 of Report No. 35 of 2015	In 18 cases of land acquisition, sale deed/ mutation was not executed by CAPFs which was in contravention of MHA guidelines.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
9.	4.1.4 of Report No. 35 of 2015	Preparation of incorrect preliminary estimates (PEs) by executing agencies resulted in inflated PEs by ₹14.22 crore.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
10.	4.1.6 of Report No. 35 of 2015	There were no norms/time limits fixed either by MHA or by the PWOs for finalization of PEs. This had a cascading effect on the subsequent milestones, pushing the project backwards by several months.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
11.	4.2.1 of Report No. 35 of 2015	6 works amounting to ₹206.62 crore were split up into 2 to 8 works by DsG of respective CAPFs/MHA in order to avoid the approval of higher authorities in contravention of Rule 130 of GFR.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.

SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministry/ Department	Present Status
12.	4.2.2 of Report No. 35 of 2015	There was no norm/time limit fixed by CAPFs/MHA for according sanction of administrative approval and expenditure sanction (AA/ES). In 197 works, MHA/CAPFs took more than five months (average time taken) in according AA & ES.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
13.	4.3.1 of Report No. 35 of 2015	In 240 works of ₹ 1161.10 crore, the delay in tendering was up to 90 months from the date of sanction	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
14.	4.5.2 of Report No. 35 of 2015	There were deviations in items beyond the permissible limit ranging from - 100 percent to + 104.69 percent which indicated that quantities of items of work mentioned in the detailed estimates were not realistic and based on field survey and site conditions. Total amount of such items was ₹82.88 crore.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
15.	4.5.3 & 4.5.4 of Report No. 35 of 2015	Extra items worth ₹30.16 crore were executed by the executing agencies in 305 works. In 132 works, substituted items (ranging from 1 to 24 items) for ₹10.80 crore, were executed.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
16.	4.5.5.1 of Report No. 35 of 2015	In 129 completed works, there was cost overrun of ₹63.02 crore. Besides, works which were in progress and incomplete, there was cost overrun of ₹85.03 crore up to December 2014. Thus, there was total cost overrun of ₹148.05 crore.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
17.	4.5.5.1 of Report No. 35 of 2015	There was a savings of ₹289.08 crore in 189 completed works due to wrong calculation of plinth area by the department, modification of drawing, revision of estimate, site conditions etc.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
18.	5.2 of Report No. 35 of 2015	CPWD took more time as compared to PWOs in tendering the works. Delay in award of work resulted in delay in their completion which ultimately resulted in cost overruns.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.

SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministry/ Department	Present Status
19.	5.3 of Report No. 35 of 2015	All executing agencies i.e. CPWD, PWOs and CAPFs having own engineering wing did not take approval from the local authorities before issue of NIT in almost all works.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
20	5.4 of Report No. 35 of 2015	The works of CPWD had more deviations followed by departmental works and works executed by PWOs. It is indicative of the fact that quantities of items of work mentioned in the detailed estimates were not realistic and based on detailed field survey and as per the site conditions.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
21	5.5 of Report No. 35 of 2015	Out of 710 works checked, 405 works were delayed by 1 to 66 months. All agencies were almost equally placed when it came to delay in work completion. Delay in completion of work resulted in cost overrun due to rising cost index and caused avoidable financial burden.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
22.	5.7 of Report No. 35 of 2015	There were large saving in the completed works executed by the all executing agencies. Huge savings were noticed in CPWD in 129 works worth Rs.172.85 crore and in NBCC in 13 works Rs.71.71 crore. This indicated poor financial control in budgeting and expenditure sanctions.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
23.	6.1.1 of Report No. 35 of 2015	There was no practice of inspection by quality assurance wing of the CPWD. Further, PWOs viz. NBCC, NPCCL, EPIL, HPL etc did not have any quality assurance wings. In the absence of this, the assurance given by PWO about the quality of building was questionable.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
24.	6.1.2 of Report No. 35 of 2015	The quality testing lapses viz. non-testing of material and water, testing of brand other than that was actually used, utilization of unapproved brand etc. were notice in the works executed by CPWD/ PWOs. Further, poor quality works viz. cracks on the walls in the quarters, peeling of plasters from walls, cracks in the roads, seepage in the residential quarters etc. were noticed during site visit/physical verification by audit.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.

SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministry/ Department	Present Status
25.	6.1.5 of Report No. 35 of 2015	Provision for third party inspection was not made in the MoU between CPWD/ PWOs and CAPFs in 98 percent works of CPWD and 10 percent works of PWOs (except NBCC with 84 percent works) and departmental works of CAPFs.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
26.	6.2.1.6 of Report No. 35 of 2015	CPWD had a web based project monitoring system but data was neither being provided by CPWD to CAPFs nor did CAPFs ask for these.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
27.	6.3.1 & 6.3.2 of Report No. 35 of 2015	Various residential and office buildings could not be handed over and put to use in many case due to deficiencies like no provision of power supply, delay in energisation, etc. Further, buildings constructed for specific purposes were not utilized for intended purposes in many cases.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
28.	6.4 of Report No. 35 of 2015	The works executed by PWOs for CAPFs were not being maintained by PWOs as no provisions for maintenance of building were incorporated in their MoUs. CPWD was not ready to maintain these buildings on the pleas that these buildings were not constructed by them. PWO who constructed it was demanding exorbitant charges for maintenance i.e up to 20 percent of the estimated cost of construction as agency charges.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
29.	7.1 of Report No. 35 of 2015	In 20 selected works, mobilization advances amounting to ₹87.64 crore were given by the CAPFs to the executing agencies, but no separate project account for mobilization advance was maintained by the executing agencies.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
30.	7.2 of Report No. 35 of 2015	Although there were delays up to 56 months in completion of works, no compensation/Liquidated Damage (LD) charges amounting to Rs.19.86 crore were levied on the contractors.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.

SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministry/ Department	Present Status
31.	7.3 of Report No. 35 of 2015	Excess payment of Rs.6.42 crore over the contractual stipulation was made to the contractors/PWOs. The excess payments made were mainly due to wrong calculation of price index, escalation of labour rates, cement and steel rates etc.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
32.	7.5 of Report No. 35 of 2015	CPWD/PWOs failed to recover statutory recoveries viz. Works Contract Tax, Labour Cess, Income Tax deducted at Source (TDS), Value Added Tax (VAT) and Royalty amounting to Rs.4.26 crore from the contractors.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
33.	8.1 of Report No. 35 of 2015	Assam Rifles (AR) did not award any work to CPWD and selected other PWOs (100 percent) on nomination basis for execution of their works, while BSF (21 percent) and CRPF (20 percent) preferred PWOs, other forces preferred CPWD.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
34.	8.3 of Report No. 35 of 2015	SSB in 45 percent and CRPF in 44 percent selected works delayed in giving administrative approval and expenditure sanction (AA&ES).	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
35.	8.5 of Report No. 35 of 2015	57 percent works of NSG and 47 percent works of ITBP were awarded after 6 months by the executing agencies. Similarly, about 50 percent of works could not be completed in time in all CAPFs. It indicated the lack of coordination with the executing agencies by the CAPFs and not pushing the timelines effectively.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
36.	8.6 of Report No. 35 of 2015	Financial irregularities viz. non - recoveries of statutory recoveries, liquidated damages, non-adjustment of mobilization advance and interest thereon from the executing agencies/contractors were more pronounced in CRPF followed by CISF and AR.	P-II Div.	Draft ATN is under process.

Report No. 32 of 2015

Compliance Audit Observations- Union Territories without Legislatures Laid in Parliament on 8th December 2015.

SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministry/ Department	Present Status
37.	2.1 of Report No. 32 of 2015	The objectives of Port Management Board (PMB) entailed extension of port facilities at the Ports of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (ANI), formulation of rules and regulations towards levy and collection of various charges and for conservancy of harbours. However, the powers required for fulfilling all the objectives were not vested with PMB. No initiative was taken by the Administration for framing periodical rules and regulations necessary for the smooth operation of the activities being executed by PMB. Thus, there were shortcomings in levy and collection of charges for vessel/cargo related services, the workforce for cargo handling was not managed efficiently, there was no policy for augmentation of revenue nor was any policy framed for land management. The absence of proper internal control mechanism further affected the functioning of PMB. PMB accepted majority of the recommendations of Audit.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
38.	2.4 of Report No. 32 of 2015	Public Works Department, Union Territory, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, did not adhere to the specification of pipes in a pipeline network, as recommended by M/S Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd, the consultant, which resulted in wasteful expenditure of ₹317.03 lakh.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
39.	2.6 of report No 32 of 2015	Failure of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration in implementation of TETRA technology for communication network for Police Department resulted in non-modernization of communication system. The system is a crucial and vital activity under modernization scheme in the coastal and sensitive UTs. The UT Administration also blocked funds of ₹484.38 lakh with Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation for more than four years.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.

SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministry/ Department	Present Status
40.	2.8 of report No 32 of 2015	Parking of funds to the tune of ₹216.59 crore with Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited (LDCL) and not refunding the unspent amount of 40.48 crore to Union Territory of Lakshadweep (UTL), resulted in blocking of government money to the tune of ₹257.07 crore.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
41.	2.9 of report No 32 of 2015	In contravention of the orders of Ministry of Finance, UTL Administration allowed two Special Compensatory Allowance i.e. Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance (SCRLA) and Hard Area Allowance (HAA) in addition to Island Special Duty Allowance (ISDA) at a time to its employees. This led to excess payment of ₹79.87 lakh.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
42.	3.2.2 of report No 32 of 2015	Short levying applicable rate of stamp duty on registration of lease deeds by UT of Chandigarh resulted in short recovery of ₹226.57 lakh.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.
43.	3.2.4 of report No 32 of 2015	Renting of immovable property was brought under the purview of service tax in the year 2007 by the Government of India. Delayed payment of service tax also attracts interest thereon. It was observed in audit that the Tourism Department of the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli had given its properties at various locations on lease to private parties. The department however neither collected service tax nor deposited the same to service tax department resulting in a total liability of ₹51.54 lakh on account of tax and interest. On being pointed out in audit, the department accepted the audit observation and intimated that it had already recovered an amount of ₹10.01 lakh till October 2014.	UT Div.	Draft ATN is under process.

Report No 18 of 2015- Compliance Audit Observations (Combined Civil + AB)				
Laid in Parliament on 24 th July, 2015 (Rajya Sabha) and 27 th July, 2015 (Lok Sabha) Ministry of Home Affairs.				
Indo Tibetan Boarder Police				
SL. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Subject Matter Ministry/ Department	Present Status
44.	8.2 of report No 18 of 2015	In the absence of effective control mechanism for procurement of arms and ammunitions, a Support Battalion of ITBP paid advance funds amounting ₹15.58 crore to various ordinance factories, which remained due to non-supply of emergent required arms and ammunitions.	PM Division	Draft ATN has been sent to DG (Audit) for vetting.
National Security Guard				
45.	8.3 of report No 18 of 2015	National Security Guard incurred an expenditure of ₹2.15 crore on activities that were not covered by the sanctions issued by the Ministry of construction of four Regional Hubs.	P-II Division	Final ATN sent to Monitoring Cell Ministry of Finance.



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Home Affairs