



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of Home Affairs



Annual Report 2016-17



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CHAPTER 1

Mandate and Organisational Structure of the Ministry of Home Affairs

1.1 The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) discharges 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 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.

1.3 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**.

1.4 The list of existing Divisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs indicating major areas of their responsibility are as below:

Administration Division

1.5 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

1.6 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 Border 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, management of Indo-Bhutan Border, management of Indo-

Myanmar Borders and issues relating to Coastal Security.

Coordination Division

1.7 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

1.8 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

1.9 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

1.10 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

1.11 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

1.12 The Division frames and implements the Swatantrata Sainik Samman 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

1.13 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

1.14 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

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

International Co-operation Division

1.16 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

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

Judicial Division

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

Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Division

1.19 The Division monitors the LWE situation and counter-measures being taken by the affected States with the objective of improving ground-level policing and development response as per the location specific action plans formulated / to be formulated by the affected States. It also reviews proper implementation of various developmental schemes of Ministries / Departments concerned in the LWE affected areas as also optimum utilisation of funds released under such schemes.

North East Division

1.20 The Division deals with the internal security and law & order situation in the North-

Eastern States, including matters relating to insurgency and talks with various extremist groups operating in that region.

Police - I Division

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

Police - II Division

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

Police Modernisation Division

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

Union Territories Division

1.24 The Division deals with all legislative and constitutional matters relating to Union Territories, including National Capital Territory of Delhi. It also functions as the cadre controlling authority of the Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram and Union Territory (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.

Overview

2.1 Internal security situation in the country can broadly be categorized as under:-

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

2.2 During the year 2016, the internal security situation in the country remained satisfactory. In the hinterland of the country, an incident of terror attack was perpetrated at Pathankot in Punjab on 02.01.2016 by the terrorists coming from Pakistan in which 7 Security Forces personnel sacrificed their lives and 37 were injured. All the terrorists were neutralized by the Security Forces.

2.3 The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scenario, while remaining an area of concern for internal security of the country, exhibited significant improvement over the year. The declining trend which started in 2011 continued in 2016 as well. The last two and a half years has seen an unprecedented improvement in the LWE scenario across the country. There has been an overall 07% reduction in violent incidents (1136 to 1048) and 30% reduction (397 to 278) in LWE related deaths since end-2013. Over the same period there has been an increase of 50% in encounters (218 to 328) and an unprecedented 122% increase (100 to 222) in elimination of armed Maoists cadres. On the other hand, there has been a 43% reduction (115 to

65) in casualties to Security Forces personnel. The figures are a reflection of the efficacy of operations being conducted by the SF and the capacity building measures undertaken by the MHA. At the same time, the developmental outreach by the Government of India has seen an increasingly large number of LWE cadres shunning the path of violence and returning to the mainstream. Compared to 2013, there has been an increase of 411% (282 to 1442) in surrenders by LWE cadres in 2016.

2.4 In comparison to 2015, the year 2016 saw a decline of 3% (1089 to 1048) in incidents of violence while the number of deaths increased by 21% (230 to 278), which is mainly contributed by increase in death of civilians. 123 out of the 278 deaths are attributable to killing of alleged 'police informers' by the Maoists. On the operational front, 222 LWE cadres were eliminated in 2016 as compared to just 89 in 2015. 1840 LWE cadres were arrested and 1442 surrendered in 2016 as against 1668 and 570 respectively in 2015. The numbers of arms recovered have also increased from 724 to 800 and arms list due to snatchings dropped from 18 to 03.

2.5 Chhattisgarh (395 incidents and 107 deaths) remains the worst affected State followed by Jharkhand (323 incidents and 85 deaths), Bihar (129 incidents and 28 deaths), Odisha (86 incidents and 27 deaths) and Maharashtra (73 incidents and 23 deaths). Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand together accounted for 68.5% of the violent incidents and 69% of deaths. Bihar followed by

Odisha and Maharashtra accounted for 12.3%, 8.2% and 6.9% of the incidents respectively in the current year. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana together reported less than 4% incidents. Chhattisgarh, despite being the core

area for Maoist activity, recorded a decrease of 15% in incidents of violence. The State-wise break up of violence profile of LWE insurgency is given in the following table:-

State-wise extent of LWE violence during 2011 to 2016

State	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	54	9	67	13	28	7	18	4	35	8	17	6
Bihar	316	63	166	44	177	69	163	32	110	17	129	28
Chhattisgarh	465	204	370	109	355	111	328	112	466	101	395	107
Jharkhand	517	182	480	163	387	152	384	103	310	56	323	85
M.P.	8	0	11	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	12	2
Maharashtra	109	54	134	41	71	19	70	28	55	18	73	23
Odisha	192	53	171	45	101	35	103	26	92	28	86	27
Telangana	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	4	14	5	11	2	7	0
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	92	45	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	6	1	8	0	7	0	8	0	10	0	6	0
TOTAL	1760	611	1415	415	1136	397	1091	310	1089	230	1048	278

2.6 The improvement in LWE scenario can be attributed to greater presence and increased capacity of the Security Forces across the LWE affected States, better operational strategy and better monitoring of development schemes in affected areas.

2.7 The CPI (Maoist) continues to be the most potent among the various LWE outfits in the country and accounted for more than 80% of total LWE violent incidents and resultant deaths. Amidst increasing reverses, the CPI (Maoist) made efforts at reviving erstwhile strongholds

along inter-State boundaries with the intention to divert the attention of the SF from its core areas. However, revival efforts by Maoists in Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh-Odisha border areas, establishment of a base at the tri-junction of Kerala-Karnataka-Tamil Nadu and formation of a new Zone at the tri-junction of Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra-Chhattisgarh did not meet the desired success due to periodic interdiction of senior leaders by the SF. While extortion/levy activities by the Maoists continued, the demonetization drive by the Government of India delivered a major dent to their finances.

2.8 The Maoists tried to strengthen coordination between its mass organizations and other like-minded organizations to undertake programmes against alleged state violence and for protection of democratic rights. In 2016, the issue of displacement of local communities remained the main plank of mobilization by the mass organisations. In Niyamgiri Hills area (Districts Rayagada and Kalahandi, Odisha), the outfit continued to guide the activities of the Niyamgiri Suraksha Samiti. Similarly in Jharkhand the Visthapan Virodhi Jan Vikas Andolan a front of

the CPI (Maoist), tried to take up pro-tribal issues and opposed amendments to the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana Tenancy Acts, modifications in Domicile Policy etc. Maoist affiliates also undertook protest programmes and resorted to anti-Government propaganda over alleged atrocities by Security Forces. They organized similar meetings over the issue of Kashmir and called for plebiscite in the State.

2.9 With the Maoists forced to remain in a state of strategic defensive in most of the States, it is time to consolidate the gains in order to end this menace once and for all.

Security Situation in J & K

2.10 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 and half decades. Since the advent of militancy in J&K (in 1990), 13936 Civilians and 5,043 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives (upto 31.12.2016). The trends of terrorist violence in J&K during the last few years and current year are shown in the table given below:

Year	Incidents	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Terrorists killed
2013	170	53	15	67
2014	222	47	28	110
2015	208	39	17	108
2016	322	82	15	150

2.11 In the year 2016, there is significant increase in terrorist violence and casualties of security forces in comparison to last year. However, casualties of civilians have decreased in comparison to last year. The year 2016 witnessed a 54.81% increase and 110.25% increase in the number of terrorist incidents and fatalities of security forces in comparison to the corresponding period of 2015. However, there is 11.76% decrease in casualties of civilians in comparison to the corresponding period of 2015. During the year 2016, 38.89% more

terrorists have been neutralized in comparison to the corresponding period of 2015. The year 2016 has seen a change in Pak tactics following a strategy of the superimposition of militancy over “civil resistance” through radicalization by vested interest groups and social media. In spite of this, the security situation continued to show improvement which has frustrated the evil designs of terrorist organizations and led them to target the security forces deployed in J&K.

2.12 On 08.07.2016, based on intelligence inputs about presence of 2-3 militants at Kokernag in Anantnag, a cordon was laid by J&K Police alongwith 19 Rashtriya Rifles (RR) of Indian Army. During the ensuing encounter, three terrorists were neutralized. One of them was the Commander of the notorious terrorist organization, Hizbul Mujahideen (HM) which is part of the Pakistan based United Jihad Council (UJC). United Jihad Council is a united group of various terrorist outfits viz. Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT), Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), Hizbul Mujahideen (HM) etc. which acts on advise of Pakistan and gives shape to terrorist incidents in India.

2.13 The ongoing militancy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is intrinsically linked with infiltration of terrorists from across the border both from the “International Border” as well as the “Line of Control” in J&K. The reported infiltration attempts and Net infiltration in J&K since 2013 is indicated in the table below:

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016
Infiltration attempts	277	222	121	364
Net infiltration (Estimated)	97	65	33	112

2.14 There has been a spurt in infiltration attempts during the year from the Pakistan side. The State Government & Security Forces have also responded and as a result of which infiltrating terrorists are increasingly being neutralized. During calendar year 2016, both infiltration attempts and net estimated infiltrations have been increased, in comparison to the corresponding period in 2015.

2.15 The security situation in J&K is monitored and reviewed by the Chief Minister of J&K with senior representatives of the State Government, Army, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and other security agencies. The Ministry of Home Affairs also monitors the security situation

closely and continuously in tandem with the State Government and the Ministry of Defence.

2.16 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 (SFs), 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 peace in the State. It has also encouraged policies to mainstream the youth and discourage the local youth from joining militancy.

2.17 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.

2.18 Honorarium to the Special Police Officers (SPOs) in J&K has been enhanced from ₹3000 per

month to upto ₹6000 per month w.e.f. 01.01.2016. Approval has also been accorded to the State Government of J&K for engagement of 10,000 additional SPOs in J&K Police in the wake of recent law & order disturbance in the State. The SPOs are providing auxiliary help to law enforcing agencies of the State Government in the drive against terrorism.

2.19 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 28.02.2017 under Security Related Expenditure (Police) [SRE(P)] is ₹1082.37 crore. During the current financial year a sum of ₹988.55 crore has been reimbursed to Jammu and Kashmir Government under SRE (P) till 28.02.2017, which is the highest ever.

Visit of All Party Delegation to J&K

2.20 After neutralization of three terrorists of the banned outfit Hizbul Muzahideen (HM) on 08.07.2016, violent protests started in the Kashmir Valley, particularly in rural areas of South Kashmir. During initial days of unrest, Hurriyat leaders were involved in fomenting the trouble in the shape of organizing protests and forcing the shopkeepers to shut their shops through their dictates of protest calendars. However, Police / CAPFs, in coordination with the civil administration of the State have been successful to a large extent to break the cycle.

2.21 An All Party Delegation (APD) led by the Union Home Minister visited Srinagar and Jammu during 4th to 5th September, 2016 to assess the prevailing situation in J&K. The APD consisted of 26 members from 22 different political parties. 35 delegations in Srinagar and 18 delegations in Jammu, submitted their views / suggestions before the APD. The APD also met the Governor and Chief Minister of J&K. Members of the APD appealed to the people of J&K to shun the path of violence and resolve all the issues through dialogue and discussion.

2.22 A follow up meeting of the APD was held on 07.09.2016 at New Delhi. The members of the APD expressed the opinion that there was no place for violence in a civilized society and there can be no compromise on the issue of National Security.

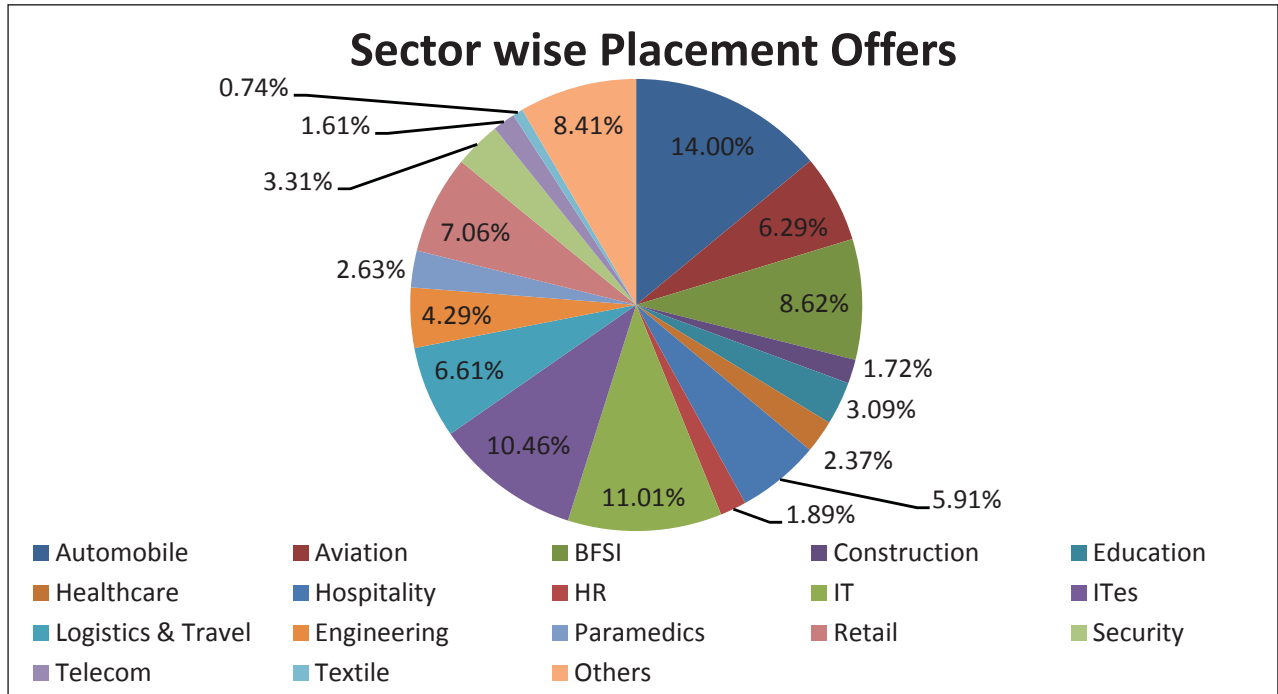
Special Industry Initiative (SII J&K) 'UDAAN'

2.23 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 partnership between the corporates of India and Ministry of Home Affairs. The Scheme is being implemented by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Programme aims at providing the skill and enhances employability of unemployed youths of J&K who are graduates, post graduates or three-year engineering diploma holders.

2.24 84 leading corporates have partnered with NSDC under UDAAN with a commitment to train more than 19000 youth from the State till 31.03.2017, covering Organized Retail, Banking, Financial Services, IT, ITES, Sports, Infrastructure, Telecommunications, Hospitality, Manufacturing, Paramedics and Life Sciences sectors.

2.25 To accelerate the pace of implementation, mega selection drives were introduced in November, 2014, in which around 8-10 corporates participate in a drive. This gave the students more variety and choices and has also seen better participation of youth. More than 100 mega selection drives have been held this year so far covering all districts of the state. So far, 30,935

candidates have been selected, of whom 26,693 have joined training, 18,744 candidates have completed training and 9,904 have been offered jobs. This year witnessed placements of 23% candidates, who mainly preferred IT & ITES as career option entitling them to an average salary structure of ₹2.14 lakh per annum.



2.26 Implementation of the scheme is closely monitored through Udaan Project Approval Committee meetings and visits to Training Centres. 53 monitoring visits to Udaan training centres were made during 2016-17. Students of J&K have been reached out through information seminars. 34 Information seminars have been organised since April, 2016. Efforts are being made to widely publicize the Scheme through print and electronic media.



Visit to Yes Bank training centre

Relief and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants

2.27 Due to onset of militancy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir(J&K) in early 1990s, most of the Kashmiri Pandit families alongwith some Sikh and Muslim families migrated from the Kashmir Valley to Jammu, Delhi and other parts of the country. At present, there are about 62,000 registered Kashmiri migrant families in the country, out of which about 40,000 families are residing in Jammu, about 20,000 families are living in Delhi/NCR and about 2000 families are settled in other states.

2.28 The Government is providing cash relief of ₹2500 per head per month (maximum of ₹10,000 per family per month) plus dry ration(9 Kg 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 (Return & Rehabilitation)-SRE(R&R).

2.29 The Government of NCT of Delhi is also providing cash relief of ₹2500 per head per month (maximum ₹10,000 per family per month) to eligible 3,385 Kashmiri migrant families living in Delhi / NCR. Expenditure incurred by the Government of NCT of Delhi is partly being reimbursed by the Ministry of Home Affairs under Security Related Expenditure (Return & Rehabilitation)-SRE(R&R).

2.30 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.

2.31 A Rehabilitation Package was announced by the Government in the year 2008 for the return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants, which provided for many comprehensive facilities for the migrants e.g. provision of 6000 state government jobs (3000 jobs with Central funding and 3000 jobs with State funding), financial assistance for purchase / construction of houses, construction of transit accommodations, continuation of cash relief to migrants, scholarship to students, assistance for self-employment, assistance to the agriculturists and the horticulturist, waiver of interest on unpaid loan, etc. The Package is being implemented by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. So far state government jobs have been provided to 1917 migrant youths, two families have availed financial assistance for construction of houses, and all the targeted 505 transit accommodations have been constructed in the Kashmir valley.

2.32 Besides, the Government of India has approved another package, on 18.11.2015, for providing additional 3000 state government jobs to the Kashmiri migrants and construction of 6000 transit accommodations in the Kashmir Valley for the Kashmiri migrants to whom state government jobs have been provided/ will be provided. The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir is implementing the package. So far the State Government has identified 3000 posts in 16 different departments, recruitment process is likely to be started soon. The State Government has issued authorization to the Executing Agency for construction of 400 transit accommodations and has identified about 90 Acres of land in 7 districts of Kashmir valley for 3440 transit accommodations.

2.33 The expenditure incurred by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir in respect of relief and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri Migrants is reimbursed by the Government of India

under Security Related Expenditure (Return & Rehabilitation)-SRE(R&R).

Relief to migrants of hilly areas of Jammu region (Jammu migrants)

2.34 Due to onset of militancy in the State of J&K in early 1990s, some families migrated from the hilly areas of Jammu region due to security reasons. The Government of J&K started the process of registration of Jammu migrants in year 2006. At present, there are 1054 registered Jammu migrant families, which have been rehabilitated in Jammu, Reasi, Udhampur and Ramban districts of J&K.

2.35 The Government of J&K was providing cash relief of ₹400 per person per month [maximum ₹1600 per family per month], cash assistance of ₹300 per cattle per month for purchase of fodder, dry ration of 9 Kg Atta and 2 Kg Rice per person per month and 10 Litre Kerosene oil per family per month, from its own resources. The Government of India has approved a proposal on 18.11.2015 for providing relief to the Jammu migrants at par with the Kashmiri migrants i.e. a cash relief of ₹2500 per head per month (maximum ₹10,000 per family per month) plus ration at the existing rate. Expenditure incurred by the State Government of J&K in this respect w.e.f. 18.11.2015 is being reimbursed by the Ministry of Home Affairs under Security Related Expenditure (Relief & Rehabilitation)-SRE(R&R).

Security Related Expenditure (Relief and Rehabilitation)-SRE(R&R)

2.36 This scheme was also introduced in 1989-90 for supporting the relief and rehabilitation of the Kashmiri migrants who have been uprooted from the Valley during the militancy period besides other relief & rehabilitation measures. It provides for 100% reimbursement. 60% amount is reimbursed upfront on receipt of claims and remaining 40% is released after receipt of audit

report. It broadly covers relief to Kashmiri and Jammu migrants, expenditure incurred on PM's package for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants, relief to Next of Kins (NoKs) of civilians / security personnel killed in militant related attacks, rehabilitation of surrendered militants etc. The total amount reimbursed from 1989 till financial year 2015-16 under SRE (R&R) is ₹2728.65 crore. During the current financial year (2016-17) a sum of ₹363.04 crore has been reimbursed to Government of Jammu and Kashmir under SRE (R&R) till 31.12.2016.

People to People Contact Across LOC (Confidence Building Measures)

Cross LOC Travel

2.37 A fortnightly bus services on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad route was started from 07.04.2005 and thereafter on Poonch-Rawalakote route from 20.06.2006. Taking into account the good response to these Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) from both sides of the LoC, the fortnightly bus services on both the routes were converted into a weekly service with effect from 08.09.2008 and 11.09.2008 respectively. The number of passengers (Indian and Pak Nationals) who made use of these services till 31.10.2016 on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes are 10,188 and 21,689 respectively.

Cross LOC Trade between J&K and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK)

2.38 During the meeting of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India with the President of Pakistan on the sidelines of 63rd UN General Assembly session on 23.09.2008, it was agreed by both the leaders to commence Cross LoC Trade from 21.10.2008. Consequently, Cross LoC Trade between J&K and Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK) in respect of 21 agreed items on zero duty basis started on Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Poonch-Rawalakote routes with effect from 21.10.2008. Consequent

upon increase in volume of trade, number of trading days was increased from 2 to 4 days per week (w.e.f. 15.11.2011). Till October 2016, a total no. of 52,529 trucks have crossed over to PoK and 32,660 trucks have crossed over to India's side through these two routes.

2.39 02 Trade Facilitation Centres (TFC) have been established in two check points i.e. Salamabad, Uri and Chakan-da-Bagh, Poonch for safe and smooth Cross LoC Trade. Upgradation of Phase-I has been approved in 2009. An amount of ₹12.60 crore and ₹10.40 crore has been sanctioned in 2016 to the State Government of J&K for 2nd Phase upgradation of TFC Salamabad and TFC Chakan-da-Bagh respectively.

Subsidized Helicopter Services in J&K and Himachal Pradesh

2.40 Government has approved operation of subsidized helicopter services in the States of J&K and Himachal Pradesh on a pilot basis in 10 sectors in each State in order to provide connectivity to some areas in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, which are remote, inaccessible by road or even when connected by road remain cut off during winter due to rain / snowfall. Orders in this respect have been issued on 06.09.2016. Government of India will share 75% of subsidy requirement and remaining 25% share of subsidy will be borne by the concerned State Government.

2.41 Government of J&K has identified the following sectors for the operation of subsidized helicopter services in the State:

- (i) Srinagar-Kargil-Srinagar
- (ii) Srinagar-Drass-Srinagar
- (iii) Kargil-Padum-Leh-Padum-Kargil
- (iv) Leh-Lingshed-Neerak-Leh
- (v) Srinagar-Leh-Nubra-Srinagar
- (vi) Bandipora-Kanzalwan-Dawar-Niru-Bandipora

- (vii) Kupwara-Machil-Tangdhar-Karan-Kupwara
- (viii) Kishtwar-Souder-Navapachi-Inshan-Kishtwar
- (ix) Jammu-Rajouri-Poonch-Jammu
- (x) Jammu-Doda-Kishtwar-Jammu

2.42 Government of Himachal Pradesh has identified following sectors for the subsidized helicopter services in the State:

- (i) Chamba-Killar-Chamba
- (ii) Bhunter-Killar-Bhunter
- (iii) Palampur-Bara Bhangal-Palampur
- (iv) Bhunter-Udaipur-Bhunter
- (v) Bhunter-Stingri-Bhunter
- (vi) Bhunter-Tandi (DIET)-Bhunter
- (vii) Rampur-Kaza-Rampur
- (viii) Rampur-Pooh-Rampur
- (ix) Rampur-Reckong Peo-Rampur
- (x) Shimla-Dodra Kwar-Shimla

Extension of Special Concession / Incentive to the Central Government Employees posted in the Kashmir valley

2.43 On 02.03.2016, the Government has approved the proposal for extension of special concession / incentives to the Central Government employees posted in the Kashmir valley for further period of two years w.e.f. 01.01.2016. The incentives include additional HRA, mess facilities, payment of monthly pension to Pensioners of Kashmir valley etc.

Amarnath Yatra

2.44 Shri Amarnathji Yatra, 2016 commenced on 02.07.2016 and continued till 18.08.2016. There are two routes to reach the Holy Cave viz. (1) Jammu - Pahalgam - Chandanwari - Pissu Top-Sheshnag-Panchtarni-Holy Cave and (2) Jammu-Baltal-Domail-Barari-Holy Cave. Registration of

pilgrims for Shri Amarnathji Yatra, commenced on 29.02.2016 for both the Routes. Step by Step procedure which yatrīs needed to follow to register for the yatra was available on Shri Amarnathji Shrine Board (SASB)'s web-site. Registration was free and could be made by using a Devotee ID and Password.

2.45 The SASB successfully took up issues like preparation of SOP by the police, establishing yatra camps, establishing Access Control Gates to check movement of un-registered yatrīs, installation of CCTV Cameras, Disaster Management, fire-fighting arrangements, Medical Camps, arrangements for helicopters for emergency use etc.

2.46 Necessary arrangements were made for safety of pilgrims i.e. Corridor Protection and Highway Domination, maintenance of roads by BRO, improved telecom connectivity by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) / Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and deployment of Medical Specialists. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) provided adequate security arrangements at base camps and en-route to ensure an incident free Yatra in aid and support of State Government.

2.47 Due to adequate steps taken up by the SASB, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir and the Central Government, the Yatra completed successfully except some minor disruptions due to protests in Kashmir Valley following the killing of militants. As a result, a total of 2.20 lakh Yatrīs visited the Holy Cave during the 2016 Yatra as against 3.52 lakh pilgrims during the year 2015.

Prime Minister Development Package for J&K - 2015

2.48 Hon'ble Prime Minister announced a package of ₹80,068 crores towards Special Assistance to J&K for development of Infrastructure. There are 63 Projects in the Plan relating to 15 Ministries / Departments. In the package, an amount of ₹62,393 crore has been

earmarked for new initiatives / projects. This include projects of Road (₹33,250 crore), Power (₹3895 crore), New and Renewable Energy (₹2350 crore), Tourism (₹2100 crore), Health (₹4900 crore), Education (₹2000 crore), Water Resources (₹1178 crore), Sports (₹200 crore), Urban Development (₹1600 crore), Defence (₹207 crore), Textile (₹50 crore) sectors etc. This includes allocation for opening two AIIMS like institutions in J&K, establishment of IIM & IIT at Jammu. Under road sector, 105 Km of roads under Bharat Mala project, Zozila tunnel, Kargil - Zanskar, Srinagar - Shupiyan-Quazigund, Jammu - Akhnoor-Poonch roads, Construction of Semi-ring road in Jammu and Srinagar are proposed to be taken up. Power sector projects include Special Assistance for Infrastructure for Power Distribution systems including Jammu and Srinagar, tourist destinations, Smart grids and Smart meters, two Solar pilot projects of 20 MW each in Leh and Kargil. Provision has been made for development of urban infrastructure including Smart Cities, Swachh Bharat Mission and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

2.49 In addition to ₹62,393 crore for new initiatives, 7,427 crore has been allocated for ongoing / existing project of Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP), 2004, ₹7,263 crore for projects to be undertaken within existing budget line and ₹2,985 crore for Roads and Highways projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP). Physical and financial progress of the projects under Prime Minister Development Package (PMDP), 2015 is being regularly monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

North East

2.50 The North Eastern Region comprises eight States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. This region is culturally and ethnically

diverse having more than 200 ethnic groups which have distinct languages, dialects and socio-cultural identities. The Region covers 8 % of the country's geographical area and about 4% of the national population. Almost all of its borders of

about 5,484 Kilometers is international border along Bangladesh (1880 kms), Myanmar (1,643 Kms), China (1,346 Kms), Bhutan (516 Kms) and Nepal (99 Kms).

NORTH EAST INDIA



2.51 The security situation in the North Eastern States, which has remained complex for quite some time because of diverse demands of ethnic groups and various militant outfits, improved substantially in 2016. The number of insurgency related incidents in the region decreased by more than 15% compared to 2015 (2015 - 574, 2016 -

484). The year 2016 witnessed the lowest number of insurgency incidents since 1997. Similarly, security forces casualties in the region declined from 46 (2015) to 17 (2016). Civilian casualties declined in all States except Assam where it increased from 9 in 2015 to 29 in 2016, thereby leading to an overall marginal increase (2015 - 46,

2016 - 48). The number of kidnapping / abduction incidents also declined in the region (2015 - 267, 2016-168). Counter Insurgency Operation led to the killing of 87 militants, arrest of 1202 and

recovery of 605 weapons in 2016 in the region. The profile of violence in North Eastern Region as a whole during the last five years is given below:-

Security Situation in North East Region since 2012								
Years	Incidents	Extremist arrested	Extremist killed	Arms recovered/ surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Extremists surrendered	Persons kidnapped
2012	1025	2145	222	1856	14	97	1161	329
2013	732	1712	138	1596	18	107	640	307
2014	824	1934	181	1255	20	212	965	369
2015	574	1900	149	897	46	46	143	267
2016	484	1202	87	698	17	48	267	168

2.52 While the States of Sikkim, Mizoram and Tripura had no insurgency related violence in 2016, there was considerable decline in incidents in Meghalaya (44%) and Nagaland (43%) compared to 2015. In 2016, the State of Manipur accounted for about 48% of total violent incidents in the region and the State of Arunachal Pradesh experienced an increase in violent activities by 38%, primarily on account of violence by NSCN/K. In Assam, insurgency related violence continued to decline and the year 2016 witnessed the lowest number of insurgency incidents since 1997. The state-wise details of violence during the last five years (upto 31.12.2016) in North Eastern Region are at **Annexure-III**.

Arunachal Pradesh

2.53 The state of Arunachal Pradesh experienced an increase in violent activities in 2016 (50) compared to 2015 (36), primarily on account of violence by NSCN(K). The State does not have any active indigenous insurgent group. The State is affected by spill-over militant activities of Naga

insurgents from Nagaland-based UG factions of NSCN (NSCN/IM, NSCN/K, NSCN/R and NSCN/KN) in Tirap, Changlang and Longding districts, as also activities of Assam-based ULFA/I and NDFB/S. Cadres of NDFB(S) and ULFA (I) frequent the State in the areas bordering Assam and Myanmar for shelter and transit. There are reports of forcible recruitment by NSCN factions in the State. In 2016, 7 insurgents (NSCN/IM-1, NSCN/R-4 and ULFA-2) were neutralized and 59 insurgents arrested. There were 25 cases of kidnappings in the State.

Assam

2.54 The major militant outfits presently active in the State of Assam are United Liberation Front of Asom - (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 Peoples Liberation Tigers (KPLT) is also active in Karbi Anglong District of Assam.

2.55 In Assam, there was a substantial decline in insurgency related incidents in 2016. Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were by and large held peacefully in April, 2016. Security forces have been able to contain activities of militant groups in a major way and the year 2016 witnessed the lowest number of insurgency incidents since 1997. There were 75 incidents in 2016 compared to 81 in 2015. 51 insurgents were neutralized in security forces operations while 366 insurgents were arrested. Security forces lost four personnel in the operations. In 2016, number of civilian deaths has gone up to 29. In the incident of 05.08.2016 at Kokrajhar, suspected NDFB/S cadres killed 14 innocent persons and injured a large number of shoppers in the local weekly market. In another major incident, ULFA/I and CorCom ambushed an Army Convoy at Pengree, District Tinsukia, Assam on 19.11.2016, killing 3 Army personnel and injuring 4 others.

2.56 After the wanton killings of Adivasis in Sonitpur, Kokrajhar and Chirang districts of Assam in December, 2014, sustained counter insurgency operations are continuing against NDFB (Saoraigwra) group. During the period 23.12.2014 to 31.12.2016, 873 Cadre / linkmen of NDFB/S were arrested with recovery of huge quantity of arms and ammunitions from them and 50 cadres were neutralized in counter insurgency operations.

Manipur

2.57 The State of Manipur is an insurgency-ridden State affected by activities of Meitei, Naga, Kuki, Zomi, Hmar and Muslim UG outfits. In 2016, Manipur accounted for about 48% of total violent incidents in the region. There was decrease in SFs casualties from 24 in 2015 to 11 in 2016 and civilian casualties from 15 to 11. On 20.05.2016, militant attacked on troops of 29 Assam Rifles in Hengshi village of Chandel district, Manipur in which six Assam Rifles personnel lost their lives. In another

incident, CorCom and ULFA/I ambushed on a patrol party of 21 Para SFs at Ranatop, District Chandel (Manipur) on 26.11.2016, injuring 5 SFs personnel. On 15.12.2016, NSCN/IM cadres ambushed / fired at Manipur Police at Lokchao and Bongyaug, districts Tengenoupal and Noney (Manipur). In these three incidents, 3 police personnel were killed and 12 others injured.

Meghalaya

2.58 The State of Meghalaya has witnessed a revival of Garo militancy since 2010-11. The State continued to experience vitiated security situation due to activities of Garo militant groups mainly Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA) and A'chik Songna An'pachakgipa Kotok (ASAK) in Garo Hill areas comprising 5 districts of the State and also parts of West Khasi Hills district. 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 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 GNLA.

2.59 In 2016, the state witnessed 44% decline in the number of violent incidents (2015 - 123, 2016 - 68). Number of civilian casualties decreased by 33% compared to 2015. In SFs action, both the number of militants killed (2015 - 25, 2016 - 15) and the number of cadres arrested (2015 - 121, 2016 - 59) saw a decline by 40% and 51% respectively. In the year 2016, security forces have been able to contain violent activities of the militant groups to a great extent and there was no Security Force casualty.

Nagaland

2.60 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 Th. Muivah, NSCN(K) led by S.S. Khaplang, a Naga from Myanmar and a new faction formed in June, 2011, NSCN/KN led by Kitovi- Neopao Konyak. 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.

2.61 In 2016, the State experienced 43% decrease in violent incidents compared to 2015. The year 2016 witnessed the lowest number of insurgency incidents since 1997. The incidents of violence have come down from 102 to 58 compared to 2015 and there were no casualties of SF and civilians in 2016.

Sikkim and Mizoram

2.62 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. Mizoram remained by and large peaceful. In 2016, no incident of violence was reported as against 2 violent incidents of 2015.

Tripura

2.63 Security scenario in Tripura has shown marked improvement in recent years with steady decline in violence since 2013. During 2016, no incident of violence was reported as against 1 violent incident in 2015. The activities of main UG outfits viz. National Liberation Front of Twipra / Biswamohan (NLFT/B) and All Tripura Tiger

Force (ATTF) have been contained. There was dialogue / talks with NLFT/B leadership for peace at the state level.

Steps taken by Government to deal with the situation

2.64 Keeping in view the multiplicity of diverse ethnic groups, and the resultant complex situation in the region, the Central Government has been 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, a number of outfits have come forward for talks with Government and have entered into Suspension of Operations (SoO) agreements and some of them have signed Memorandums of Settlements (MoS) and some groups have dissolved themselves. Those who are not in talks are being dealt with by the Central Armed Police Forces, Armed Forces and the State Police through Counter-Insurgency Operations.

2.65 The Law & Order is a State subject. However, the Central Government is supplementing efforts of the State Governments for curbing the illegal and unlawful activities of 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 Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), declaring specific areas / states as 'disturbed areas' for the purpose of Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) and issuing notifications for Unified Command Structure etc.

2.66 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 outfits concerned.

2.67 To curb the illegal and unlawful activities of abductions, extortions, killings, recruitment and training of armed cadres, explosions and attack on infrastructural installations by insurgent groups of North Eastern States, 16 insurgent organizations have been declared “unlawful associations” and /or “terrorist organizations” under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. A list of banned organizations of North Eastern Region is at **Annexure-IV**.

2.68 The entire State of Manipur (except Imphal Municipal area), Nagaland and Assam are under Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA). In Arunachal Pradesh, 16 Police Stations / Out Posts areas bordering Assam and three districts Tirap, Changlang and Longding are under the Act. In Meghalaya, 20 kilometre belt bordering Assam has been declared “Disturbed” under the Act. The notifications of declaring Manipur as “disturbed area” are done by the State Government of Manipur.

2.69 Central Government has deployed Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to aid the State authorities for carrying out counter insurgency operations and providing security to vulnerable institutions and installations. 407 Coys of CAPFs were deployed for Border guarding duties along the international borders of Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh and Myanmar and 437 Coys of CAPFs and 16 CoBRA teams were deployed in the North Eastern States for Internal Security and Counter Insurgency Operations.

2.70 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.

2.71 Status of peace process in North Eastern States

(I) Assam

- UPDS (United People’s Democratic Solidarity) signed Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) on 25.11.2011 and subsequently dissolved itself.
- DHD (Dima Haram Daogah) signed the MoS on 08.10.2012 subsequently dissolved itself.
- ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) talks are continuing. Last meeting was held on 24.11.2015. SoO is valid from 03.09.2011 and is continuing indefinitely.
- NDFB(P) [National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Progressive)] signed the SoO agreement on 01.06.2005 and is valid upto 30.06.2017.
- NDFB (RD) [National Democratic Front of Bodoland (Ranjan Daimairi)] a splinter group of NDFB signed SoO agreement on 29.11.2013. SoO is valid upto 30.06.2017.
- Karbi Longri NC Hills Liberation Front (KLNLF) is presently under SoO agreement with the Government of Assam since 11.2.2010 and SoO agreement is valid upto 30.06.2017.
- 9 militant outfits including five Adivasi

outfits surrendered on 24.01.2012. Their demands are being discussed.

(II) Meghalaya

- Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) between the Govt. of India, the State Govt. of Meghalaya and the ANVC (Achik National Volunteer Council) and ANVC/B was signed on 24.09.2014. The ANVC dissolved itself in a ceremony held at Tura in Meghalaya on 15th December, 2014.

(III) Manipur

- A total of 23 UG outfits under two conglomerates (United Progressive Front [UPF] -8 and Kuki National Organization [KNO] -15) are currently under Suspension of Operation with the Government. SoO agreement with KNO exists since August 2008 and is valid upto 21.07.2017. With UPF, the SoO agreement is valid up to 08.06.2017.

(IV) Nagaland

- Ceasefire agreements signed with NSCN (Kitovi-Neopao Koyank) and NSCN(Reformation) have been extended up to 27.04.2017. NSCN/IM has signed Ceasefire Agreement for an indefinite period. In a significant development, MHA's Interlocutor entered into a framework agreement with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) [NSCN(I/M)] on 03.08.2015.

(V) Tripura

- On 17.12.2004, an MoU was signed with NLFT (NB) [National Liberation Front of Tripura (Nayan Basi)] and a Socio-Economic package of ₹64.63 crore has been given for tribal Welfare, development, rehabilitation of old groups and rehabilitation process has been completed.

- Dialogue / talks with NLFT/B leadership for peace in Tripura are in progress.

Major Schemes administered by NE Division

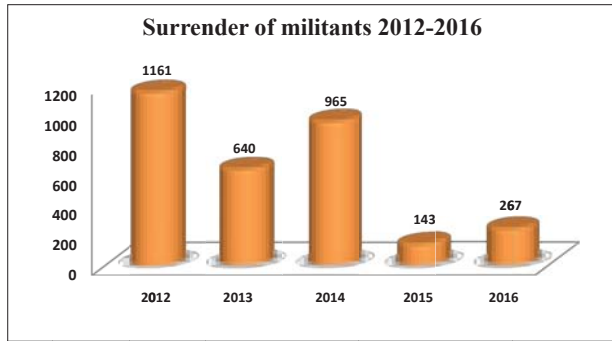
Scheme for Surrender-cum Rehabilitation of militants in North East

2.72 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been 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 misguided youth and hardcore militants who stray 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 with 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.

2.73 Pursuant to this policy of the Government, many cadres of various insurgent groups of NE Region have surrendered and joined the mainstream of the society. The number of

militants who have surrendered during last five years is as under:



Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE)

2.74 The Central Government has been 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, including raising of India Reserve Battalions, logistics provided to the CAPFs / 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, honorarium paid to village guards / village defence committees / home guards deployed for security purposes, expenditure incurred on maintenance of designated camps set up for groups with whom the Central Government / State Governments have entered into agreement for Suspension of Operations, is being reimbursed. State-wise details of assistance released to NE States under the SRE scheme during the last five years are at **Annexure-V**.

Civic Action Programme in the North Eastern States

2.75 Since some of the North Eastern States are affected by insurgency and militancy, there is a constant need to deploy Army and other Central Paramilitary Forces in the region to combat insurgency. In order to take the local populace in confidence and boost the image of armed forces among the common people, Army and Central Paramilitary Forces conduct Civic Action Programme. Under this Programme, various welfare / developmental activities are undertaken like holding of medical camps, sanitation drives, sports meets, distribution of study material to children, minor repairs of school buildings, roads, bridges, etc. and running adult education centers etc. Details of fund released to the security agencies in last five years are at **Annexure-VI**.

Advertisement and publicity

2.76 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". Under this scheme, various initiatives are undertaken including the visits of youths of NE States to rest of India and vice-versa under the aegis of Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), journalist visits to NE States, broadcast of radio jingles etc. During the last five years, the following expenditure has been made under the scheme -

S.No.	Years	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
1.	2012-13	6.00
2.	2013-14	2.00
3.	2014-15	3.00
4.	2015-16	3.00
5.	2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016)	0.97

Other Issues

Repatriation of Bru Migrants from Tripura to Mizoram

2.77 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 refugee's camps set-up in Kanchanpur district of North Tripura.

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

- 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 (Revised to 2 years w.e.f. 06.03.2015).
- iv. Reimbursement of transportation cost incurred by Government of Mizoram.

2.79 Approximately ₹289 crore has been released to Government of Tripura and ₹52 crore to Government of Mizoram as on 31.12.2016. The Bru migrants are being repatriated from Tripura to Mizoram in a phased manner. The repatriation process was disrupted/ stopped due to protests by certain Mizo NGOs in 2011, 2012 and 2015. So far, about 1622 Bru families (approx. 8573 people) have been repatriated & resettled in Mizoram as on 31.12.2016, 5407 Bru (Reang) families (32876

Nos) have been identified to be repatriated in phase-I to Mizoram. The repatriation of Bru migrants is being monitored by MHA at highest level for completing the process as per action plan.

2.80 Year-wise details of expenditure/fund released for Rehabilitation Schemes (Grant-in-aid) to Mizoram & Tripura for Bru Migrants during last five years -

(₹in crore)

No.	Years	For Tripura State	For Mizoram State
1.	2012-13	18.63	11.39
2.	2013-14	6.60	5.07
3.	2014-15	35.00	5.00
4.	2015-16	30.00	5.00
5.	2016-17(Upto 31.12.2016)	13.39	7.50

Helicopter Service in the North East

2.81 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 has been fixed for the helicopter service operating in these States as tabulated 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	Ist 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

2.82 Year-wise details of expenditure / fund released for Helicopter Service in NE States during last five years -

(₹ in crore)

Years	Expenditure/ Fund released
2012-13	25.00
2013-14	38.45
2014-15	53.41
2015-16	76.45
2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016)	85.51

Government's Approach and Action Plan

2.83 The Government of India has adopted an integrated and holistic approach to deal with the Left Wing Extremist (LWE) insurgency by simultaneously addressing the areas of security, development and promoting good governance. To achieve this, a National Policy and Action Plan has been put in place that adopts a multi-pronged strategy in the areas of security, development, ensuring rights & entitlements of Other Traditional Dwellers / Tribals etc with focused attention on 106 Districts in 10 States and particularly in 35 most affected LWE districts in 07 States.

2.84 The policy of the Government of India is to effectively deal with the LWE insurgency by

primarily facilitating capacity building of the State Governments both in areas of security and development. Accordingly, the government of India is implementing schemes related to improving the security environment viz., the security Related Expenditure Scheme, the Scheme for Construction of Fortified Police Stations, 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 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, National Rural Health Mission, Ashram Schools, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Graam Jyoti Yojana and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan etc., acquire special significance. The Government is also implementing an ambitious road construction & Mobile Tower Projects in LWE areas. The implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, especially the provisions pertaining to allotment of title deeds to individuals and communities is also an area priority.

Specific measures taken by the Central Government

2.85 'Police' and 'Public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of

the concerned state Governments. The Central Government however, 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, modernization and up gradation of the state Police under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme), re-imburement of security related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, 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 and assistance in development work through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries. The underlying philosophy is to enhance the capacity of State Government to tackle the Maoist menace in a concerted manner.

2.86 Ban on CPI (Maoist): The CPI(Maoist) which is the major Left Wing Extremist organization responsible for most incidents of violence/casualties, has been included in the Schedule of Terrorist Organisations, along with all its formations and front organizations under the existing Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

2.87 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 State 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.

2.88 Better Inter-State coordination: The area of operations of CPI (Maoist) cadres is not confined to a single state and spreads over several States. Therefore, better Inter-State coordination at various levels and on a number of aspects are essential. The Government of India has taken a number of steps to improve Inter-State coordination through periodic Inter-State meetings and also facilitating interactions between the bordering districts of LWE affected States. The Joint Command and Control Centre at Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh also facilitates coordination on operational and intelligence issues.

2.89 Tackling the problem of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs): IEDs are the most potent weapon in the hands of Maoists. Majority of casualties incurred by the Security force are attributable to IEDs. In order to inculcate best practices in IED management the Ministry of Home Affairs has formulated an SOP on 'Issues related Explosives/IEDs/Landmines in Naxal Affected Areas' and circulated to all stakeholders concerned for compliance. The SOP, inter-alia, provides guidelines for precautions and counter-measures against explosives /IEDs/Landmine blasts. The Government is also undertaking measures to ensure better control and accounting of explosives produced in the country through Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) and extensive training and capacity building of CAPF and State Police personnel.

2.90 **Deployment of the Central Armed Police Forces:** 118 Battalions of the CAPF (CRPF-77, BSF-16, ITBP-8 and SSB-7 Bns, IR Bn-01 and 09 CoBRA Bns) are deployed for assisting the State Police in various LWE affected States.

2.91 **India reserve (IR)/Specialised India Reserve Battalion (SIRB):** 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. 56 India Reserve (IR) battalions were sanctioned to 10 LWE affected States of which 36 have been raised. 04 IR Bns each in Telangana & Andhra Pradesh sanctioned on 24.12.2014 and 04 IR Bns in Chhattisgarh, 03 IR Bns in Jharkhand, 02 IR Bns in Maharashtra & 03 IR Bns in Odisha sanctioned on 10.02.2016 are yet to be raised. One IR Bn in Jharkhand has been converted into Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB). In addition, Government has also 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).

2.92 **Important meetings held in the year:**

- i. A meeting was held by Union Home Minister on 10.02.2016 on the Bastar Area Development Plan. The meeting was attended by Chief Minister Chhattisgarh.
- ii. A meeting was held by Union Home Minister on 04.04.2016 to discuss important issues relating to LWE in consequence to the incident occurred on 30.03.2016 at Chhattisgarh
- iii. A meeting was held by the Union Home Secretary on 20.01.2016 on the issue of mining of iron ore for Bhilai Steel Plant and construction of railway tracks between Dallirajahara-Rowghat and Rowghat-Jagdarpur
- iv. A meeting was held by Union Home Secretary on 31.05.2016 with DG(CRPF), AS(Police) and JS(P-II) to review the progress of raising Bastariya Battalion.
- v. A meeting was held by Union Home Secretary on 24.06.2016 with Secretaries of nine Union Ministries/Departments and Chief Secretaries of seven most LWE affected states.
- vi. The meeting of Review Group on LWE was held by Cabinet Secretary on 08.07.2016 on development issues of LWE affected States.
- vii. A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Union Home Secretary on 27.08.2016 on perception management.
- viii. The meeting of Review Group on LWE was held by Cabinet Secretary on 15.12.2016 on both development and security issues of all LWE affected States.
- ix. A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary (LWE) at Gaya, Bihar on 06.04.2016 to review the LWE scenario in 06 LWE affected districts of Bihar.
- x. A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (LWE) on 12.04.2016 to review the implementation of the Scheme 'Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations'
- xi. A meeting of Apex Level Multi Disciplinary Group at Central level was held under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary (LWE) on 14.06.2016 to discuss the issue of flow of funds to the LWE cadres/ other LWE groups operating in LWE affected areas.
- xii. A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary on 21.10.2016 on the issue of mining of iron ore for Bhilai Steel Plant and construction of railway tracks between Dallirajahara-Rowghat and Rowghat-Jagdarpur.

- xiii. A Video Conference was held under the Chairmanship of AS(LWE) on 07.12.2016 regarding 9th Tribal Youth Exchange programme 2016-17.
- xiv. A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of AS(LWE) on 19.12.2016 to review the LWE scenario in the tri-junction of Kerala-Karnataka-Tamil Nadu.
- xv. A meeting of Apex Level Multi-Disciplinary Group at Central Level was held under the Chairmanship of AS(LWE) on 27.12.2016 to discuss the issue of flow of funds to LWE Groups operating in LWE affected areas.

Government of India's Interventions

(A) Security Related Measures

2.93 Security Related Expenditure Scheme(SRE): Under this scheme, the Government of India 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 LWE 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. The SRE Scheme has expired on 31.03.2016. The approval for the Scheme beyond 31.03.2016 for another 4 years is under process. Meanwhile, the SRE Scheme has been extended by Ministry of Finance till 31.03.2017. During the current financial year 2016-17 (as on 20.03.2017), an amount of ₹210.00 crore has been released to the 10 LWE affected States under the Scheme.

2.94 Construction/ Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations: 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, ₹.623.89 crore has been released during the year 2010-11 to 2015-16 and construction of 356 fortified police stations have been completed so far.

B) Development Related Measures

2.95 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:-

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
- (b) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- (c) Ashram School
- (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) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Graam Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)
- (i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
- (j) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006.

2.96 Due to constant monitoring by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the following initiatives have been taken by the various Ministries for LWE areas:-

- (i) The Ministry of Environment and Forest has extended general approval under section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 till 31.12.2018 for diversion of forest land in LWE affected areas up to 5 hectares for activities like schools, dispensaries / hospitals, electrical and telecommunication lines, drinking water, water / rain water harvesting structures, minor irrigation canal, non-conventional sources of energy, skill up-gradation / vocational training centre, power sub-stations, all categories of roads and quarrying of materials used in construction of public roads, setting up of medical colleges, communication posts and police establishments like police stations / outposts / border outposts / watch towers in sensitive areas and laying of optical fiber cables, telephone lines & drinking water supply lines.
- (ii) 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 Right) Act, 2006 has been impressed time and again upon the State Governments concerned.
- (iii) **Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I):** The Government approved a Road Requirement Plan-I (RRP-I) on 26.02.2009 for providing adequate road connectivity in 34 LWE affected districts of 8 States. The RRP-I envisaged construction of 5,422 kms of roads at the cost of ₹8,585 crore, of which 4,195 km roads have been completed with an expenditure of ₹6036 crore upto 31.12.2016.
- (iv) **Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas:** The Government has approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 28.12.2016 namely "Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism (LWE Affected Areas" to improve the rural road connectivity in the worst LWE affected districts from security angle. MoRD will be the sponsoring / implementing Ministry of the Project. Under the project, construction / upgradation of 5411.81 km road and 126 bridges / cross drainage works will be taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,724.53 crore in 44 LWE affected districts. The roads to be constructed under the scheme have been identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs in close consultation with the State Governments and the security agencies.
- (v) **LWE Mobile Tower Project:** In order to address connectivity issues in LWE areas a scheme for installation of Mobile Towers is under implementation by the Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. Under this scheme 2199 Mobile Towers in 10 LWE affected States were projected out of which 2187 towers have been put on air.
- (vi) **Implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Rights) Act, 2006:** Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation on the forest land to 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 to have been further amended on 06.09.2012 to ensure better implementation. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also issued comprehensive guidelines on 12.07.2012 on issues relating to implementation of the Act. The State-

wise disposal of claims as on 30.11.2016 in respect of implementation of forest rights of

title deeds for land ownership in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States is as under:

State	Claims received	Title deeds distributed	Claims rejected	Total No. of Claims Disposed	% of Disposal of claims
Andhra Pradesh	1,54,838	85,193	55,282	1,40,475	(90.72%)
Bihar	8,022	222	4,102	4,324	(53.90%)
Chhattisgarh	8,60,364	3,47,789	5,07,907	8,55,696	(99.46%)
Jharkhand	1,07,028	54,423	25,791	80,214	(74.95%)
Madhya Pradesh	6,16,951	2,34,212	3,74,718	6,08,930	(98.70%)
Maharashtra	3,55,606	1,10,250	2,30,732	3,40,982	(95.89%)
Odisha	6,31,817	4,05,509	1,50,133	5,55,642	(87.94%)
Telangana	2,15,742	1,00,247	99,377	1,99,624	(92.53%)
Uttar Pradesh	93,644	18,555	74,945	93,500	(99.85%)
West Bengal	1,42,081	44,604	97,415	1,42,019	(99.96%)
Total	31,86,093	14,01,004	16,20,402	30,21,406	94.83%

(vii) **Civic Action Programme (CAP):** Under this Scheme, financial grants are allocated to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) to undertake various Civic Action Programmes in the LWE affected areas. This scheme aims to bridge the gaps between the local population and Security Forces by projecting the human face of the Security Forces and winning the hearts and minds of the local people. During the financial year 2016-17, ₹19.00 crore has been allocated / released to CAPFs under the scheme.

2.97 **Monitoring Mechanism:** MHA is monitoring the situation on regular basis at various levels. The Union Home Minister and the Home Secretary have been conducting regular meetings on various issues related to LWE. A Review Group chaired by the Cabinet Secretary also carries out review of the LWE situation on a regular basis. 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 and LWE affected State Governments. More than 20 meetings / video-conferences have been held so far.

Surrender and Rehabilitation Policy

2.98 The Government of India had revised guidelines for 'Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Scheme of Left Wing Extremists in the affected States,' with effect from 01.04.2013. The rehabilitation package in the revised policy, inter-alia, includes an immediate grant of ₹2.5 lakh for higher ranked LWE cadres and ₹1.5 lakh for middle / lower rank LWE cadres to be kept in their name as fixed deposit which may be withdrawn after completion of 3 years subject to good behaviour. They are also imparted training in a trade / vocation of their liking and paid a monthly stipend of ₹4000 for three years. In addition, incentives for surrender of weapons / ammunition are also provided under the Scheme. The Government of India provides 100% reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the LWE affected States on rehabilitation of surrenderees in this policy under the SRE Scheme.

Conclusion

2.99 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 obvious

that the Maoists do not want root causes like under-development addressed in a meaningful manner. 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 in order 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 consistently declined over the last six years i.e. 2011-2016. The multi-pronged efforts of the Government are slowly showing positive results.

Arms and Ammunitions

2.100 National Database of Arms Licences (NDAL) which was started in October 2012 was speeded up during 2015 and approximately 31.7 lakh of arms licensees have been uploaded on the NDAL portal upto 31.12.2016. Further, uploading of data in NDAL system has been extended upto 31.03.2017 and with more features NDAL - ALIS (NDAL- Arms licence issuance system) has been launched on 22.07.2016.

2.101 To curb the proliferation of arms and give a boost to the indigenous manufacturing of arms and ammunition under the 'Make in India' Project of the Government, the Arms Rules 2016 have been notified on 15.07.2016.

Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian

Victims / Family of victims of Terrorist / Communal / LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine / IED Blasts on Indian Territory

2.102 The Government of India is administering a scheme titled 'Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/ Family of victims of Terrorist / Communal / LWE Violence and Cross Border Firing and Mine / IED Blasts on Indian Territory' for providing assistance for the sustenance and maintenance of the families of the civilian victims of terrorist / communal / LWE violence, Cross Border Firing and Mine / IED Blasts on Indian Territory. The said scheme is effective from 01.04.2008 in respect of terrorist and communal violence, from 22.06.2009 in respect of LWE violence and from 24.08.2016 in respect of Cross Border Firing and Mine / IED Blasts on Indian Territory'. Under the said Scheme, in deserving cases, a financial assistance of ₹3,00,000 (Rupees three lakhs only) for the victims of the incidents occurred before 24.08.2016, is given for each death and / 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 financial assistance has been enhanced from ₹3 lakh to ₹5 lakh w.e.f. 24.08.2016. The said amount is put in a fixed deposit account of the beneficiary in nationalized bank for a lock-in period of three years. Thereafter, the interest accrued on total sum is 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 is transferred directly to the savings account of the beneficiary.

2.103 As per the revised guidelines under said Central Scheme issued on 29.06.2012 by this Ministry, assistance to the Victims / Next of Kin of Victims of Terrorist Violence is paid by the District Magistrate (DM) / Deputy Commissioner (DC). The State Government claims re-imburement

thereafter. The reimbursement is 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 release is made on the basis of accounts furnished by the State Government and due scrutiny by Integrated Finance Division (IFD), MHA. These adhoc payments are adjusted after final audited accounts are made available. The Central Government makes 70% payment immediately and balance 30% after receipt of audit verification report by the Internal Audit Wing of MHA.

2.104 During the year 2015-2016, a Central Assistance of ₹6,67,80,000 (Rupees six crores sixty seven lakh eighty thousand only) and during the financial year 2016-2017 ₹2,75,10,000 (two crore seventy five lakh ten thousand only) (upto 31.12.2016) under the aforesaid Central Scheme have been provided.

Institutions / Measures to strengthen Internal Security

Multi Agency Center (MAC)

2.105 The Multi Agency Center (MAC) was created to develop a consolidated system to collate, analyze and disseminate intelligence related to terrorism and militancy. As on 28th February, 2017, total 429 Subsidiary Multi Agency Centers (SMAC) nodes have been 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 the connectivity is being extended to the district level for 475 sites. On completion of the project, the network will cover almost the entire country.

National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID)

2.106 The NATGRID is conceived to be framework which will leverage Information Technology to connect approved User Agencies

(security / law enforcement) with designated data providing organisations with a view to enhance country's counter terrorism capability. A total amount of ₹1,002.97 crore is proposed for the implementation of the key elements of the NATGRID project. In addition, 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 New Delhi and Data Recovery Center (DRC) at Bengaluru. The work on both the physical and technical component is in progress.

National Investigation Agency (NIA)

2.107 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 specified in its Schedule. The NIA headquarters is at New Delhi and the Branch Offices are located at Hyderabad, Guwahati, Mumbai, Lucknow, Kochi and Kolkata. Recently, two new branches of NIA at Raipur and Jammu have been sanctioned. A total number of 40 NIA Special Courts have been constituted in the States / Union Territories. The NIA, since its inception, has registered 157 cases till 15th March, 2017, out of which 110 cases have been charge sheeted and in 24 cases, 129 accused persons have been convicted.

Combating Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell)

2.108 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).

2.109 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.

2.110 A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) is functioning under National Investigation Agency (NIA). Till 15th March, 2017, NIA has registered a total of 11 **terror** funding cases and 24 FICN related cases **since** 2009. 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.

2.111 A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to prevent and counter smuggling and circulation of fake currency notes was signed on 06.06.2015 between India and Bangladesh during the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to Bangladesh. Under the mandate of the said MoU, meetings of the Joint Task Forces were held at Dhaka (Bangladesh) and New Delhi. During the meeting of Joint Task Force held from 22.02.2016 to 23.02.2016 at New Delhi (India), a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been finalized and signed.

2.112 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. The Ministry of Home Affairs participates in the Plenary and Working Group Meetings of the FATF to present the developments made in the country with regard to the policy to combat financing of terrorism and the status of effectiveness of the legal régime in this regard.

2.113 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 Combating Financing of Terrorism. India also participates actively in the BIMSTEC Sub-group on Combating the Financing of Terrorism.

Security Clearance of the Proposals

2.114 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 point of view of threats falling within national security concerns. The Year-wise proposals cleared by this Ministry are as under:

2013	712
2014	815
2015	1201*
2016	1260

* In addition, 543 proposals were automatically cleared due to implementation of revised policy guidelines.

Visit of Sikh Jathas to Pakistan

2.115 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 2016-17, around 3250 pilgrims visited Pakistan on the above occasions.

Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA)

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

2.117 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 3 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 in 2014-15 and ₹150 crore during the financial year, i.e., 2015-16. For the balance amount of ₹135 crore, (Budget Division of this Ministry has made a provision in the Budget Allocation) for the year 2016-17, the matter is under process for releasing the same.

Security of Holders of High Public Office

2.118 The threat to holders of high public office, on account of their public status in social and public life, continues to exist. It generates serious concern for its likely impact on national governance. The threat from terrorist / militant groups makes 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.

2.119 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.

2.120 In May 2001, the Group of Ministers (GoM) 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 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

2.121 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.

2.122 Contingency measures have also been devised to deal with any emergent situation, in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation,

IB, CISF and others. Advisories are also issued to further strengthen the security at all the civil airports in the country, as per the prevailing threat perception for them, from time to time.

2.123 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

2.124 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.

2.125 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

2.126 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.

Arrangement between Multi-Agency Centre, Intelligence Bureau of India and the Terrorist Screening Centre (TSC) of the USA

2.127 An arrangement between the Multi-Agency Centre, Intelligence Bureau of India and the Terrorist Screening Centre (TSC) of the USA has been signed on 02.06. 2016 in New Delhi for exchange of terrorist screening information. The purpose of this Arrangement is to promote the exchange of terrorism screening information for enhancing effective counter terrorism efforts. The participants are to provide each other access to terrorism screening information through the designated contact points, subject to domestic laws and regulations.

Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF)

2.128 'Police' and 'Public order' fall under the category of subjects in the domain of the States as per Entry 2 of List II of the VII 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 provides funding under Non-Plan and partly under Plan. The requirements projected by the State Governments under various components such as 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 the Plan budget of the Scheme.

2.129 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, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the 8 North-East States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura, are eligible to receive 90% of financial

assistance and need to provide 10% share from their own funds. The State-wise statement of funds released to category 'A' states under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces since 2012-13 onwards is indicated at **Annexure-VII**. Category 'B' states are provided funds in the ratio of 60:40, with Central Government providing 60% of the funds under the MPF Scheme. **Annexure - VIII** gives a state-wise statements of funds released to category 'B' states since 2012.

CHAPTER

3

Border Management



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 neighboring 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 measures taken to strengthen the Coastal Security. In addition, various developmental works in the border areas have been undertaken by the Department under the BADP as part of a comprehensive approach to the border management.

3.5 Deployment of forces along the borders is based on the principle of '**One border, one border - guarding force**' has been adopted for guarding the international borders. Accordingly, domination of 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
- Besides:
 - ✓ Indian army is guarding land borders along the LOC on Pakistan border and LAC on China border.
 - ✓ Indian Navy and Coast Guard are vested with the responsibility of coastal borders, where the State (Marine) Police is acting as the second line of defence.

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

Management of International Borders

Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB)

Border-Out Posts

3.7 Border Out Posts (BOPs) are the main workstation of the BSF along the borders. These are self-contained defence out-posts with a specified area of responsibility established along the entire continuum of land borders. Inter-alia, the BOPs are meant to provide appropriate show of force to deter trans-border criminals, infiltrators and the hostile elements from indulging in

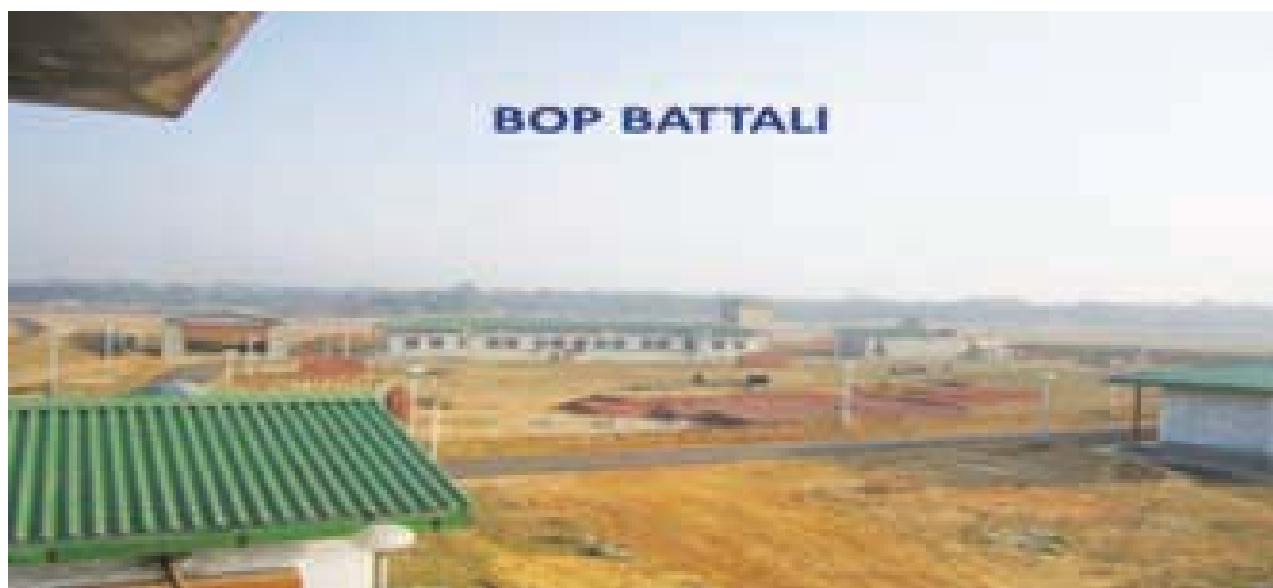
the activities of intrusion / encroachment and border violations. Each BOP is provided with the necessary infrastructure for accommodation, logistic supports and combat functions. At present, 1011 BOPs held by BSF along the IBB.

3.8 A proposal for the construction of 422 Composite BOPs (total BOPs along IPB and

IBB), at an estimated cost of ₹2494.76 crore has been approved by the Government. Out of 422 Composite BOPs, 326 Composite BOPs are to be constructed along the Indo-Bangladesh border. The project is targeted for completion by July, 2018. The status of BOPs along IBB is as follows:-

Status of BOPs along IBB

Name of State	Number of BOPs		
	Approved	Held	Composite BOPs
West Bengal	633	523	180
Meghalaya	125	121	15
Assam	91	91	06
Tripura	245	246	64
Mizoram	91	30	61
Total	1185	1011	326



Status of BOPs along IBB

3.9 Out of the total of 326 Composite Border Out-Posts (BOPs), the construction in respect of 100 BOPs has been completed and the work in other 214 BOPs is in progress. For the remaining BOPs, the tendering process is going on and the work is likely to start soon.

Fencing

3.10 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.

3.11 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.

3.12 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 2731 km of fencing has so far been completed (up to 31.12.2016). 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.



Fence & Road along IBB

State-wise detail of fencing along IBB

(Length in km)

Name of State	PHASE I		PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
W. Bengal	507.00	507.00	913.33	737.00	1420.33	1244
Assam	152.31	149.29	77.57	74.60	229.88	223.89
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	263.20	150.44	461.26	348.50
Tripura	-	-	865.99	761.00	865.99	761.00
Mizoram	-	-	348.68	154.00	348.68	154.00
Total	857.37	854.35	2468.77	1877.04	3326.14	2731.39

Replacement of fencing constructed under Phase-I

3.13 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

3.14 In addition, 3596.83 km of border patrol-roads have also been constructed out of the sanctioned length of about 4223.04 km.

(Length in km)

Name of State	Road completed under Phase-I	PHASE II		TOTAL (PH.I + PH.II)	
		Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
West Bengal	1689	0	0	1689	1689
Assam	176.5	102.42	82.27	278.92	258.77
Meghalaya	211.29	321.74	186.03	533.03	397.32
Tripura	480.51	639.64	460.67	1120.15	941.18
Mizoram	153.06	448.88	157.5	601.94	310.56
Total	2710.36	1512.68	886.47	4223.04	3596.83

Floodlighting

3.15 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 2894.61 km of the Indo-Bangladesh border at an estimated cost of ₹1327 crore. The progress of floodlighting work (as on 31.12.2016) along Indo-Bangladesh border is as follows:

State-wise details of floodlighting along IBB

(Length in km)

Name of State	Sanctioned	Completed	Balance
West Bengal	1279.9	1238.79	41.11
Assam	217.44	217.44	0
Meghalaya	371.1	197.5	173.6
Tripura	690.62	664.1	26.52
Mizoram	335.55	80.33	255.22
Total	2894.61	2398.16	496.45

Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB)

3.16 India shares 3323 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)

3.17 Presently, 656 BOPs already held by BSF along the IPB. A proposal for construction of 96 Composite BOPs (out of 656 BOPs) along the Indo-Pakistan border has been sanctioned. The construction of these Composite 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 is targeted for completion by July, 2018. The State-wise details are as follows:-

State-wise details of BOPs along IPB

Name of State	Number of BOPs		
	Approved	Held	Composite BOPS
Jammu & Kashmir	90	100	36
Punjab	179	178	01
Rajasthan	293	293	23
Gujarat	135	85	36
Total	697	656	96

3.18 The construction work of all the 96 BOPs has been awarded to CPWD. Construction activities in 78 BOPs have been completed and work is in progress in 12 BOPs. For the remaining BOPs, the land acquisition process is in progress and work will commence soon after acquisition of the land.

3.19 In addition to the newly sanctioned Composite BOPs as mentioned above, 70 BOPs were sanctioned under the composite scheme for Gujarat sector of the Indo-Pak border. 56 nos. of BOPs have already been constructed and construction work is in progress in another 07 BOPs, whereas work has not started for remaining 07 BOPs due to inundated land area.

Fencing



Fencing along Indo- Pak border

3.20 The status of progress of fencing on this border as on 31.12.2016 is indicated below:

State-wise detail of fencing along IPB

(Length in km)

Name of the State	Total length of border	Sanctioned Fence	Completed Fence	Balance
Punjab	553.00	488.79	488.79	---
Rajasthan	1037.00	1048.27	1048.27	---
Jammu International Border	191.66	186.00	186.00	---
Gujarat	508.00	340.00	280.00	60.00
TOTAL	2289.66	2063.06	2003.06	60.00

Floodlighting

3.21 In order to curb the attempt of infiltration and cross-border crimes along the Indo-Pakistan Border, the Government has sanctioned 2043.76

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 31.12.2016) is indicated below:-

State-wise detail of Floodlighting along IPB

(Length in km)

Name of the State	Total length of border	Sanctioned	Completed	Balance
Punjab	553	495.03	495.03	---
Rajasthan	1037	1022.80	1022.80	---
Jammu International Border	210	186	185.93	
Gujarat	508	340	240*	100
TOTAL	2308	2043.76	1943.76	100

* Work of restoration in 75.6 Km damaged floodlight is on-going

[Corrigendum To The Annual Report](#)

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Floodlighting along the Border

Issues faced in Border works along the IPB in Gujarat State

3.22 There has been time overrun in completing the projects due to unforeseen circumstances and natural calamities including the devastating earthquake in 2001, unprecedented rains and consequential floods in 2003, 2006, 2011 & 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.

3.23 A pilot project for construction of roads, fence, and installation of floodlights along the length of 1 km of water logged area by using improved technology has been sanctioned by the Ministry in order to complete the 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 work in balance portion was sanctioned by the Ministry in February, 2016. However, the committee constituted for strengthening of Border Protection along IPB has recommended to reconsider the construction of fence & road in balance stretch of Gujarat. Accordingly, the matter is being reviewed.

Indo-Myanmar Border

3.24 India shares 1643 km long border with Myanmar. The States of Arunachal Pradesh (520 km), Nagaland (215 km), Manipur (398 km) and Mizoram (510 km) have common border with Myanmar. The Assam Rifles is guarding the Indo-Myanmar border. Out of 1643 km, demarcation of 1472 km has been completed. There are only two undemarcated portions along Indo-Myanmar:

- (i) Lohit sub-sector of Arunachal Pradesh-136 km
- (ii) Kabaw valley in Manipur - 35 km

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

3.25 There exists 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 Insurgents Groups (IIGs).

3.26 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 ₹35.98 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. However, the fencing work has been stopped due to local protests from Government of Manipur and local populace.

India-China Border.

3.27 To redress the situation arising out of lack of infrastructure along the Indo-China border and for the effective movement of Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), the border guarding force for this border, the Ministry of Home Affairs has undertaken the construction of 27 roads measuring 804.93 km at an estimated cost of ₹1937.00 crore. These roads are being constructed along the Indo-

China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

3.28 As on 31.12.2016, construction work of 07 roads have been completed and work is in progress on the remaining 20 roads. Total formation cutting for 669.89 kms and surfacing-work of 407.91kms have been completed on these roads. Ministry of Defence has further endorsed construction of 48 roads by the Ministry of Home Affairs under Phase-II.

Indo-Nepal Border

3.29 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.

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

3.31 In order to meet the operational requirements of the 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.

3.32 The High Level Empowered Committee (HLEC) has approved the proposal for 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 work is in progress. 177.33 km of formation work and 35.75 km of surfacing work has been completed up to 31.12.2016.

3.33 HLEC approved upgradation of Kakrali Gate-Thuligad road over a length of 12 km. So far 12 km of surfacing work has been completed. Further, DPR for 43 km stretch from Thulighad to Rupaligad has been approved by HLEC, work is in progress.

3.34 As regards roads in Uttar Pradesh, Government has approved DPRs for 256.95 km of roads and construction work has commenced. 88.06 km of formation work and 45.21 km of surfacing work has been completed up to 31.12.2016.

Indo-Bhutan Borders

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

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

3.37 The Government of India has approved construction of 313 km border road at a cost of ₹1,259 crore in Assam along Indo-Bhutan border. The construction work has not yet started due to pending land acquisition. Government of India has approved an amount of ₹9.88 crore for

preparing detailed project report. Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under preparation by State PWD, Assam. Tenders have been floated.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

3.38 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 394 (approximately) border blocks in 110 border districts of 17 States located along the international land border. The BADP is 100% centrally funded Programme during the current financial year (2016-17). However, under the rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, BADP has been classified as Core Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The funding pattern of BADP will now be Center 90% : State 10% for 8 North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States, viz. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand, and Center 60% : State 40% for all other 6 States. The new funding pattern will be implemented from the coming financial year 2017-18. 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 CC Pavement from BRTF Road to Community Hall at Gossing village, District Upper Siang (Arunachal Pradesh) under BADP, SCA:2015-16)

Guidelines of BADP

3.39 The programme 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

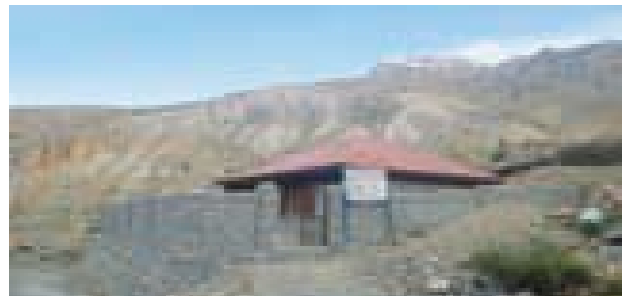
infrastructure in various sectors namely (i) Road connectivity, (ii) Water Supply, (iii) Education, (iv) Sports activities, (v) Social Infrastructure, (vi) Health, (vii) Power, (viii) Agriculture & allied sectors, (ix) Skill development, etc. is being developed in a planned way. Block plan and village 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 to 30' km and so on upto '0 to 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 Foot Suspension Bridge over at Ladum point Tuting (Distt: Upper Siang), Arunachal Pradesh under BADP, SCA: 2014-15

3.40 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 (DM) and having Superintendent of

Police (SP), District Forest Officer (DFO), District Planning Officer (DPO) and Commandant/Deputy Commandant of the Boarder 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, 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 Sub Centre Building at Rama (District: Lahaul Spiti) Himachal Pradesh under BADP, SCA: 2014-15),



Construction of Public Toilet at Kapra Thaur village (District: Pithoragarh) Uttarakhand under BADP, SCA: 2014-15

Funding pattern under BADP

3.41 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 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 Suspension Bridge over Tuival river at L. Kanan Village
(District: Churuchandpur) Manipur under
BADP, SCA: 2014-15**

Empowered Committee

3.42 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.



**Blacktopping of Internal Road from main Road
to Sunday School Hall near 14th AP
Post Khawbung (District: Champhai) Mizoram
under BADP, SCA:- 2014-15**

Fund flow under BADP

3.43 During 2016-17, budgetary allocation of ₹99000.00 Lakhs has been made for BADP. The details of funds allocated and released to the States under BADP during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and current year 2016-17 are as under:

Statement showing the allocation and release during the year 2014-15 to 2015-16 and current financial year 2016-17 under BADP

As on 31.12.2016

₹ in lakh

Sl. No	State	2014-15		2015-16	2016-17		
		Allocation ₹	Release ₹	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	Arunachal Pradesh	7552.00	9249.37	8149.00	\$8995.90	10300.00	9649.15
2	Assam	2832.00	2104.79	3382.00	@3065.87	5600.00	2703.32
3	Bihar	4952.00	3129.86	6065.00	6065.00	4600.00	3085.20
4	Gujarat	3667.00	4505.00	3793.00	@3308.05	3800.00	1235.48
5	Himachal Pradesh	1700.00	2100.00	2100.00	\$2310.00	2500.00	2500.00
6	Jammu & Kashmir	10400.00	11520.00	11932.00	\$13011.00	12000.00	10162.77
7	Manipur	1752.00	2200.00	2200.00	2200.00	2500.00	2430.37
8	Meghalaya	1700.00	2100.00	2100.00	\$2731.00	2500.00	2500.00
9	Mizoram	3270.00	3534.16	3862.00	3862.00	4600.00	4600.00
10	Nagaland	1700.00	2000.00	2000.00	\$2910.37	2500.00	2238.75
11	Punjab	2870.00	2690.51	3814.00	@3812.25	2800.00	1485.54
12	Rajasthan	11209.00	10140.15	13624.00	\$15839.00	11600.00	10324.80
13	Sikkim	1700.00	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	2500.00	1772.26
14	Tripura	3927.00	3798.22	5057.00	@5056.79	7100.00	6090.45
15	Uttar Pradesh	4055.00	4982.00	4209.00	\$4859.00	3800.00	3049.40
16	Uttarakhand	2902.00	3181.93	3360.00	@2794.93	3100.00	2119.14
17	West Bengal	12787.00	9739.01	18453.00	@16178.84	12200.00	6706.26
	TOTAL	78975.00	78975.00	96100.00	99000.00	94000.00	72652.89
	Kept reserve for contingencies	1025.00	*1025.00	2900.00	-	5000.00	
	Grand Total	80000.00	80000.00	99000.00		99000.00	

₹ The difference between 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 reduced by Ministry of Finance from ₹990 crore at BE (2014-15) to ₹800 crore RE (2014-15) stage.

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

@ 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



**Construction of Footstep at Chingkao Chingha village,
(District: Mon) Nagaland under BADP, SCA: 2014-15**

Coastal Security

India's Coastline

3.44 India has a coastline of 7516.6 km bordering the mainland and the islands with the 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. There are 1382 offshore Islands. The length of coastline 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

3.45 Coastal Security all along the coast is provided by Coastal Police, Indian Coast Guard (ICG) and Indian Navy (IN). The jurisdiction of Coastal Police, being a state subject extends upto 12 nautical miles (NM) (Territorial Waters) from the baseline. ICG is also designated as authority responsible for coastal security in Territorial Waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. Beyond 12 NM, both ICG and IN ensure

the security of Maritime Zones of India as per the laid down charter of duties in Coast Guard Act, 1978 and Navy Act, 1957 respectively. Further, Border Security Force (BSF) is actively involved in safeguarding the coastline at Sir Creek area in Gujarat and the Sunderbans in West Bengal.

3.46 The Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security, which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Director General Coast Guard has been designated as Commander Coastal Command and will be responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal security. Indian Coast Guard has been nominated to function as Lead Intelligence Agency for the cost to provide functional arrangements for coordination and

sharing of intelligence among various agencies operating on the coast.

Coastal Security Scheme (CSS)

3.47 Department of Border Management, MHA is implementing CSS in phases with the objective of strengthening infrastructure of Coastal Police Force for patrolling and surveillance of coastal areas, particularly shallow areas close to the coast.

3.48 The CSS (Phase-I) was implemented from 2005-06 with an outlay of ₹646 crores over a period of 6 years. Under the Scheme, coastal States / UTs were provided with 73 Coastal Police Stations (CPS), 97 check posts, 58 outposts, 30 barracks, 204 interceptor boats, 153 jeeps, 312 motor cycles and 10 Rigid Inflatable Boats (RIBs). The details of approved components are as under:

S.N	Name of State/ UT	Costal Police Stations	Vessels	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Check post	Out-post	Barracks	Rubber Inflated Boats
1	Gujarat	10	30	20	101	25	46	-	-
2	Maharashtra	12	28	25	57	32	-	24	-
3	Goa	3	9	6	9	-	-	-	10
4	Karnataka	5	15	9	4	-	-	-	-
5	Kerala	8	24	16	24	-	-	-	-
6	Tamil Nadu	12	24	12	36	40	12	-	-
7	AP	6	18	12	18	-	-	-	-
8	Odisha	5	15	10	15	-	-	-	-
9	West Bengal	6	18	12	12	-	-	6	-
10	Puducherry	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
11	Lakshadweep	4	6	8	8	-	-	-	-
12	Daman & Diu	1	4	3	5	-	-	-	-
13	A&N Islands	-	10	18	20	-	-	-	-
	Total	73	204	153	312	97	58	30	10

3.49 The CSS (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 CSS is under

implementation w.e.f. 01.04.2011 for a period of 5 years with an outlay of ₹1580 crore. Under the Phase-II, the coastal States/UTs will be provided with 131 CPS, 60 jetties, 10 Marine Operation Centres, 150 boats (12 Tons), 75 special category of boats / RIBs, 131 four wheelers and 242 motorcycles. The details of approved components under the Scheme are as given below:

S.N	Name of State/ UT	Costal Police Stations	Boats/Vessels		Number of jetties	Four- wheelers	Motor Cycles
			12 Ton	Others			
1	Gujarat	12	21	10 (5 ton)	5	12	24
2	Maharashtra	7	14		3	7	14
3	Goa	4	4		2	4	8
4	Karnataka	4	12		2	4	8
5	Kerala	10	20		4	10	20
6	Tamil Nadu	30	0	20 (19 m)	12	30	60
7	AP	15	30		7	15	30
8	Orissa	13	26		5	13	26
9	West Bengal	8	7		4	8	16
10	Daman & Diu	2	4		2	2	4
11	Lakshadweep	3	6	12 RIB	2	3	6
12	Puducherry	3	6		2	3	6
13	A & N Islands	# 10 MOCs		10 LV 23RIB	10	20	20
	Total	121	150	75	60	131	242

MOC- Marine Operational Centers, LV- large vessels, RIB- Rigid Inflatable Boats, # - Existing Coastal Police Stations will be upgraded

3.50 Under CSS phase-II, 109 CPS have been operationalized, 23 jetties have been constructed, 4 Marine Operation Center are functional, 127 four wheelers and 234 motorcycles has been procured. The Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated actions for procurement of 225 Nos. of boats, through

Limited Tender Enquiry (LTE) to all Defence and other PSUs which are manufacturers of such boats. The procurement of boats would take about three years and six months. State / UT wise implementation of CSS-II is as below.

S. N	State/UT	Coastal Police Stations						Jetties				Four wheelers		Two wheelers	
		Sanctioned	Operational	Site Identified	Land landAcquired/ in possession	Constructed	Construction underway	Sanctioned	Identified	Acquired/ in possession	Constructed/ in operation (*)	Sanctioned	Purchased	Sanctioned	Purchased
1	Gujarat	12	12	12	12	8	2	5	5	0	0	12	12	24	24
2	Maharashtra	7	7	7	6	0	3	3	3	14*	14*	7	7	14	14
3	Goa	4	4	4	4	1	0	2	2	2	0	4	0	8	0
4	Karnataka	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	0	4	4	8	8
5	Kerala	10	0	10	10	8	2	4	4	0	0	10	10	20	20
6	Tamil Nadu	30	20	30	30	25	5	12	12	6	0	30	30	60	60
7	Andhra Pradesh	15	15	15	15	11	4	7	7	7	0	15	15	30	30
8	Orissa	13	13	13	12	4	8	5	3	1	0	13	13	26	26
9	West Bengal	8	8	8	8	3	5	4	4	0	0	8	8	16	16
10	Daman & Diu	2	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
11	Puducherry	3	3	3	3	1	0	2	2	2	1	3	3	6	6
12	Lakshadweep	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	3	6	6
13	A&N Islands	20	20	20	20	20	0	10	10	6	6	20	20	20	20
	TOTAL	131	109	131	128	85	33	60	58	41	23	131	127	242	234

(*) - State Government of Maharashtra is upgrading 14 jetties of MMB by constructing engine rooms, operational rooms for the crew of boats etc., against construction of sanctioned 3 jetties.

3.51 A total of ₹127.63 crore has been released to the coastal States / UTs. The Phase-II of the CSS has been completed by 31.03.2016. A proposal for seeking approval of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) for the extension of implementation period for the Phase-II of the CSS w.e.f. 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2020 is under submission to Cabinet Secretariat.

3.52 Under the Coastal Security Scheme manpower is to be provided by the concerned coastal States / UTs. The ab-initio training of Coastal Police Personnel by the Coast Guard was started in July, 2006. The training is conducted at 10 Coast Guard District Head Quarters for coastal

police ranks of ASI, Head constable and below. Such trainings consist of 3 weeks orientation modules and 1 week of on Job training (OJT) module. Over 4210 coastal police personal have been trained by Indian Coast Guard.

Overall Coordination between Central and State Agencies for Coastal Security

National Committee for Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against threats from the sea

3.53 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' under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary has been constituted by the Government. Fourteen meetings of the National Committee have been held. The 14th meeting of the Committee has been held on 24.11.2016.

Steering Committee

3.54 A Steering Committee for review of coastal security has been constituted in the Ministry under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (Border Management). Six meetings of the Committee have been held. The 6th meeting held on 23.08.2016.

State Coastal Security Committee

3.55 As a step towards decentralization, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued orders for constitution of State Coastal Security Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretaries in June, 2016 for effective coordination at local level.

District Coastal Security Committee.

3.56 Towards further decentralization, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued orders for constitution of District Coastal Security Committee under the chairmanship of District Magistrates in June, 2016 for effective coordination at local level.

Other Coastal security initiatives

Security of Islands

3.57 'Holistic Development of Island' has been discussed in the 10th meeting of NCSMCS chaired by Cabinet Secretary on 02.02.2015. 1382 offshore islands have been identified and the list has been communicated to the Coastal States / UTs for information and vetting. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued recommendations on the Security of Islands in May, 2016, to all stakeholders including Coastal States / UTs.

Coastal Security Exercises and Coastal Security Operations

3.58 ICG in consultation with all stakeholders has instituted state wise Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for coordination among various agencies on coastal security issues. These SOPs are aimed at enhancing the Coastal Security Mechanism. The coastal security exercises are conducted by the Coast Guard with the coastal States / UTs bi-annually 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 stake-holders. Based on intelligence inputs, Coastal Security operations are being conducted/participated by the Coast Guard. Since 2009, a total of 147 coastal security exercises and 260 coastal security operations have been conducted.

Community Interaction Programmes (CIP)

3.59 ICG 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 4891 CIPs have been conducted.

National Marine Police Training Institute (MPTI)

3.60 The Government of India has approved the setting up of National Marine Police Training Institute (MPTI) to be located at Pindara Village, District: Devbhoomi Dwarka, in the State of Gujarat, in view of its overwhelming advantages. Department of Border Management, the Ministry of Home Affairs is taking necessary steps for establishing the Institute.

Constitution of State Maritime Boards (SMBs)

3.61 As per the India Ports Act, 1908, the Ministry of Shipping is responsible for the administration of Major Ports, whereas the State Governments/State Maritime Boards are responsible for the administration of the non-major ports. Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have constituted State Maritime Board. Puducherry and West Bengal have constituted Maritime Security Committee. Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have constituted Maritime Advisory Committee.

Fisherman Biometric ID Cards

3.62 Fisherman Biometric ID Cards issued to the Fishermen by the Union Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F). The DAHD&F has identified 20,88,963 marine fishermen and enrolled 20,17,810 fishermen for issuance of Biometric ID cards. Out of these, 14,21,285 cards have been distributed. The DAHD&F has distributed 1981 card readers to the Fisheries Department of the States / UTs against the requirement of about 3000. The Registrar General of India (RGI) also has collected the total requirement of smart card readers of Navy, Coast Guard and other coastal security agencies in coastal areas, which is about 4000, all of which have been delivered.

Tracking of Vessels / Boats

3.63 All vessels above 20 metres length are mandatorily required to be fitted with Automatic Identification System (AIS) equipment. However, for boats less than 20 meters, presently no formal mechanism is in place to track their movements. A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (BM) with representatives from the Ministry of Defence, Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, Ministry of

Shipping, Department of Space, DRDO, NSCS, State Government of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu to deliberate on a cost effective alternate technology for transponders on smaller boats. This committee has met on 29.07.2016 and it emerged that GSAT-6 technology under trial with Indian Navy appear to be more promising for this purpose. NCSMCS reviewed the issue in its 14th meeting held on 24.11.2016, wherein the Committee was informed that GSAT-6 Satellite based technology is under trial with Indian Navy and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is most suited. This technology when scaled up would also prove to be very cost effective. The Committee was informed that the Proof of Concept (POC) trial were currently being conducted by Indian Navy and with the trial conducted thus far, the result appeared to be satisfactory. The Committee observed that if the technology is proven successful, then steps for scaling up of production could be taken up thereby reducing cost. A road map for scaling up could also be drawn up. To begin with, ISRO could provided 500 Transponders each to the sensitive coastal State of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

Security of Non-major Ports

3.64 There are 227 non-major ports in Coastal States. Out of the 227 non major ports, 64 handle Export-Import (EXIM) Cargo and out of these, 54 ports are International Ship and Port Security (ISPS) compliant. The remaining ports which handle EXIM Cargo, are proposed to be ISPS compliant. Intelligence Bureau (IB) conducts security audit of these non-major ports. IB has conducted security audit of 226 non-major ports and observations have been sent to respective Coastal States / UTs to take appropriate action. A 'Compendium of Guidelines' on Security of Non-major ports was circulated to all stake-holders on 11.03.2016. It contains broad spectrum of basic security requirements which are needed at minor ports to address various security concerns.

Security of Single Point Mooring

3.65 Single-Point Mooring (SPM) is a loading buoy anchored offshore, that serves as a mooring point and interconnects for tankers loading or offloading gas or liquid products. There are 26 SPMs in operation at varying distances from the coast. The security of SPMs has to be ensured. In this regard, the Ministry of Home Affairs is in the process to evolve a SOP which will be circulated to all Coastal States / UTs for compliance.

Colour Coding

3.66 Assigning colour code to fishing vessels will help tracking vessels crossing International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) in Sri Lanka and Pakistan for fishing vessels, help tracking these while entering in safety zone around Single Point Moorings (SPMs) and also to identify about the States to which it belongs to. Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Puducherry, Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep have implemented the Colour Coding Scheme. Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Tamil Nadu informed that the task is at advance stage of completion.

Coastal mapping

3.67 Coastal mapping is an important step towards strengthening of coastal security. Coastal mapping is a process of putting information on the map which includes vital details and location of Coastal Police Stations, local Police Stations, intelligence setup, fish landing points, fishing villages, Ports, Customs Check Posts, Hospital, Railway Stations, Bus Station, Bomb disposal facilities etc. The Coastal States / UTs of Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Daman & Diu and Puducherry have completed the process of Coastal Mapping. Karnataka, Gujarat and A&N islands informed that the task is underway. Lakshadweep is yet to start the process.

Notification of Coastal Police Stations to deal with all crimes committed in the international waters

3.68 Ministry of Home Affairs has notified of 10 Coastal Police Stations in Coastal States / UTs namely, Navibandar Coastal Police Station, District Porbandar (Gujarat), Yellow Gate Police Station, Mumbai (Maharashtra and Daman and Diu), Harbour Coastal Security Police Station, Harbour, Mormugao, District South Goa (Goa), Mangalore Coastal Security Police Station, District Dakshina Kannada (Karnataka), Fort Kochi Coastal Police Station, Kochi (Kerala and Lakshadweep), B5 Harbour Police Station, Chennai (Tamil Nadu and Puducherry), Gilakaladindi, Machilipatnam, District Krishna (Andhra Pradesh), Paradeep Marine Police Station, District Jagatsinghpur (Odisha), Nayachar Coastal Police Station, District Purba Medinipur (West Bengal), and Central Crimes Station, Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) to deal with crimes committed in International waters, i.e., beyond territorial waters and upto Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) vide Notification dated 13.06.2016.

Creation of Central Marine Police Force (CMPF)

3.69 During the Hon'ble Union Home Minister meeting with Home Ministers, Chief Secretaries & DGPs of Coastal States / UTs to review Coastal Security in Mumbai on 16.06.2016, the issue of creation of a Central Marine Police force (CMPF) for Coastal Security was raised by the participants. The Hon'ble Union Home Minister also assured the participants in the meeting that the suggestion to create the CMPF will be actively considered. CMPF will have a specific jurisdiction with separate set up and this Force should have modern equipment and technology.

3.70 Police-II Division, MHA is in process of creating a new CAPF by converting the existing 05 Battalions of CAPFs (01 each from BSF, ITBP, SSB, CISF and CRPF) and raising 05 new Battalions. The

proposed Marine Battalions will have strength of 1240 personnel per each Battalion.

Development of Integrated Check Posts (ICPs)

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

3.72 The existing infrastructure available with the Customs, Immigration and other regulatory agencies at these points on our land borders is generally inadequate. Support facilities like warehouses, parking lots, banks, hotels etc. are also either inadequate or absent. All regulatory and support functions are 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.

3.73 The need to address this situation is recognized by all agencies concerned. One of the measures that were agreed upon was to setup Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at major entry points on our land borders. These ICPs would house regulatory agencies such as Immigration, Customs, Border Security etc., together with the support facilities like parking, ware-housing, banking, hotels etc. in a single complex equipped with all the modern facilities.

Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI)

3.74 The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) has been established on 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 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 Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) viz. Border Security Forces (BSF), Shashtra Seema Bal (SSB), Assam Rifles (ARs) in its work.

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

Status of the 7 ICPs under Phase - I

The status of the 7 ICPs under Phase - I is as under:

- a. ICP at Attari has been operationalized w.e.f. 13.04.2012.
- b. ICP at Agartala has been operationalised 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, Petrapole has been completed and operations at ICP commenced on 12.02.2016. The facility was formally dedicated to the nation by the Hon'ble Prime Minister with the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh in the presence of Hon'ble Chief Minister, West Bengal through video-conferencing on 21.07.2016.
- d. ICP, Raxaul has been operationalised on 03.06.2016.
- e. ICP, Jogbani was operationalised w.e.f. 15.11.2016.
- f. ICP, Moreh is under progress.
- g. The work for ICP, Dawki has been awarded

on 30.09.2016. Foundation stone laid down by Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Minister of State on 24.01.2017.

- h. It has now decided that development of ICPs will no more be divided in phases and will be prioritised depending upon volume of trade,

traffic and other strategic interests including availability of land. Accordingly, the 13 ICPs at the following locations, including the six designated under earlier Phase-II have been prioritised on the basis of level and nature of trade, passengers' movement, immediate and foreseeable potential, strategic importance:

S.No	Location	State	Border
1.	Jaigaon	West Bengal	Bhutan
2.	Sunauli	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal
3.	Panitanki	West Bengal	Nepal
4.	Hili	West Bengal	Bangladesh
5.	Changrabandha	West Bengal	Bangladesh
6.	Sutarkandi	Assam	Bangladesh
7.	Rupaidiha	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal
8.	Kawrpuchhuah	Mizoram	Bangladesh
9.	Mahadipur	West Bengal	Bangladesh
10.	Fulbari	West Bengal	Bangladesh
11.	Garuiphanta	Uttar Pradesh	Nepal
12.	Bhithamore	Bihar	Nepal
13.	Ghojadanga	West Bengal	Bangladesh

3.76 The volume of trade at ICP, Attari in the Financial Year 2012-13 was ₹4,800 crore as against ₹2,340 crore in the Financial Year 2011-12 marking an increase of over 100% after the commencement of ICP, whereas in the Financial Year 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 at ICP, Attari was ₹3748 crore. The volume of trade at ICP, Agartala during 2014-15 was ₹266.21 crore as against ₹164.72 crore in 2013-14. The trade at ICP, Agartala further rose to ₹282.40 crore in 2015-16.

Facilities provided by the ICPs

3.77 The ICPs are envisaged to provide all the facilities required for the discharge of sovereign and non-sovereign functions to enable smooth cross-border movement of individuals, vehicles

and goods under an integrated complex. These would facilitate the processes of immigration, customs, security, quarantine etc. To enable this, the infrastructural facilities provided by the ICPs are as under:

- i. Passenger terminal building
- ii. 24 hrs. power supply - Electrical sub-station - DG Sets - power back-up.
- iii. Cargo inspection sheds
- iv. Quarantine Block
- 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. Area for lose cargo
- xiii. Weigh bridges
- xiv. Secure and well-lighted premises/CCTV/PA System/Fire alarm systems
- xv. Parking area for passengers and cargo vehicles
- xvi. Other public utilities

Introduction of Technological Solutions for improved Border Management

3.78 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.

3.79 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 Punjab & Gujarat Frontiers are being considered for pilot study for CIBMS by Department of Border Management, MHA. The same will be up-scaled after analyzing effectiveness of the pilot project.

Centre-State Relations

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 The Inter-State Council is a constitutionally mandated platform for Inter-State and Centre State collaboration. The Inter-State Council was set up with the Prime Minister as the Chairman under Article 263 of the Constitution of India vide Presidential Order dated 28.05.1990. The ISC was last constituted vide notification dated 18.10.2016.

4.3 The Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies, Administrators of Union Territories not having Legislative Assemblies and six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers, nominated by the Chairman of the Council, are members of the Council.

4.4 The ISC is a high powered body and has been assigned the duties of (a) investigating and discussing such subjects, in which some or all of the States or the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest, as may be brought up before it; (b) making recommendations upon any

such subject and in particular recommendations for the better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject; and (c) deliberating upon such other matters of general interest to States as may be referred by the Chairman of the Council. The meetings of the Council are held in camera, and all issues, which come up for consideration of the Council are decided by consensus, and the decision of the Chairman as to the consensus is final.

Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council

4.5 In the second meeting of the Inter-State Council held on 15.10.1996, the Council decided to set up a Standing Committee for continuous consultation and processing of matters for consideration of the Council. Accordingly, a Standing Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the then Home Minister on 05.12.1996 with 4 Union Cabinet Ministers and 6 Chief Ministers of different States. The Standing Committee has been reconstituted on 18.10.2016 with Hon'ble Home Minister as Chairman and 4 Union Cabinet Ministers and 7 State Chief Ministers as members.

Meetings of the Inter-State Council

4.6 So far, 11 meetings of the ISC have been held. The 11th meeting of the ISC was held on 16.07.2016 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The agenda items for the 11th meeting were:

- (i) Consideration of the recommendations of the Punchhi Commission on Centre-State Relations.
- (ii) Use of Aadhaar as an identifier and use of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for providing Subsidies, Benefits and Public Services.
- (iii) Improving quality of school education with focus on improving learning outcomes, incentivizing better performance, etc.
- (iv) Internal security with focus on intelligence sharing & coordination for combating terrorism / insurgency, police reforms and police modernization.



11th Meeting of the Inter-State Council held on 16.07.2016 at New Delhi



Hon'ble Home Minister welcoming the Hon'ble Prime Minister to the 11th Meeting of the Inter-State Council

4.7 The outcome of the meeting on the above issues mentioned in agenda items were:

- **Punchhi Commission recommendations:** Most of the Chief Ministers expressed the view that the Standing Committee of the ISC should examine the Punchhi Commission's recommendations before they are placed before the ISC and that the ISC should be made more vibrant.
- **Aadhaar linked Direct Benefit Transfer:** The Council discussed the means to promote Aadhaar linked DBT while considering other alternative means for identification for DBT. Hon'ble Prime Minister reiterated that proper targeting of beneficiaries and transparency in implementation has been made possible through Aadhaar and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) which has resulted in huge savings. Aadhaar is a tool of good governance and should be made use of by the State Governments. It was also emphasized that each State Government set up a team of experts to examine possibilities of using Aadhaar seeding in the implementation of the State Government schemes so as to be able to achieve maximum transparency and savings.
- **Education:** Many States expressed their strong opposition to the "No detention policy" being followed and stressed the importance for increasing the outlays under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. Better use of technology

to compensate for non-availability of fully trained teachers and increasing the intake capacity for Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) courses were also discussed. Emphasis was also placed for bridging the gap between well-endowed and poorly endowed schools through adoption of Government schools.

- **Internal Security:** Issues of coastal security, crime control and police modernization were discussed and the need for effective Centre-State and Inter-State coordination for speedy sharing of intelligence to tackle terrorism, insurgency, etc., were emphasized. Hon'ble Prime Minister urged all concerned to keep considerations of national security paramount. He further stressed on maintaining a visible presence of police forces by spot patrolling, etc., and underscored the importance of a good CCTV network in curbing crime.

Commission on Centre-State Relations (CCSR)

4.8 The 2nd Commission on Centre State Relations set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) Madan Mohan Punchhi, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India submitted its report, comprising of seven volumes, containing 273 recommendations on 30.03.2010. The above report of the Commission was circulated to all stakeholders including State Governments and Union Ministries / Departments concerned for their views on the recommendations of the Commission. The comments received from the Union Ministries / Departments and the State Governments / UT Administrations were examined by ISC Secretariat in the year 2016.

4.9 In the 11th meeting of ISC held on 16.07.2016, there was a consensus that the recommendations of the Punchhi Commission

be discussed in the Standing Committee of the ISC first and thereafter, the ISC may take the final view on the recommendations. Accordingly, Agenda notes have been prepared and circulated to the members of the Standing Committee. The meeting of the Standing Committee is expected to be held shortly.

Forum of Federations (FoF)

4.10 Inter-State Council Secretariat (ISCS) on behalf of the Government of India entered into a Framework Arrangement with Forum of Federations, Ottawa, Canada in 2005 for a period of three years. Subsequently, this arrangement was renewed thrice in the years 2008, 2011 and 2015, each time for a period of three years. The objective of this Framework Arrangement is to create an international partnership that will support the Forum and the partner Governments in improving governance and enhancing democracy by promoting dialogue on the practices, principles and possibilities of federalism.

International Conference on Cooperative Federalism

4.11 Inter-State Council Secretariat (ISCS) hosted an International Conference on Cooperative Federalism on 20.01.2016 & 21.01.2016 in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi in collaboration with Forum of Federations, UNDP, World Bank and CUTS International as knowledge partners. The Union Home Minister inaugurated the Conference and the Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog chaired the valedictory session. In addition to senior policy makers and officials from Central and State Governments, academicians, practitioners and think tanks in India, international experts from Australia, Ethiopia, Germany, Switzerland, South Africa and Canada also shared their views at the Conference.



International Conference on Cooperative Federalism held on 20-21 January, 2016 at New Delhi – Secretary, ISCS welcomes Hon'ble HM to the Conference.

- 4.12 The Conference had sessions on the following five themes:
- (i) Institutions, Mechanisms and Processes to facilitate Cooperative Federalism;
 - (ii) Fiscal Federalism with a focus on Institutional and Legal Mechanisms;
 - (iii) Fiscal Federalism in the context of key social sectors i.e. Health and Education;
 - (iv) Horizontal and Vertical cooperation on Internal Security and Crime; and
 - (v) Green Federalism.



International Conference on Cooperative Federalism held on 20-21 January, 2016 at New Delhi.

4.13 The Key takeaways of the Conference are as under:

- Inter-Governmental (IG) institutions for developing horizontal IG relations apart from dispute prevention could become forums for joint-policy development on sub-regional issues. A dedicated empowered mechanism to facilitate inter-governmental relations is needed.
- The Zonal Councils of Inter State Council need to be revived as they serve as a dispute prevention mechanism by providing an opportunity to discuss Inter- State and regional issues.
- Performance agreements between the Union and State Governments to ensure efficient service delivery in developmental sectors such as health and education.
- Fiscal transfers from Centre to States need to consider more explicitly the factors that determine Human Development Index. At present, the planning cycle is not co-terminus with the Finance Commission cycle. It is beneficial to ensure that the development priority-setting coincides with the fiscal transfers under the Finance Commission.
- Joint task forces should be created for inter-State crimes, for better prevention / better investigation and prosecution. Intelligence sharing between Centre and States needs considerable improvement so that real time intelligence can be shared with the State governments as well as at the distinct level much faster.
- Acts such as the Air Pollution Act, Water Pollution Act, Environmental Protection and the Forest Act and Forest Conservation Act have increased the power of the Central government relative to what was envisaged

in the Constitution. Standards set for Central legislation should be evolved through on a dialogue with State environment ministers. Clean technologies must be incentivized by the Centre through fiscal transfers.

E-Governance and IT

4.14 The revamped website of the Inter State Council Secretariat was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Home Minister on 07.09.2016. The revamped site is Standardized Testing Quality Control (STQC) compliant in accordance with the directives of Department of Electronics and Information Technology (Deity) and has been audited for security. It is also designed to be disabled friendly. The website is video enabled and has a screen reader feature. It supports all types of devices like mobile, tablet, laptop etc. The website is also bilingual.

Zonal Council Secretariat

Role and Functions of Zonal Councils

4.15 The five Zonal Councils are statutory bodies 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 regional issues, fostering balanced socio-economic regional development and building harmonious Centre-State relations. The Zonal Council meetings are chaired by the Union Home Minister. The Chief Ministers and two Ministers from the member States are the members in each Zonal Council. In case of UTs, there are two members from each UT.

4.16 Each Zonal Council has set up a Standing Committee consisting of Chief Secretaries of the member States of the respective Zonal Councils. The Standing Committees meet from time to time to resolve the issues or to do necessary ground work for further meetings of the Zonal Councils.

4.17 Senior Officers from the NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission), Central Ministries and State Governments are also associated with the meetings depending upon necessity.

Meetings of Standing Committee and Zonal Councils

4.18 The Zonal Councils have, so far, met 118

times since their inception. 56 meetings of the Standing Committees have also been held.

Standing Committee Meetings

4.19 All Standing Committee meetings of all the five Zonal Councils (Eastern, Western, Northern, Central and Southern) were held during the year 2016. The details of the Standing Committee meetings are as under:-

S.No.	Particulars of the meeting	Date/Venue of the meeting	No. of issues discussed	No. of issues resolved
1.	Eastern Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Jharkhand	29.01.2016 (Ranchi)	60	28
2.	Western Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Goa	22.03.2016 (Panaji)	28	16
3.	Northern Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir	26.05.2016 (Srinagar)	40	29
4.	Central Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Madhya Pradesh	04.08.2016 (New Delhi)	34	12
5.	Southern Zonal Council under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Kerala	14.10.2016 (Thiruvananthapuram)	39	17
	Total		201	102



17th meeting of Standing Committee of Northern Zonal Council held at Srinagar on 26.05.2016



12th meeting of Standing Committee of Central Zonal Council held at New Delhi on 04.08.2016



9th meeting of Standing Committee of Southern Zonal Council held at Thiruvananthapuram on 14.10.2016.

Zonal Council Meetings

Hon'ble Home Minister during the year 2016 are as under:-

4.20 The details of the meetings of the Zonal Council held under the Chairmanship of the

S.No	Particulars of the meeting	Date/Venue of the meeting	No. of issues discussed	No. of issues resolved
1.	Eastern Zonal Council	27.06.2016 (Ranchi)	30	09
2.	Western Zonal Council	21.10.2016 (Mumbai)	18	15
3.	Southern Zonal Council	28.12.2016 (Thiruvananthapuram)	25	14
	Total		73	38

Some of the important issues discussed in these meetings are as under:-

Eastern Zone

Zone, issues relating to Fisheries, Productivity of Livestock & Poultry, measures to combat Left Wing Extremism (LWE) etc.

4.21 Bringing Green Revolution to the East



22nd meeting of Eastern Zonal Council held at Ranchi on 27.06.2016

Western Zone

4.22 Issues relating to Security of Marine Fishermen and Coastal Security, issuance of biometric identity cards to marine fishermen and card readers, bringing back fishermen belonging

to Gujarat languishing in Pakistani Jails, steps to check pollution in Damanganga and Kolak Rivers due to discharge of untreated effluents from the industries located in the Vapi Industrial Area of Gujarat etc.



22nd meeting of Western Zonal Council held at Mumbai on 21.10.2016

Northern Zone

4.23 Sharing of Water & Power among the Northern States, curbing air pollution in Delhi, need to check smuggling of drugs and illicit firearms etc.

Central Zone

4.24 Measures to combat Left Wing Extremism (LWE), improvement of airport infrastructure, need to increase density of roads and upgradation of existing roads, etc.

Southern Zone

4.25 Uniformity in allocation of funds in proportion to population of SCs / STs for

scholarship for all the courses, containing Maoists activities in tri-junction area of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka, High Speed Rail Corridors and introduction of Peninsular Tourism trains etc.

4.26 Two follow up meetings on the issue of biometric identity cards for marine fishermen and supply of card readers were held on 09.05.2016 and 16.05.2016 in ISCS. The representatives of the Central Ministries/PSUs and Coastal State Governments/UTs were asked to complete the task of production, supply and issue of biometric identity cards as well as card readers by December, 2016 and also to seed the biometric identity cards with Aadhar number.



27th meeting of Southern Zonal Council held at Thiruvananthapuram on 28.12.2016

4.27 On 16.06.2016, Hon'ble Home Minister chaired a meeting of the Home Ministers / DGPs of all the Coastal States / UTs at Mumbai and reviewed the progress of issuance of biometric identity cards to fishermen & card readers etc. Central Ministries and concerned States/ UTs were asked to take time bound action for completing issuance of bio-metric identity cards

and card readers. The State Governments were also requested to provide mobile numbers of fishermen to Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) so as to enable INCOIS to give information, relating to potential fishing Zones, ocean state forecast, high wave alert, Tsunami early warning etc. to the marine fishermen.



Conversations with Chief Ministers before lunch - ISC meeting

Other Activities

4.28 A meeting was held on the 22.06.2016 on land pooling with all the State Governments regarding the measures taken by the Governments

of Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in a speedy, effective and people friendly manner. Representatives of 21 States participated in the meeting.

Crime Scenario in the Country

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

Crime Trend Analysis

5.2 There has been a mixed crime trend during the last five years (2011-2015). 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 29,49,400 cases registered under various sections of IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2015 against 28,51,563 in the year 2014 recording an increase of 3.4% in the year 2015 over 2014. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms was 37.2% in 2011, which increased to 39.5% in 2012 and which further increased to 39.9% in 2013. However, it decreased to 39.4% in 2014. Thereafter, it again increased to 40.3% in 2015, showing mixed trend during the five-year period from 2011 to 2015.

Crime Rate

5.4 Crime Rate is defined as the number of crimes per 1,00,000 population, it is generally taken as a realistic indicator of crime since it takes into account the size of population of the place.

5.5 The crime rate showed a continuous rising trend during 2012 - 2015, from 497.9 in 2012 to 540.4 in 2013, 581.1 in 2014 and 581.8 in 2015.

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) stood at 8,57,995 accounting for 29.1% of total IPC crimes during the year 2015.

Crimes against Property

5.7 A total of 6,25,279 crimes against property comprising dacoity, making preparation and assembly for dacoity, robbery, criminal trespass / burglary and theft were recorded during the year 2015 in comparison to 6,00,861 cases in the year 2014, showing an increase of 4.1%. The share of these crimes of total IPC crimes at the National level was 21.2 % during the year.

Crimes against Public Order

5.8 A total of 86,265 crimes against public order comprising riots, arson, unlawful assembly and offences promoting enmity between different groups were reported during the year 2015 as compared to 85,537 crimes in 2014, showing an increase of 0.8 %.

Crimes Under Special and Local Laws (SLL)

5.9 A total of 43,76,699 cases under various Special and Local Laws were reported during the year 2015 as against 43,77,630 cases during 2014, showing a decrease of 0.02% in 2015 over 2014.

5.10 **Crimes against Scheduled Castes:** Crime Head-wise cases reported under crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), are as follows:

Incidents of crime against Scheduled Castes during 2011-2015

S.No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage Variation in 2015 Over 2014
		2011	2012	2013	2014#	2015#	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Murder	673	651	676	794	813	2.4
2	Attempt to commit murder	---	---	---	492	647	31.5
3	Rape	1,557	1,576	2,073	2,388	2,541	6.4
4	Attempt to commit rape	---	---	---	104	91	-12.5
5	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	---	---	---	2,742	3,150	14.9
6	Insult to the modesty of women	---	---	---	126	151	19.8
7	Kidnapping & Abduction	616	490	628	884	849	-4.0
8	Dacoity	36	27	45	37	36	-2.7
9	Robbery	54	40	62	92	72	-21.7
10	Arson	169	214	189	201	209	4.0
11	Hurt *	4,247	3,855	4,901	2,267	1,096	-51.7
12	Riots	---	---	---	932	1,553	66.6
13	Protection of Civil Rights Act	67	62	62	101	106	5.0
14	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	11,342	12,576	13,975	8,887	6,005	-32.4
15	Other crime against SCs	14,958	14,164	16,797	27,017 \$	27,684 \$\$	2.5
	Total crime against SCs	33,719	33,655	39,408	47,064	45,003	-4.4

Note: (1) '*': since 2014 only grievous hurt has been taken into account.

(2) '---': Data not collected.

(3) In previous year 2014, cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act (PCR) and IPC cases reported along with the SC / ST / (POA) Act (i.e. atrocities cases) were published.

(4) '#': In 2014, NCRB has revised the proformae in order to collect more elaborate data on crime against SCs. Hence

from 2014 and onwards, total crimes against SCs include cases reported under IPC crimes alongwith SC / ST (POA) Act, cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and IPC and SLL cases in which the SC / ST (POA) Act not applied, thus for this edition, the published data for the year 2014 is revised which now include total crimes against SCs.

- (5) '\$' : include 21541 cases of other IPC (with the SC / ST (POA) Act) 5,324 other IPC cases (in which SC / ST (POA) Act not applied) and 152 cases under other SLL.
- (6) '\$\$' : include 22,632 cases of other IPC (with the SC / ST (POA) Act) 4,728 other IPC cases (in which SC / ST (POA) Act not applied) and 324 cases under other SLL.

5.11 **Crime Incidence:** It may be seen from the above that the year 2015 has witnessed a decrease of 4.4% in crimes against Scheduled Castes as 47,064 cases reported in 2014 have decreased to 45,003 cases in 2015. This decrease was observed in crime heads as mentioned in above table which include cases of attempt to commit rape, kidnapping & abduction, dacoity, robbery, hurt / grievous hurt and the SC / ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. The number of cases registered under Murder (813), attempt to commit murder (647), rape (2,541), assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (3,150), insult to the modesty of women (151), arson (209), riots (1,553), the Protection of Civil Rights Act (106) and Other Crime Against SCs (27,684) in 2015 have increased

by 2.4%, 31.5%, 6.4%, 14.9%, 19.8%, 4.0%, 66.6%, 5.0% and 2.5% during 2015 over the year 2014 respectively. Uttar Pradesh has reported 18.6% (8,358 cases) of the total 45,003 cases reported in the country followed by Rajasthan 15.6% (6,998 cases), Bihar 14.3% (6,438 cases), Andhra Pradesh 9.8% (4,415 cases) and Madhya Pradesh 9.3% (4,188 cases).

5.12 **Crime Rate:** The rate of crime against Scheduled Castes was observed as 22.3 per one lakh SC population.

5.13 **Crimes against Scheduled Tribes:** The crime Head-wise cases reported under crime against persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) are as follows:

Incidents of Crime against Scheduled Tribes during 2011-2015

S.No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage Variation in 2015 over 2014
		2011	2012	2013	2014#	2015#	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Murder	143	156	122	247	316	27.9
2	Attempt to commit murder	---	---	---	125	187	49.6
3	Rape	772	729	847	1,159	1,192	2.8
4	Attempt to commit rape	---	---	---	61	37	-39.3
5	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	---	---	---	1,308	1,229	-6.0
6	Insult to the modesty of women	---	---	---	37	33	-10.8
7	Kidnapping & Abduction	137	103	130	469	354	-24.5
8	Dacoity	7	5	8	2	10	400.0
9	Robbery	9	15	7	46	27	-41.3
10	Arson	24	26	33	47	63	34.0
11	Hurt *	803	816	930	384	215	-44.0
12	Riots	---	---	---	140	214	52.9
13	Protection of Civil Rights Act	7	2	25	1	1	0.0
14	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	1,154	1,311	1,390	1,122	832	-25.8
15	Others Crime against STs	2,700	2,759	3,301	6,303@	6,204@@	-1.6
	Total Crime against STs	5,756	5,922	6,793	11,451	10,914	-4.7

Note: (1) “ * ” : since 2014 only grievous hurt has been taken into account.

(2) “ --- ” : Data not collected.

(3) In previous year 2014, cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act (PCR) and IPC cases reported along with the SC / ST (POA) Act (i.e. atrocities cases) were published.

(4) ‘#’ : In 2014, NCRB has revised the proforma in order to collect more elaborate data on crime against STs. Hence from 2014 and onwards, total crimes against STs include cases reported under IPC crimes along with SC / ST (POA) Act, cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act and IPC & SLL cases in which the SC / ST (POA) Act not applied, thus for this edition, the published data for the year 2014 is revised which now include total crimes against STs.

(5) ‘@’ : include 3,045 cases of other IPC (with the SC / ST (POA) Act), 3,156 other IPC cases (in which SC / ST (POA) Act not applied) and 102 cases under other SLL.

(6) ‘@@’ : include 2,974 cases of other IPC (with the SC / ST (POA) Act), 2,795 other IPC cases (in which SC / ST (POA) Act not applied) and 435 cases under other SLL.

5.14 **Crime Incidence:** It may be seen from the above that a total of 10,914 cases against the Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2015 as compared to 11,451 cases in 2014 showing a decrease of 4.7% in 2015 over 2014. This decrease was observed in all crime heads as mentioned in above table except murder, attempt to commit murder, rape, dacoity, arson and riots. The cases of murder (316), Attempt to commit murder (187), Rape (1192), Dacoity (10), arson (63) and Riots (214) in the year 2015 have increased by 27.9%, 49.6%, 2.8%, 400.0% , 34.0% and 52.9% respectively over the year 2014. Rajasthan has registered 29.4% (3,207 out of 10,914 cases) of total cases registered under crime against STs, followed by Madhya Pradesh 14.0% (1,531 cases), Chhattisgarh 13.9% (1,518 cases) and Odisha 12.7% (1,387 cases) in the country during the year 2015.

5.15 **Crime Rate:** The rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes was observed as 10.5 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 Organisations 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 Clause (iii) of Sub Section (1) of Section 3 of the Act. Therefore, such cases of manual scavenging may be pursued under appropriate Sections of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.'

5.21 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.

5.22 Despite the deterrent provisions made in the PoA Act, increasing atrocities against the members of SCs and STs had been a cause of concern to the Government. It was, therefore, considered appropriate to strengthen the Act and make the relevant provisions of the Act more effective. Based on the consultation process with all the stakeholders, amendments in the PoA Act were proposed to broadly cover five areas namely (i) Amendments to Chapter II (Offences of Atrocities) to include new definitions, new offences, to re-phrase existing sections and expand the scope of presumptions, (ii) Institutional Strengthening, (iii) Appeals (a new section), (iv) Establishing Rights of Victims and Witness (a new chapter) and (v) strengthening preventive measures.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 04.08.2015 and by the Rajya Sabha on 21.12.2015. With the assent of the President of India as on 31.12.2015, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 has been notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 01.01.2016. This Amendment Act has come into force with effect from 26.01.2016.

Ministry of Home Affairs vide its Advisory dated 23.05.2016 has requested all States / UTs to get the Amendment Act notified, in the State Gazette and also to take necessary action in complying with the provisions of the Amendment Act.

Crimes against Women

5.23 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, 364, 364A, 366 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.

5.24 Incidence of Crimes against Women during 2011-2015

Sl. No	Crime head	Year					Percentage variation in 2015 over 2014
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
(A)	IPC Crime against Women						
1	Rape	24,206	24,923	33,707	36,735#	34,651#	-5.7
2	Attempt to Commit Rape*^	-	-	-	4,232	4,434	4.8
3	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	35,565	38,262	51,881	57,311	59,277	3.4
4	Dowry Deaths	8,618	8,233	8,083	8,455	7,634	-9.7
5	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her/their Modesty	42,968	45,351	70,739	82,235	82,422	0.2
6	Insult to the Modesty of Women	8,570	9,173	12,589	9,735	8,685	-10.8
7	Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives	99,135	1,06,527	1,18,866	1,22,877	1,13,403	-7.7
8	Importation of Girl from Foreign Country	80	59	31	13	6	-53.8
9	Abetment of Suicide of Women^	-	-	-	3,734	4,060	8.7
	Total IPC crime against women	2,19,142	2,32,528	2,95,896	3,25,327	3,14,575	-3.3

(B)	SLL Crime against Women						
10	Commission of Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	453	141	362	47	40	-14.9
12	The Dowry Prohibition Act	6,619	9,038	10,709	10,050	9,894	-1.5
13	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act [^]	-	-	-	426	461	8.2
14	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	2,436	2,563	2,579	2,070*	2,424*	17.1
	Total	9,508	11,742	13,650	12,593	12,819	1.8
	Grand Total (A+B)	2,28,650	2,44,270	3,09,546	3,37,922	3,27,394	-3.1

Note: (1) [^] : data collected since 2014.

(2) # : excludes cases reported under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act.

(3) * : includes Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act reported against women only.

5.25 **Crime Incidence:** It may be seen from the above table the crimes against women during the year 2015 have decreased by 3.1% over the year 2014 and increased by 43.2% over the year 2011. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 96.1% of the total crimes and the rest 3.9% were SLL crimes against women. The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 9.4% in the year 2011 to 10.7% during the year 2015.

5.26 **Crime Rate:** The rate of crime committed against women was 53.9 in 2015 per one lakh female population.

Administrative Measures for Combating Crime against Women

5.27 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 convened a Conference of Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police on crimes against Women and atrocities against SCs/STs in New Delhi on 04.01.2013. The representatives deliberated on the various measures of crime prevention, women safety, and changes in law, organization, investigation processes and expeditious trials to improve safety and security of women and children.
- (iii) Another meeting with representatives of all States / UTs was held on 21.02.2014 to discuss various aspects of crimes against women.
- (iv) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on 22.04.2013 whereby the States / UTs were requested to raise the women representation in Police to 33%.

- (v) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another advisory on 10.05.2013 regarding registration of FIR irrespective of territorial jurisdiction and Zero FIR.
- (vi) Most of the States / UTs have set up 'All Women Police Stations' at the district level and 'Mahila / Children help desk' at the police station level.
- (vii) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on 22.12.2015 to all State Governments and UT Administrations regarding abolition of Devadasi System.

5.28 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

5.29 A corpus fund called 'Nirbhaya Fund' has been set up by the Government of India in 2013 for supporting initiatives by the Government towards protecting the dignity and ensuring safety of women in India. The Ministry of Home

Affairs and the Ministry of Women and Child Development, alongwith several other concerned Ministries, have worked out the details of the structure, scope and the application of this Fund.

Government of India introduced Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) scheme under Nirbhaya Fund in October, 2015. The Scheme was notified to all States / UTs on 14.10.2015 and revised guidelines were issued on 13.07.2016. Objectives of the schemes are:

- To support and supplement the existing Victim Compensation Schemes notified by States / UT Administrations.
- To reduce disparity in quantum of compensation amount notified by different States / UTs for victims of similar crimes.
- To encourage States / UTs to effectively implement the Victim Compensation Schemes (VCS) notified by them under the provisions of Section 357A of CrPC and continue financial support to victims of various crimes especially sexual offences including rape, acid attacks, crime against children, human trafficking etc.

Under the scheme one time grant of ₹200 crore has been released in 2016-17 to all States / UTs for compensating victims as per CVCF Guidelines.

Crimes Against Children
Incidents of Crime against Children during 2011-2015

S.No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage Variation in 2015 over 2014
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Murder	1,451	1,597	1,657	1,817	1,758	-3.2
2	Infanticide	63	81	82	121	91	-24.8
3	Rape#	7,112	8,541	12,363	13,766	10,854	-21.2
4	Assault on Women(girls) with intent to outrage her modesty*	-	-	-	11,335	8,390	-26.0
5	Insult to the modesty of women (girls)*	-	-	-	444	348	-21.6
6	Kidnapping & Abduction	15,284	18,266	28,167	37,854	41,893	10.7
7	Foeticide	132	210	221	107	97	-9.3
8	Abetment to Suicide	61	144	215	56	51	-8.9
9	Exposure & Abandonment	700	821	930	983	885	-10.0
10	Procuration of Minor girls	862	809	1,224	2,020	3,087	52.8
11	Buying of girls for prostitution	27	15	6	14	11	-21.4
12	Selling of girls for prostitution	113	108	100	82	111	35.4
13	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	113	169	222	280	293	4.6
14	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994*	---	---	---	1	0	-100.0
15	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986*	---	---	---	147	251	70.7
16	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956*	---	---	---	86	58	-32.6
17	Juvenile Justice (C & PC) Act*	---	---	---	1315	1,457	10.8
18	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act*	---	---	---	8,904	14,913	67.5
19	Attempt to commit Murder*	---	---	---	840	276	-67.1
20	Unnatural Offences*	---	---	---	765	814	6.4
21	Other crime against children	7,134	7,411	13,037	8,486\$	8,534@	0.6
	Total Crime against Children	33,052	38,172	58,224	89,423	94,172	5.3

Note : *: data collected since 2014.

'\$' also include 2 cases of importation of girls (below 18 years) from foreign country.

'@' also include 2 cases of importation of girls (below 18 years) from foreign country and 221 cases of human trafficking (under section 370 & 370A IPC),

'#' : data on rape and cases reported under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act collected separately.

5.30 **Crime Incidence:** As may be seen from the above table, a total of 94,172 cases of crime against children were registered in the country during 2015 compared to 89,423 cases registered during 2014, showing an increase of 5.3%. Among IPC crimes, number of cases under kidnapping and abduction increased from 37,854 in 2014 to 41,893 in 2015 registering an increase of 10.7% over 2014. Among the IPC crimes, number of cases under procurement of minor girls increased to 3,087 in 2015 from 2,020 cases in 2014, registering an increase of 52.8% during 2015 over 2014. The cases of selling of minors for prostitution have increased by 35.4% during the year (from 82 cases in 2014 to 111 cases in 2015). Maharashtra, with the highest number of 13,921 cases, reported 14.8% incidence of crime against children in the country during the year 2015.

5.31 **Crime Rate:** The rate of crime against children was observed as 21.1 during 2015 per one lakh children population (Below 18 years).

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

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

- (i) 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.
- (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) Advisory on mandatory filing of FIR in case of missing children and immediate follow-up action thereon 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.

Missing Children

5.33 The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued another detailed advisory on 31.01.2012 about missing children and the measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children. 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.

Anti Trafficking Cell

5.34 The Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a Nodal Cell for dealing with matters relating

to trafficking in human beings. 'Police' is a State subject and as such registration, investigation and prevention of crime of human trafficking is primarily the responsibility of State Governments concerned. However, the Government of India has taken various steps in combating the menace of human trafficking and has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking. MHA has been issuing several advisories to States / UTs from time to time to strengthen the process of addressing the issues relating to Human Trafficking.

Comprehensive Scheme on strengthening law enforcement response to trafficking

5.35 Under the "Strengthening law enforcement response in India against Trafficking in Persons through Training and Capacity Building" scheme, it has been proposed to establish 332 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in all States and impart training to 10,000 police officers through Training of Trainer (ToTs) component. Funds for establishing 270 AHTUs in various districts of State Governments have been released by MHA. 259 AHTUs have been set up so far.

Training and capacity building Programmes

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

Judicial Colloquiums

5.37 Judicial Colloquiums are held periodically for Magistrates and Judges to enable them to take proactive decisions and exercise discretion as

provided under the law with a view to focus on procedures for speedy disposal of trafficking cases and taking stringent action against traffickers. Twelve Judicial Colloquiums on Human Trafficking have been held so far. Two Judicial Colloquiums were held in the States of Odisha and Rajasthan on 17.04.2016 and 25.09.2016 respectively.

Advisories to State Governments / UTs on Human Trafficking

5.38 The Government of India has been issuing advisories to all States / UTs from time to time enumerating several steps for improving effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking. These advisories are available on MHA's website at [mha.nic.in](http://mha.nic.in/csdivadvisory) at <http://mha.nic.in/csdivadvisory>.

Bilateral mechanism with Bangladesh

5.39 A Task force on Human Trafficking between India and Bangladesh has been constituted. Five meetings of the Task force have been held so far.

5.40 A Memorandum of Understanding on Bilateral Cooperation for Prevention of Human Trafficking, especially Trafficking in Women and Children, Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking was signed between India and Bangladesh on 06.06.2015.

Operation Smile-II and Operation Muskaan-II

5.41 After the success of the launch of Operation Smile' and 'Operation Muskaan' conducted in January 2015 and July 2015 respectively to rescue missing children, similar campaigns entitled 'Operation Smile-II' and 'Operation Muskaan-II' were launched in the months of January 2015 and July 2016, respectively.

Human Rights and National Integration

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 (SHRCs) 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.

Complaints Handling

6.4 During the year 2016-17 (period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016), 71,412 cases were registered for consideration and the Commission disposed of 63,087 cases. The Commission also transferred 16,382 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 344 cases amounting to ₹6,86,55,000.

Investigation of Cases

6.5 During the year 2016-17 upto 31.12.2016, the Investigation Division of NHRC was directed to conduct spot investigations in 36 cases of alleged violations of Civil & Political Rights, Social and Cultural Rights. Enquiries have been completed in 31 cases and 05 cases are in progress.

6.6 During the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, the Investigation Division of NHRC has dealt with a total of 6,140 cases, including 3,587 cases of deaths in judicial custody, 411 cases of deaths in Police custody and 2,142 fact finding cases. The Division has also dealt with 108 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 includes Chairpersons of the National Commission for Minorities, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and National Commission for Women. The Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is a special invitee in the Statutory Full Commission.

6.8 The Statutory Full Commission meetings are convened regularly to discuss the issues of common interest and participates in the conference / seminars of the Commission.

State Human Rights Commissions

6.9 Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights (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 takes the initiative to hold regular interactions with the State Human Rights Commissions to explore and further strengthen the areas of cooperation and partnership.

6.10 As per the information received from the State Governments, 26 States have set up State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) viz. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (Combined SHRC), Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, 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.

International Cooperation

6.11 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 year 2016-17 upto 31.12.2016, 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	26.04.2016 to 28.04.2016	Kathmandu, Nepal	Attended Asia Pacific Forum (APF) Communications Network Workshop.
2	02.05.2016 to 03.05.2016	Bangkok, Thailand.	Attended Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI) follow-up meeting to ICC side event on NHRIs and conflict.
3	06.06.2016 to 10.06.2016	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.	Asia Pacific Forum of NHRIs (APF) and the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT) regional workshop on Investigating and Documenting Torture.
4	26.09.2016 to 30.09.2016	Bangkok, Thailand	Face to Face training workshop on Human Rights Education blended learning course being organized by Asia Pacific Forum of NHRIs (APF).
5	21.06.2016 to 23.06.2016	Oslo, Norway	Participation in the World Congress on the Death Penalty.
6	12.10.2016 to 14.10.2016	Berlin, Germany	Global Alliances of National Human Right Institutions (GANHRI) Bureau Meeting.
7	26.10.2016 to 27.10.2016	Bangkok, Thailand	21 st Annual General Meeting of Asia Pacific Forum (APF).
8	26.11.2016 to 27.11.2016	Kabul, Afghanistan	Conference on Human Rights & Sustainable Development Goals organised by the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC).
9	12.12.2016 to 16.12.2016	Colombo Srilanka	Face to face workshop of blending learning course on Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Sex Characteristics (SOGISC).

Interaction with foreign delegates in the Commission

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

6.12 During the year 2016-17 upto 31.12.2016,

S. No.	Date of Meeting	Country to which delegates belonged	Name & Designation of leader of foreign delegation	Purpose of visit/ Subjects discussed
1	22.04.2016	Canada	Ms. Leilani Farha, UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing.	Examining the housing and homeless conditions of vulnerable groups in different parts of the country, as well as legislation, policies and programmes in place or gaps for the enjoyment of the right to adequate housing at the national and sub-national levels.
2	09.05.2016	European Union	Mrs. Anne Marchal, First Counsellor, Head of Political Affairs with 11 participants.	Courtesy Meeting.
3	20.05.2016	Bhutan	Mr. Diego Palacios, Representative and Ms. Ena Singh, Asstt. Representative of UNPFA, Bhutan.	Courtesy Meeting.

4	19.10.2016	Uganda	Justice Stella Arach Amoko, Chairperson of the Law Development Centre, Management Committee / Governing Council and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Uganda from Law Development Commission, Uganda, consisting of 14 persons.	For interaction with Chairperson, Members and Secretary General of the Commission and also with Divisional Heads of the Commission to discuss the operations of the Commission.
5	23.11.2016	Bangladesh	A delegation consisting of 7 staff members of NHRC Bangladesh (JAMAKON) visited: 1. Md. Nazrul Islam, Full Time Member. 2. Professor Meghana Guhathakurta, Honorary Member. 3. Mr. Enamul Hoque Chowdhury, Honorary Member. 4. Professor Akhter Hussain, Honorary Member. 5. Begum Nurun Naher Osmani, Honorary Member. 6. Hiranmaya Barai, Secretary, NHRC Bangladesh. 7. Ms. Lubna Yasin, Representative from UNDP.	For interaction with NHRC India to gather ideas and share experiences from different sources the honourable Members have grown eager to be conversant with the procedures and relative businesses of NHRC India which they consider to be the most versatile organization in the APF region, to learn about Complaint Management System, hearing, administrative procedure etc.

Core Group of NGOs

6.13 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 of the Commission has been reconstituted on 09.08.2016 with 13 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.

Universal Periodic Review

6.14 The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a review of the human rights records of all 193 United Nations Members States once every four years. The third cycle of the UPR is to take place in 2017. For the said cycle, the NHRC has once again decided to submit its own independent report to the Human Rights Council.

6.15 To prepare for its independent report, NHRC organized five regional consultations at Chandigarh (North Region States), Kolkata (Eastern & Central Region States), Bengaluru (Southern Region States), Mumbai (Western Region States) and Lucknow (Additional for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh) followed by a national consultation at New Delhi. The main objective of these regional and

national consultations was to evolve a broad consultation process with all stakeholders so as to have first - hand information from them about the existing human rights situation in the country and in the process assess the status of progress on each of the 67 recommendations adopted by the Government of India. NHRC, India submitted its independent report for the third cycle of the Universal Periodical Review to the UN Human Rights Council on 22.09.2016.

Visits

6.16 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.

6.17 During the period of 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, the following visits were undertaken by the Special Rapporteurs appointed by the National Human Rights Commission:

Visits of Special Rapporteurs of NHRC during 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016

S. No.	Name of special Rapporteur & date of visit	Place of visit
1	Shri Jacob Punnoose, Special Rapporteur, 05.04.2016 to 06.04.2016	Government Old Age Home, Vayalathala, Pathanamthitta, District, Kerala
2	Shri Damodar Sarangi, Special Rapporteur, 16.04.2016 to 17.04.2016	Bhima Bhoi School for Blind, Khurda District, Odisha
3	Shri P.K. Pincha, Special Rapporteur, 20.04.2016 to 23.04. 2016	Jaipur, Rajasthan
4	Shri P.G. Kamath, Special Rapporteur, 24.04.2016 to 28.04.2016	Krishna & Guntur District Andhra Pradesh
5	Shri A.K. Jain, Special Rapporteur, 25.04.2016 to 27.04.2016	Tehri Garhwal District, Uttarakhand
6	Shri Anil Pradhan, Special Rapporteur, 09.05.2016 to 13.05.2016	Kohima, Nagaland
7	Shri Jacob Punnoose, Special Rapporteur, 10.05.2016	Government Asha Bhavan for Women Mayanadu, Kozhikode, Kerala
8	Shri A.K. Jain, Special Rapporteur, 25.05.2016 to 27.05.2016	Kurukshetra District, Haryana
9	Shri Damodar Sarangi, Special Rapporteur, 02.06.2016 to 03.06.2016	Institute of Mental Care, Purulia, West Bengal
10	Lt. Gen. P.G. Kamath, Special Rapporteur, 20.06.2016 to 24.06. 2016	Ranga Reddy and Medak Districts Telangana
11	Shri P.K. Pincha, Special Rapporteur, 11.07.2016 to 14.07.2016	Bangalore, Karnataka
12	Shri Anil Pradhan, Special Rapporteur, 18.07.2016 to 22.07.2016	Lungdai, Thingdwal & Khuangpuitan villages of Aizwal, Mizoram

13	Shri Jacob Punnoose, Special Rapporteur, 23.07.2016	Government After Care Home, Tellicherry, Kerala
14	Shri Damodar Sarangi, Special Rapporteur, 27.07.2016 28.07.2016	Observation-Cum-Special Home, Angul, Odisha.
15	Shri Jacob Punnoose, Special Rapporteur, 29.07.2016	Government Observation Home at Thrissur, Kerala.
16	Shri Anil Pradhan, Special Rapporteur, 08.08.2016 to 11.08.2016	Dima Hasao Autonomous District Council, Assam
17	Shri Jacob Punnoose, Special Rapporteur, 29.08.2016	St. Anne's Rehabilitation Centre for Mentally Retarded, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu
18	Smt. S. Jalaja, Special Rapporteur, 10.09.2016	RINPAS, Ranchi, Jharkhand.
19	Shri Jacob Punnoose, Special Rapporteur, 03.10.2016 to 04.10.2016	Idukki District, Kerala (Tribal situation)
20	Shri Anil Pradhan, Special Rapporteur, 11.10.2016 to 16.10.2016	Majuli District, Assam
21	Dr. Ashok Sahu Special Repporteur, 07.11.2016 to 12.11.2016	Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Bilaspur, Janjgir-Champa (Bonded, Child & Migrant Labour)

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

6.18 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

6.19 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) case directed 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.

6.20 During the period under review four 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	Bengaluru (Karnataka)	13.05.2016
2	Hyderabad (Telangana) with the participating State of Andhra Pradesh	02.09.2016
3	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	09.09.2016
4	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	29.09.2016

6.21 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

6.22 During the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, the Commission continued to receive six monthly information in a prescribed format on identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. During the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, 10 (ten) States/UTs viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu have submitted the requisite information to the Commission. Six monthly reports from the rest of the States are awaited.

S. No.	Name of Jail/ Institutions	Date of Visit	Visited by
1	Districts Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed and Ahmednagar of Maharashtra	15.05. 2016 to 21.05.2016	Smt. S. Jalaja
2	Jails in Districts Simdega and Lohardaga, Jharkhand	05.09.2016 to 06.09.2016	Smt. S. Jalaja
3	Govt. Central Prison and Women's Prison at Kannaur and Trissur Kerala	22.07.2016 and 28 .07. 2016 respectively.	Sh. Jacob Punnose

(iii) Meeting of NHRC's Core Group on Bonded Labour

6.23 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 16.09.2016. The main agenda of the meeting was to discuss the ways and means for strengthening the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Rules, 1976.

Conditions in Prison

(i) Visits in Jails

6.24 Under the provision of Section 12(c) of Protection of the Human Rights Act, 1993 (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 governments 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.

6.25 During the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, following jail visits were under-taken by the Special Rapporteurs appointed by National Human Rights Commission.

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

(ii) Research Study on Under-trial Prisoners in State of Uttar Pradesh

6.27 The Commission has awarded a pilot study on Under-trial Prisoners for the State of Uttar Pradesh to Centre for Equity Studies (CES) in February, 2015. The main objective of the study is to establish their social demographic profiles including age, gender, religion, social category, domicile and education and also to know what offence have the under-trial been charged with.

6.28 The Study report has been received and is being placed before the Commission for consideration and further direction.

(iii) Committee for Amendment to Prison Act, 1894

6.29 In pursuance to the recommendations of National Seminar on Prison Reforms 2014, the NHRC has constituted a committee of experts on 18th March, 2015 under the chairmanship of Shri Sanjay Kumar (IAS), Principal Secretary, Home (Jails), Govt. 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. Shri Jagpal Singh Sandhu (IAS), Additional Chief Secretary Home Affairs - Justice and Jails, Punjab has been appointed as the Chairperson of the Committee for Amendment to Prison Act, 1894. The second meeting of the Committee in connection with Amendment of Prison Act, 1894 was held in the Commission on 21.12.2015. The draft amendment submitted by the Chairman of the Committee has been sent to all the members of the Committee/

General Public through website seeking their opinions/suggestions. The response is still awaited.

(iv) Analysis of Prison Population

6.30 The Commission has been deeply concerned about the pitiable condition of prisons and other detention facilities which are plagued with problems like severe overcrowding.

Training Programme

6.31 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.

6.32 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, Universities 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. NHRC also organizes the short-term Internship Programmes for the students interested in the field of Human Rights throughout the year, except May-June and December-January.

6.33 During the year 2016-17 upto 31.12.2016, 20 NHRC sponsored training programmes on Human Rights and related issues were conducted by 19 institutions. Apart from this,

50 interns successfully completed their Summer Internship programmes 2016. 50 interns attended Winter Internship from 26.12.2016 to 24.01.2017. Besides, 77 numbers of students were given the opportunity of short term internship with NHRC during this period. Delegations of 301 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 in NHRC.

Publications

6.34 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 are stated in the 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 fulfill 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.

6.35 The Commission has printed the following publications during the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016

1. “English Journal of the NHRC, India Vol.15, 2016” .
2. NHRC book titled: “Hindi Journal (Manavadhikar - Nai Dishayein),Vol.13, 2016” in Hindi.

3. NHRC Book, titled: “NHRC Intervention on Silicosis” in English
4. NHRC Book, titled: “Children in India and their Rights” (Revised Edition) in English.

Official Language Wing

Promotion of Official and other Indian Languages

(i) National Seminars

6.36 In its efforts towards creating awareness of human rights among the masses, the Commission has been organizing National Seminars in Hindi on Human Rights related themes in different parts of India. In continuation of this chain, two days National Seminar was organized in collaboration with National Law University, Dwarka from 19.08.2016& 20.08.2016 on the theme ‘Good Governance, Development & Human Rights’. Hon’ble Chairperson, NHRC, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu(Former CJI) was the chief guest of the inaugural ceremony. Members, NHRC Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Justice D Murugeshn, Shri S.C. Sinha, Secretary General Shri S N Mohanty and other senior officers of the Commission also participated in these seminars. These Seminars were attended by distinguished personalities including representatives from National Law University, Dwarka, Nagpur, Bengaluru, Mizoram, SHRC, various NGOs and Media.

(ii) Publication of Annual Hindi Journal

6.37 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 has published its 13th Volume and released it on Human Rights Day i.e. on 10.12.2016.



Chief Guest Justice Shri P Sathasivam, Hon'ble Governor of Kerala, Guest of Honour Shri Bejwada Wilson, Founder, Safai Karamchhari Andolan, Justice Shri H L Dattu, Chairperson, NHRC, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member, Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member, Shri S C Sinha, Member and Dr. S N Mohanty, Secretary General on the occasion of Human Rights Day celebrated by NHRC on 10.12.2016

(iii) Hindi Fortnight at NHRC

6.38 The NHRC's Annual Hindi Fortnight, to promote the use of official language in its day-to-day working, was held from 14.09.2016 to 28.09.2016. The officers and staff of the Commission actively participated in the events, organized on the occasion. Quiz programme, translation competition and Hindi Essay, Typing and Sulekh competition etc. were held during the fortnight.

(iv) Essay writing competition for Citizens of India

6.39 In its efforts towards spreading awareness of Human Rights among the masses, the Commission organized an Essay competition for the Citizens of India. The details of the scheme were uploaded on Commission's website also.

6.40 This year the theme of the Essay competition was "Women, Crisis of existence and Human Rights". The last date for receiving the entries was 30.06.2016. The four winners of this competition were awarded on the Foundation Day function of the Commission on 21.10.2016.



Justice Shri H L Dattu, Chairperson, NHRC welcoming the Chief Guest Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Union Minister of Law & Justice and Electronics and Information Technology on the occasion of Foundation Day of National Human Rights Commission.



Winners of the Painting Competition were given certificates by the Chief Guest Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Union Minister of Law & Justice and Electronics and Information Technology on the Foundation Day, 2016

Dissemination of Information

6.41 The Media & 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. Apart from this, the Division also publishes a monthly newsletter in English and Hindi, which is circulated among all the important functionaries of the Government, academic institutions, NGOs, individuals etc. for spreading awareness about the importance of human rights and the interventions and recommendations of the Commission.

6.42 During the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, 116 press release/statements were prepared and issued by the Media and Communication Division about the various interventions and activities of the Commission. Apart from providing information to media persons on some specific issues during the period, a recording of an interview of NHRC Chairperson was organized for Doordarshan in run up to Human Rights Day Function. Besides this, an Annual Media Briefing - Interaction by Chairperson was organized celebrating the Foundation Day of the Commission. 02 press conferences were organized after the Camp Sitings and Open Hearings of the Commission in different parts of the country.

Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Achievements of NHRC during the year 2016-17 upto 31.12.2016

6.43 **E-publishing of tenders:** The Commission has started using e-Procurement portal of NIC for e-publishing of tenders in the website of NHRC and e-Procurement portal of NIC. This

portal will enable publishing of tender enquiries, corrigendum and award of contracts and also facilitate bidders to see tenders with status.

6.44 **Software for Dispatch Section of Law Division:** Software has been developed in-house for implementing the workflow of Dispatch Section of Law Division. Stages of sending letters from concerned sending section to dispatch section have been implemented in the software.

6.45 **Establishment of Wi-Fi Network:** Wi-Fi network has been established in the building of the Commission at Manav Adhikar Bhawan, GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi.

6.46 **Web-based version of Complaint Management System:** The Commission has designed, developed and implemented web-based version of Complaint Management System software using technical support of National Informatics Centre (NIC). The latest ICT has been used in the software for informing status of complaints to complainants using SMS and emails.

6.47 **Real Time Management Information System (RTMIS):** The Commission has also designed, developed and implemented a web-based Real Time Management Information System (RTMIS) software which provides minute by minute status of complaints received, disposed and pending for actions by the Commission through a dashboard. Number of pending actions on cases registered, number of reminders to be sent to Authorities / Complainants for calling of reports / comments and number of reports received from Authorities / Complainants are communicated to concerned Officers of NHRC for necessary action through auto-generated email & SMS.

6.48 **Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Window (SPARROW):** Smart Performance Appraisal Report Recording Window software for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service Officers working in the NHRC has been implemented in the Commission.

6.49 **Bonded Labour Information System (BLIS):** A web-based 'Bonded Labour Information System (BLIS) software has been designed & developed in-house for Bonded Labour Monitoring Cell of the Commission. This software will help in storing, retrieving and compiling the information received from States / UTs regarding identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour.

Regional Workshop on Good Governance, Development and Human Rights

6.50 In order to promote awareness of the safeguards available for better protection of human rights, NHRC held Regional Workshop on Good Governance, Development and Human Rights in the following states:

S. No.	States	Date of Workshop
1.	Shillong (Meghalaya) with the participating States-Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Assam.	03.11.2016 to 04.11.2016
2.	Bengaluru (Karnataka) with the participating States- Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.	20.12.2016 to 21.12.2016

Camp Sitzings / Open Hearing of the Commission

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

6.52 The meeting provides a good opportunity to the Commission as well as the State Government to understand the point 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.

6.53 The Commission also organized open hearings on atrocities on Scheduled Castes in various States of the country. During the open hearing the Commission hears the complaints and gives directions to the authorities for redressal of the grievances.

6.54 During the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, the following camp sittings / open hearing of the Commission were held:

1. Patna, Bihar from 21.04.2016 to 23.04.2016.
2. Ranchi, Jharkhand from 07.09.2016 to 08.09.2016.
3. Puducherry, for one day on 16.12.2016

Communal situation in the country

6.55 During the year 2016 (upto 31.12.2016), 703 communal incidents took place in the country in which 86 persons lost their lives and 2321 persons

were injured. One major communal incident took place in Hazinagar, West Bengal during October, 2016.

National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH)

6.56 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 provide assistance to the children / youth rendered orphan / destitute in communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence for their rehabilitation besides promoting communal harmony and national integration through various activities.

6.57 As in the past, in the current financial year too different activities were sponsored / conducted by the Foundation for the cause of promoting communal harmony and strengthening of national integration.

6.58 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 rehabilitated effectively 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 etc. The assistance is provided up to the age of 25 years. During the current financial year, an amount of ₹231.69 lakh (approx.) has been released as assistance to 1,684 beneficiaries upto 31.12.2016 including 52 fresh cases.

(ii) **Communal Harmony Campaign**: This year, the Foundation has approached about 1.24 lakh units / stakeholders by sending publicity materials viz. posters, brochures, wrappers, pamphlets and Flag stickers to schools, colleges and other educational institutions (including Government as well as private), Central / State Government offices, Public Sector Enterprises, Indian Embassies / Missions abroad etc. An appeal has been made to all these organizations to create awareness amongst the people about the significance of communal harmony and national integration. Communal Harmony Campaign Week of the Foundation is organised from 19th to 25th November every year and last working day of it is organised as the Flag Day of the Foundation. This 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. The Foundation has taken requisite action for inviting nominations for the year

2016. In this regard, an advertisement for inviting nominations for this year has already been published in leading newspapers of our country. Nominations received for 2016 are under process.

(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 organizes / supports different programmes with the involvement of students, youths, teachers, academicians, members of civil society, academic institutions etc. for spreading the message of communal harmony and national integration amongst diverse segments of society. Some of the activities of the Foundation in 2016-17 (upto 31.10.2016) are:

- a. The NADD Foundation, New Delhi in collaboration with the National Foundation for Communal Harmony organised a series of festivals in music titled 'Concert for Harmony' at different places to spread the message of peace and harmony. Under the Foundation's Project 'Cause-Partnership', the programmes of music viz. 'Concert for Harmony' were organised at New Delhi on 22.07.2016; Amritsar on 17.09.2016; and Chhapra on 24.09.2016.
- b. The Foundation collaborated with the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) for holding essay, story writing and painting competitions on a large scale amongst children of 588 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya from 31.08.2016

to 20.09.2016 at school, cluster, regional and national level in the country to promote communal harmony and national integration. The Foundation has sanctioned a sum of ₹5,58,000 as prize money for distributing amongst the winners of these competitions at different levels.

- c. The National Foundation for Communal Harmony organised a programme viz "WE ARE ALL ONE", focused on school children on 24.11.2016 at National Police Memorial, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi as a part of activities organised on the occasion of celebration of "Communal Harmony Campaign Week" observed from 19.11.2016 to 25.11.2016. The Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Kiren Rijiju presided over the function. Special Secretary (Internal Security), MHA Shri Mahesh Kumar Singla; Secretary, NFCH, Shri Awadh Kumar Singh; DG, ITBP, Shri Krishna Chaudhary; DG, CISF, Shri O.P. Singh; and other senior officers were also present on the occasion. Students from various schools representing different religious communities participated in the function. During the function, the students presented various programmes including religious songs, speeches and patriotic songs.

Rashtriya Ekta Diwas / Rashtriya Sankalp Diwas and Qaumi Ekta Week

6.59 Instructions were issued to all Ministries / State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for observance of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas and Rashtriya Sankalp Diwas on 31.10.2016 and Qaumi Ekta Week during 19.11.2016 to 25.11.2016.

Activities of Religious Fundamentalist Organizations

6.60 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 under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

6.61 The Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) was declared an 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 for a period of 5 years with effect from that date. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Tribunal upheld the same vide its order dated 30.07.2014, which was published in the Gazette of India Notification No. S. O. 2050 (E) dated 12.08.2014.

Ram Janam Bhoomi - Babri Masjid Issue

6.62 The Special Full Bench of Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench have pronounced its judgment on title suits of Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid on 30.09.2010.

6.63 Shri M. Siddiq of Jamiat Ulama-i-Hind & some other parties have filed Civil Appeals in the Supreme Court against the Impugned Judgment, Order and Decree dated 30.09.2010 of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Luknow Bench in the matter concerning ownership of disputed property / premises commonly known as Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid at Ayodhya. The Supreme Court heard the said appeals on 09.05.2011 and directed that during the pendency of the appeals, the operation of the judgment and decree passed by the Special Full Bench of Allahabad High Court, 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 of the Supreme Court of India in Transferred Case (C) Nos. 41, 43 and 45 of 1993: Dr. M. Ismail Faruqui etc. V/s. Union of India & Others. Union of India was not a party in any of the Title Suits and is not a part in any of the Civil Appeals filed in Supreme Court against the judgment dated 30.09.2010 of Special Full Bench of Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench, Lucknow. However, being the custodian of acquired land at Ayodhya, the Central Government has been maintaining the status quo on the disputed land in coordination with the State Government and the Authorised Person-cum-Commissioner, Faizabad Division, Faizabad.

Union Territories

Introduction

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

7.2 The total area covered by the seven UTs is 10,960 sq. km and their population, as per the provisional figures of 2011 Census, is 2,00,83,522. The UT-wise population and area is at **Annexure-IX**. The budget provisions and their utilization in the year 2015-16 are at **Annexure-X**.

Constitutional Status

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

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. 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.

Economy

7.6 Delhi has attributes of a strong economy. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices increased from ₹ 494460 crore in

2014-15 to ₹558745 crores in 2015-16 registering a growth of 13%. In real terms at constant prices, Delhi's economy grew at the rate of 8.34% during 2015-16 as compared to 7.6% growth at national level. Delhi's contribution to the National level GDP is about 4.12%, while the share of Delhi in the total population of the country is 1.43%.

7.7 The per capita income in Delhi at current prices in 2015-16 is ₹ 2,80, 142 as per advance estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), which is 3 times higher than the per capita income of 93,293 at national level. Delhi's economy has a predominant service sector with a share of 82.3% of GSDP followed by 15.5% Industry and 2.2% Agricultural Sector.

Education

7.8 As a result of Government's focussed attention for improving the quality of education, students of Delhi have done exceedingly well in education. At 12th Level, Government Schools recorded pass percentage of 89.25% and 95.81% at 10th level during academic session 2015-16. Rajkiya Pratibha Vikas Vidyalaya (RPVV) achieved 99.62% result during the year 2015-16.

7.9 To improve the educational infrastructure, constructions of 20 new school buildings have been taken up by the Directorate of Education. Out of this construction of 14 school buildings have been completed. Around 8000 additional class rooms (7289 additional class rooms in 146 schools by PWD and approx 800 class rooms in 54 schools by Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation (DTTDC) are being constructed in various existing schools for bringing down the ratio of students and classrooms.

7.10 From Academic Session 2016-17, 05 new schools have been opened, 05 upgraded and 07 bifurcated thereby paving the way for increasing the intake of students at different levels. Science Stream was introduced in 04 schools to promote Science Education among the students.

7.11 Directorate of Education has implemented Aadhar based DBT payment in respect of state scheme Namely Lal Bahadur Shastri Meritorious Scholarship scheme (LBS) by making payment of ₹1,62,50,000 to 10405 students. Government has started sports coaching & training through private sports academies in the Government schools. In 1st phase, 55 academies have been permitted to use 100 school playgrounds. 77 Government School Playgrounds have been opened for public. Directorate has planned to open sports school at RPVV, Vasant Kunj for which vision plan has been prepared. The Extra Curricular activities relating to music, dance, drama etc have been started in 54 model Government schools.

7.12 In the field of Higher Education MoU has been signed with the German Federal Free State of Thuringia on 26.09.2016 to promote and encourage interaction amongst the Universities, Centres of Higher Education and Research Institutions in their respective states in the following fields;

- a) Exchange of faculty members
- b) Exchange of academic publications and information
- c) Development of collaborative research

7.13 To facilitate students, online web-portal for students to apply online for availing the education loan facility has been launched on 20.06.2016. During 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016), the loan of ₹4 crore has been sanctioned to 113 students pursuing higher education in Delhi.

7.14 In the direction of upgrading infrastructure for higher education for Ambedkar University, Delhi (AUD) construction of new campuses at Rohini and Dheerpur has been started. The National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee has submitted its final report for Dheerpur and will submit its report by 31.01.2017 for Rohini. The Request for Proposal (RFP) is

under preparation for selection of Consultants for Planning, Designing & Developing New Campuses of Ambedkar University Delhi at Dheerpur and Rohini. It is planned that the project will be completed by November 2020.

7.15 The Karampura Campus of Amedkar University has already started from Session 2016-17 with intake of 209 students for under graduate courses.

7.16 Deen Dayal University College has started functioning from new building at Dwarka with effect from 20.07.2016.

7.17 Construction of new College campus of Maharishi Valmiki College of Education at Rohini has been activated. The DDA has allotted the land measuring 25866 Sqm. for the project at the site adjoining Sector-16, Rohini.

7.18 New courses have been started in Delhi Government funded Colleges. Bhagini Nivedita College has started three new courses, namely, B.Sc.(Hons.) in Physics, Home Science & B.A.(Hons.) in History. Shaheed Rajguru College has started three new courses with effect from 2016-17, namely, B.Sc.(Hons.) in Physics, Chemistry & Mathematics.

7.19 Similarly, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar College has started two new courses with effect from 2016-17, namely, B.A.(Hons.) in History and Urdu as an elective subject in B.A.(Pass). As a result of new courses started in the aforesaid Colleges, the intake capacity at graduation level has increased by 627.

7.20 To boost women education, Non-Collegiate Women's Education Centers (NCWEC) has been started in eight colleges. These centers have started functioning with effect from 2016-17 academic sessions with intake capacity of 470 in each college.

- i. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar College
- ii. Keshav Mahavidyalaya
- iii. Bhagini Nivedita College
- iv. Aditi Mahavidyalaya
- v. Rajdhani College
- vi. Sri Aurobindo College
- vii. Moti Lal Nehru College
- viii. Satyawati College

Health

7.21 Government of NCT of Delhi has created robust health care infrastructure with 36 multi speciality hospitals including 6 super speciality hospitals, providing over 11000 beds including 731 free beds in 69 private hospitals for Economically Weaker Section (EWS). Government intends to improve public health services through medical education, research and training in cutting edge technologies. In this direction Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Medical College in Rohini with 100 seats for MBBS course has been started in this year.

7.22 For providing better health care services to citizens of Delhi Cabinet decision has been taken that bed capacity of Hospital at Ambedkar Nagar which was earlier planned for 200 beds will now be of 600 beds.

7.23 Under the Private Public Partnership (PPP) project for providing free dialysis to poor patients suffering from Kidney failure with 40 units are functional at Lok Nayak Hospital and Rajiv Gandhi Super Specialty Hospital. In this financial year, dialysis centre has been started at Dr. Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan with 20 machines. The existing fleet of CAT Ambulances has been augmented by inducting 110 new ambulances.

Welfare

7.24 The Social Welfare Department implements three schemes of financial assistance namely Old Age Pension Scheme, Financial Assistance to persons with special needs and National Family Benefit Scheme (one time assistance for family of the diseased breadwinner). Under Old Age Pension Scheme, pension has been given to 3, 82,665 persons and an amount of ₹409.36 crore was incurred till November, 2016. Under Financial Assistance to persons with special needs, 69403 persons have been benefitted and pension to the tune of ₹87.54 crore was given till November, 2016. Further, under National Family Benefit Scheme 3557 beneficiaries have been given one time assistance aggregating ₹3.56 crore as on November, 2016.

7.25 Department of Women and Child Development is also operating Financial Assistance Schemes. As on 31.12.2016 pension to 1,78,000 (approx.) beneficiaries has been released under Delhi Pension Scheme to women in distress. Under Financial Assistance to poor widows for performing marriage of their daughters and financial assistance to orphan girls for their marriage, there were 1668 beneficiaries as on December, 2016.

7.26 Government of Delhi is committed for the Welfare of the labourers. With effect from 01.04.2016, Government of Delhi has increased minimum wages for unskilled workers to ₹9568 per month; for semi-skilled worker the minimum wages has been fixed at ₹10582 per month and for skilled worker the minimum wage is ₹11622 per month.

Infrastructure

7.27 Road transport is still the first preferred mode of public transport in Delhi. Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) has a total fleet of 4115 buses

at present, out of which 3775 are Low Floor Buses (1275 Low Floor AC Buses & 2500 Low Floor non-AC Buses) and 340 Standard Floor Buses. DTC has implemented project on Automatic Fare Collection System (AFCS) using Electronic Ticketing Machines (ETMs) & 'Contactless Smart Card of Delhi Metro (DMRC)' to be used as Common Mobility Card. ETMs deployment against requirement of all depots has been completed and integration of Common Mobility Card of Delhi Metro is under process.

7.28 To ensure safety and security of Women 1059 Home Guards, 1732 Civil Defence Marshal and 310 DTC Marshals are deployed in the buses in evening shift for the safety and security of women passengers. Delhi Transport Corporation is providing 28 ladies special trips during morning and evening peak hours.

Environment

7.29 Government of NCT of Delhi has prepared action plan to control air pollution in Delhi which includes, ongoing action and action plan with timeline for the departments concerned. During the Diwali Festival, Anti-fire cracker campaign was launched by Government of Delhi with support and assistance of various stakeholders i.e. Eco-club schools / colleges, Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), Market Traders Associations (MTAs) etc. Campaign also carried out through FM channel and print media. Apart from awareness drives, 12 teams consisting of Sub Divisional Magistrates (SDMs) and Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) were constituted for checking sale of imported and illegal fire crackers. The team visited all the districts of Delhi, specifically major cracker market of the city and even seized imported / illegal crackers. DPCC is Monitoring Ambient Quality in Delhi through Six Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations and data are placed in public domain on real time basis.

7.30 On the issue of Air Pollution prevailing in Delhi, following emergency steps / actions have been taken by the respective departments to address the grim air pollution situation in Delhi:

1. Closing down by DPCC of all the units of Badarpur Thermal Power Station (BTPS) upto 31.01.2017.
2. Immediate stoppage of lifting of fly-ash from BTPS and sprinkling of water on the fly ash storage.
3. Water sprinkling on the roads before sweeping.
4. Operation of DG sets of all capacities to be banned in Delhi upto 31.01.2017 excluding for essential services.
5. Transport Department and Traffic Police intensified following actions at Borders and within Delhi:-
 - Stopping of entry of overloaded trucks
 - Stopping of entry of non-destined trucks
 - Action against vehicles not having valid PUCs
 - Action against visibly polluting vehicle.
6. Ban on all construction / demolition activities in Delhi from 07.11.2016 to 14.11.2016.
7. Action against garbage / dry leaves burning by making special teams comprising officers of DPCC, SDMs and Police.
8. Computer application based monitoring of garbage / dry leaves burning.
9. Direction to all Municipal Bodies to control fire in the sanitary landfill sites.

7.31 Government has undertaken special inspection drives to prevent air pollution due to burning of leaves / garbage in open areas. Public can upload complaint / photograph of burning

of leaves / garbage etc in open on Swachh Delhi App. To receive the public complaints in order to stop the burning of Garbage / Waste material / Leaves, DPCC has opened a Face-book account in the name "Delhi Pollution Control Committee" and a "whatsapp account with mobile number 9717593574" has also been launched in the name of "DPCC Helpline".

7.32 Solid waste handling and management has emerged as an issue which also requires focused attention. It has been decided in a meeting taken by Chairman Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on 8.04.2016 with Officers from Haryana Government and Delhi Government, that Haryana Government may consider allowing disposal of 50,000 MT of Hazardous Waste of Delhi for a period of two years with a condition that Delhi will reciprocate the same amount of landfillable hazardous waste of Haryana after commissioning of its Treatment Storage Disposal Facility (TSDF) at Bawana. DO letter has been written to P. Secretary (Env.), Haryana Government for formal consent. Further, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions u/s 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to DPCC for ensuring setting up of Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) at Bawana.

Delhi Police

7.33 Delhi Police is headed by Commissioner of Police who is assisted by 12 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 86,711. Delhi Police is divided into 6 Ranges, 13 Districts and 192 Police Stations. Besides, 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.

7.34 Delhi Police is committed to its mandate of maintaining the Law & Order of the city having priority areas as under:-

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 religious places and educational institutions.
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

Crimogenic factors

7.35 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 major factors responsible for crime are as follows:-

- Socio-economic imbalances,
- 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 border
- Extended hinter-land in the NCR region.

7.36 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, especially crime against the vulnerable groups goes unreported. A total number of 2,09,519 IPC cases have been registered during the year 2016 (upto 31.12.2016).

7.37 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 1137.21. The true extent of crime in various parts of the city is now known to devise suitable strategies for prevention and detection of crime.

High Detection rate achieved in heinous cases

7.38 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, 71.67% of heinous cases were worked out in 2016.

Crime against women

7.39 Special care is taken in respect of investigation of rape cases and emphasis is given on collecting scientific evidence. During the year 2016 (upto 31.12.2016), 2155 rape cases were reported. Analysis of these cases reveals that in 96.43% rape cases, the crime is committed by persons having acquaintance with the victim or her family members. Only in 3.57% cases,

strangers were found involved. During the year 2016 (upto 31.12.2016), 4165 of women molestation cases were reported. Out of these, 3033 (72.82%) 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.

Steps taken for safety of vulnerable groups

Women

7.40 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) **Reservation for women in Police:** The Government of India decision of 33% reservation for women in direct recruitment for Constable to Sub-Inspector is being implemented in the Police Forces of all UTs including Delhi Police. After the above decision, 1775 vacancies have been conveyed to Staff Selection Commission for recruitment of women candidates. 139 female candidates have been selected by Delhi Police to the post of Constable through special recruitment drive/ nomination from North Eastern States.
- (ii) **Operation Nirbheek:** 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. In the year 2016 (upto 31.12.2016), 52942 persons were counseled out of which in 29607 cases family members were also called at police station for counseling.
- (iv) Women beat constables are deployed under the scheme "SHE TO SHAKTI - S2S".
- (v) Other initiatives 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 Special 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 (SPUWAC); intensive patrolling at vulnerable routes; security audit of Paying Guest accommodations and hostels; interaction with Placement Agencies and BPOs; and speedy investigation and speedy trial of gang rape cases. During the year 2016 (upto 31.12.2016), 175840 girls have been imparted self defence training. In the year 2016 (upto 31.12.2016), 7457 police personnel were trained in 212 gender sensitization programmes. During 2016, SPUWAC handled 1186 complaints from women out of which 33.5% of the complaints were reconciled and mutually settled.

Children

7.41 Tracing missing children is one of the priority activities of Delhi Police. In each case of missing child, FIR is registered immediately. In the year 2016 (upto 31.12.2016), 6921 children were reported missing out of which 5027 of them have been traced. The details of all missing children are uploaded on Zonal Integrated Police Network (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.

7.42 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. 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

7.43 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. In Senior Citizen Mobile App, a senior citizen can register himself / herself. The registered senior citizen may know his/her Beat Officer's name and telephone number. He / She can also check last date of visit by beat officer to him/her. So far more than 1855 senior citizens have downloaded this App. Besides, there is a provision of SOS button for Emergency Call to senior citizens helpline 1291, 24x7 alert at Control Room with location of the caller and simultaneous alert to area SHO, beat officer, pre assigned contact through SMS.

People from North Eastern States

7.44 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. 1093 was introduced in February, 2014. In addition, a Special Cell for North-Eastern residents has been constituted at Nanakpura. The Cell has 30 police personnel belonging to North-Eastern States and is headed by a DCP hailing from the same region. A Joint CP/IGP rank officer has also been appointed as the Nodal Officer to deal with the related issues. 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 one crore thirty lakh people have logged / visited so far.

Community Policing Schemes

Yuva

7.45 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 Societies Registration Act to oversee the implementation of the scheme. During the year 2016 (upto 31.12.2016) 36442 youth participated in sports activities and 5424 youth attended vocational training programmes. The training also helped them in earning their livelihood.

Jan Sampark

7.46 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 the year 2016 (upto 31.12.2016), a total of 4098 such programmes were held, 63188 complaints were attended to and 13004 grievances were redressed.

Aapka Update

7.47 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 the year 2016 (upto 31.12.2016), 215246 complainants were informed of the progress of their cases.

Neighborhood Watch Scheme

7.48 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 2645 residential colonies and housing complexes.

Nigehban

7.49 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 was used to sensitize people regarding installation of 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.

Drug Trafficking

7.50 Regular drive against drug trafficking is being undertaken by Delhi Police in a concerted manner and narcotic substances in large quantity were recovered.

Action against Illegal Arms

7.51 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 2016 (upto 31.12.2016), 775 illegal fire arms, 7521 ammunitions and 202 sharp edged weapons have been recovered.

Counterfeit Currency

7.52 Delhi Police launched a drive against fake Indian currency in association with RBI, Customs and Intelligence Bureau. In Delhi, 80 cases were reported out of which 16 cases have been worked out for possession of fake Indian Currency Notes and 40 persons were arrested (upto 31.12.2016).

7.53 Various initiatives started last year are being continued this year 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 'Delhi Police... One Touch Away' App to make all police related apps accessible to the general public on a single platform.

Police Training

7.54 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 Gazetted officers of Delhi Police are conducted at ASP, 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. No new training centre has been set up during the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, nor proposed to be set up by 31.03.2017. 928 personnel were trained during this period.

Welfare

7.55 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:-

S. 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 @ ₹4,000 P.M. and 27th installment of ₹4,334)	₹1,00,000
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 per month 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 whose 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

7.56 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 to 20 families of deceased police personnel have been granted during this period. Financial assistance as under is provided from the Fund:

1.	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)
2.	In the event of 'death' while performing government duty	₹ 10,00,000 (in lump-sum)

Land & Building

7.57 During the year 2016, 13 building projects including 10 Police Stations have been completed and handed over to Delhi Police and 24 projects are under construction. New building of Police Headquarters under PPP mode is under

construction at Jai Singh Road, New Delhi. Above all, 9 projects are at planning / clearance stage. Recently 07 pieces of land have been allotted by land owning agencies for Police Stations / Post Posts and construction work of the same will start in due course.

Budget

7.58 **Non-Plan (₹ in Crore)**

2015-16		2016-17	
Final Allocation	Actual Expenditure	Budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure (upto 31.12.2016)
5024.38	5021.95	5611.34	4481.11

Plan (₹ In Crore)

2015-16		2016-17 (Upto 31.12.2016)	
442.07	441.89	300.00*	94.11
2.06 (Scheme for Safety of Women Financed from Nirbhaya Fund)	1.97 (Scheme for Safety of Women Financed from Nirbhaya Fund)	3.40 (Scheme for Safety of Women Financed from Nirbhaya Fund).	0.15 (Scheme for Safety of Women Financed from Nirbhaya Fund)
* Out of this allocation, ₹50 crore has been transferred to Budget Head of another Division.			

Delhi Traffic Police

7.59 Delhi has been experiencing rapid demographic changes during the past few years. The initiatives undertaken during 2016 for smooth flow of traffic on road and to minimize road accidents include fabrication and installation of 100 Scrollers at various locations in Delhi, installation of 50 Variable Message Sign Boards at important locations on corridors and major roads and installation of Signals / Blinkers in various locations in Delhi. Codal formalities are underway in December, 2016 for the projects for installation of 11 Day & Night Interceptors for Speed Measurement & 200 digital cameras. Details of the initiatives are as under:

1. **Variable Message Sign Board:** At present the information of situation on 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 release. The traffic situation on roads of Delhi is quite dynamic in terms of traffic volume, traffic density on various corridors and other major roads. Major break down on signal free roads causes accumulation/congestion of traffic and results in long queues and longer travel time which cause loss of valuable time and fuel and results in loss to the national economy. The travel time delays, longer queues and traffic congestion can be avoided
2. **Day & Night Interceptor for Speed Measurement (i.e. Mobile speed Law Enforcement Unit):** The vehicle population registered in Delhi is around 89 lakh. The new generation of luxury cars / SUVs is strong enough and capable of plying at a high speed in the range of 120 to 180 Kmph. The recent trends indicate that the road crashes are basically because of over speeding and dangerous driving. This has been observed in the case of cars as well as in the case of buses and commercial vehicles. At present, Delhi Traffic Police possess 11 Traffic Law Enforcement units which were purchased in the year 2014-15. Speed management and enforcement of designated speed on the roads

is essential to prevent road accidents and to augment the road safety. Presently, proposal for procurement of 11 more Interceptors is under process under 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). These would be utilized on signal free road, long stretches of roads on which there is high potential of over speeding and accident.

3. **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 express ways has reduced the travel time delays. However, the drivers of luxury cars / SUVs and young motorists have a tendency to over shoot beyond the designated road speed. Thereby a trend of over-speeding and dangerous driving is peculiarly developing among the motorists. This tendency is higher during the lean traffic hours of the day and night. The presence of mobile interceptor during the day time has a deterrent effect and impact the behavior of driver to keep him within the designated speed limits. However, at night there is lean presence of traffic policemen and deterrence on the roads. The gantry mounted laser based 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). Notices would be issued to the violator and accordingly they will be prosecuted. This would augment road safety in lean hours and night. These would be deployed on judiciously selected locations on road stretches vulnerable to over-speeding. Each gantry mounted camera/system will cover one lane for speed enforcement. During the 12th Five year plan, it is proposed to cover 170 lanes.

4. **Red Light and Speed Violation Check Camera:**

The road user behavior at traffic junctions is very erratic. Motorists feel proud when they jump the traffic signals or violates the stop line at the traffic signal. The low amount of fine for violation of traffic signals and stop line is one of the various reasons for erratic behavior of road users at traffic signals. On an average per day, about 3500 manual traffic challans are issued at various intersections in Delhi. The installation of Red Light and Speed Violation Check camera at important signalized crossing will capture the details of motorists violating the traffic signals, stop line and violating the speed limits at intersections electronically with photo based evidence. In the manual system of challans, the prosecution of signal violation is very small as compared to actual violation committed by the road users. As such with the help of these systems, more violations would be prosecuted and it will act as deterrence by detection of subsequent violation also. This system would improve the behavior of the motorist at signalized traffic junctions. During the 12th Five year plan, it is proposed to cover 24 vulnerable junctions.

5. **Fabrication and installation of 100 Nos. Scrollers at various locations in Delhi:**

To inform about the various Road Safety themes / awareness to the public for safe and smooth driving on road, it has been considered that Scrollers should be installed at different locations in Delhi for the purpose.

6. **Digital Cameras:**

It has been proposed to equip the field staff to take pictures and make video of violators especially at traffic junctions as an evidence of prosecution. For this purpose, the proposal for purchase of 200 Nos. Digital Cameras is under progress.

7. **Breath Analyzers:** To curb the menace of drunken driving, Delhi Traffic Police checks 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.
8. **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. These are proving very useful during the rainy season as well in the rescue operations at accident scene. Presently, it is proposed to procure 02 Disaster Management vehicles, in addition to the present, during the remaining period of 12th Five Year Plan.
9. Light Bar, Solar Blinker Light and other road safety equipments like safety cross belt, barricade, hand gloves, rain suit and retro-reflective jackets for winter etc.: These equipments although small are important for safety of traffic police personnel during harsh weather and for safety during night duties. Light Bars and Solar Blinker Light help improving visibility of traffic policemen on roads at night. It helps in deterring the violator and helps night check points in curbing dangerous driving, drunken driving etc.
10. **Purchase and Installation of Traffic Booths:** In order to prevent vandalism of the road infrastructure at traffic junctions and to provide accommodation to traffic police personnel, the proposal for installation of Traffic Booths at 100 locations was initiated. Presently, the installation work is under progress.
11. **Installation of New Traffic signals and Blinkers:** At present there are 950 traffic signals and 467 traffic blinkers at various junctions / intersection 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. Even with the shortage of manpower, the traffic signals and blinkers are effective tools for regulation and ensuring smooth flow of traffic. 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, etc.

Lakshadweep

7.60 Lakshadweep, an archipelago consisting of coral islands and reefs, is the smallest Union Territory of India. This smallest Union Territory of India is known for its only coral islands chain. These beautiful and unpolluted Islands comprising of total land mass area of 32 Sq.kms are surrounded by around 4,200 Sq. Km territorial sea area. There are 36 Islands (3 reefs and 6 submerged sandy banks) in all of which 10 are inhabited and scattered in the Arabian Sea about 220 to 440 Kms. of the west coast of Kerala. The entire indigenous population has been classified as Scheduled Tribe. The main occupation of the people is fishing, coconut cultivation and coir-twisting. The islands are designated as 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 2016-2017 are given hereunder.

Transport / Utility Sector Port

7.61 The perspective Plan for development of Port, Shipping and Aviation sectors for the period 2015-2030 were submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs in October, 2014 for approval. However, considering the growing demand in various sectors, the requirements were further reviewed and after discussions with our technical consultant, M/s Shipping corporation Limited, a revised perspective Plan was submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs in October, 2016 and further forwarded to the Ministry of Shipping on 13.01.2017.

Electricity

7.62 To provide 24x7 supply for all inhabited islands, DG sets for Minicoy, Kavaratti, Androth and Agatti are proposed in the Annual Plan 2016-17, and new DG sets are purchased and installed at Androth Island, and balance procurement is in process. The Ring Main Unit has been supplied at Kadmat island and the same is loaded for Agatti island which will be delivered by next available conveyance. Purchase order for VCB panels proposed in Chetlat, Kalpeni, Agatti and Kadmath has already been placed and supply is in progress.

Public Works Department

7.63 Newly constructed Lakshadweep Transit accommodation at Kozhikode has been inaugurated on 14.11.2016. Transit accommodation at Kalpeni island is under construction. Besides, new staff quarters are being constructed in all Islands.

7.64 The Administration has been constructing rain water harvesting tanks in the Government / Private buildings to harvest rainwater. 4457 numbers of rain water harvesting structures have been constructed so far. It has been proposed to construct 256 numbers of Rain Water Harvesting

tanks at Kavaratti under AMRUT Mission out of which 191 numbers have been approved by the Ministry. The construction of 75 numbers Rain Water Harvesting Tanks has already been started in the month of December, 2016.

7.65 For the construction of Rain Water Harvesting Tanks under State Head, 1297 applications have been received from the remaining 9 islands. It is proposed to construct 52 numbers of Rain Water Harvesting Tanks at Bitra (12), Chetlat (20) and Kiltan (20) during the financial year 2016-17.

ROAD TRANSPORT

7.66 All the works related to the vehicle registration and issue of driving license has been computerized in all the islands with the help of a software called 'VAHAN' developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi and another application 'SARATHI' installed on 09.08.2006.

7.67 Scheme of High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) in Lakshadweep has been implemented in the UT on 15.06.2012 and started affixation of HSRP to all categories of vehicles and 75% of vehicles have been affixed with HSRP out of 16425 vehicles registered as on 31.12.2016.

Agriculture & Allied Sector

Agriculture

7.68 Agriculture in Lakshadweep is coconut husbandry. The production of coconut recorded in 2015-16 is 907 lakh nuts with an area of 2570 hectares. As a part of declaring Lakshadweep as a 100% organic state, 9 ICS are formed and 3844 farmers are registered under organic certification with covered area of 921 hectare. In order to promote organic cultivation, Net House / Poly / green house for protected cultivation on the terraces, a subsidy scheme 'Construction of poly house' has been implemented for the first time

and 22 beneficiaries have been identified and subsidy given through DBT. In order to increase the intensity of organic cultivation among public, department has undertaken the construction of poly houses for interested farmers at free of cost during this year.

7.69 An amount of ₹505 crore has been allocated during Annual Plan 2016-17 for implementing various plan schemes and amount of ₹2.86 crore has already incurred for the same.

Fisheries

7.70 During the first phase of Bio Metric Enrolment (BME) Exercise, 8978 Nos. of ID Cards have been issued to fishermen of Lakshadweep and in the 2nd phase of BME Exercise conducted during July - August, 2016, 3168 fishermen were covered for issuing MF ID Cards out of which 2468 MF ID cards have already been received for issuance and it is under distribution.

7.71 Department of Fisheries has identified Fish Landing Points and Centres and issued Notification on 22.06.2016 as per the direction of Government of India on the recommendation of National committee on strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS) against threat from the sea. Department has also completed Colour Coding of Fishing Boats operating in islands of Lakshadweep.

7.72 A 65" Fiber Reinforced Plastic (FRP) multipurpose multi day fishing vessel named "MFV BLUEFIN" has been introduced by the Department during this Financial Year, 2016-17 as a pilot project. The cost of the project is ₹103.00 lakh. Out of which 75% is made by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and the remaining 25% is by the UTL Administration.

Industries

7.73 For the promotion of MSME Units, the Department of Industries is providing facilities and financial assistance to local entrepreneurs of Lakshadweep.

7.74 Under Centrally Sponsored schemes, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme is being implemented through Lakshadweep Khadi & Village Industries Board. The department has taken action to implement Prime Ministers Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) by covering the 65 labourers working in Coir Spinning Units.

ENVIRONMENT & FOREST

7.75 The Long Term Coral Reefs monitoring programmes in collaboration with Zoological Survey of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests and Climate Change started functioning from January 2016.

7.76 Under Swachh Lakshadweep Abhiyan, activities like cleaning of Government Institutions, Establishment and strengthening of eco clubs, periodic Shramadhan in each islands, polythene free Lakshadweep and awareness to the public are being carried out.

7.77 To fulfill the vision of Mahatma Gandhi for a clean India, we are under- taking earnest efforts to declare the UT Lakshadweep as Open Defecation Free. Various actions have already been initiated in this direction by providing community toilet facilities, public toilet facilities, improving the systems in schools, educating the people through various awareness programmes etc. to reach the objective of Swachh Bharat Mission.

Social Sector

Education

7.78 During the current academic year 112 Post Graduate Teachers and 10 other category of teachers have been appointed on contract basis. During the last academic year 2015-16, SSLC passed percentage was 80.1% and HSE (+2) was 64.60 %.

7.79 The Department has incurred an amount of ₹11.50 crore 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 provision earmarked to meet the scholarship and other concessions during the current academic year 2016-17 is ₹9.00 crore in which an amount of ₹408.15 lakhs has been incurred as on 31.12.2016.

7.80 In order to develop the infrastructural facilities at primary level, the construction of Junior Basic School (East) a G+2 building at Kavaratti and JBS (North) at Kadmat Island has been completed during the year 2015-16. The civil works related with Senior Basic School, Senior Secondary School at Kalpeni, JBS (Centre) at Kadmat, Block A&B of Government Senior Secondary School at chetlet has been completed and the construction of GSSS, Amini is at completion stage during the year 2016-17.

HEALTH SERVICES

7.81 In the Union Territory, Health Care Delivery is carried out through 1 Hospital, 3 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 4 Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and 2 First Aid Centers (FACs). This UT has registered remarkable improvement on the monitor able indicators in the health sector. The achievements are as follows.

Health Indicators 2016

Indicators	Lakshadweep	Kerala	National
Birth Rate	12.37	14.70	21.70
Death Rate	5.44	6.90	7.10
Infant Mortality Rate	19.53	12.00	44
Maternal Mortality Rate	1.22	61	212
Registration of Birth & Death (in %)	100	85	58(B) 42(D)
Immunization (in %)	100	83	61
Institutional Delivery	100	100	41
Decennial Growth Rate	6.23%	4.91 %	17.7

Department of Cooperation

7.82 The Lakshadweep Cooperative Marketing Federation, which is the apex Federation of Primary Cooperative Supply & Marketing Societies, and the ten Primary Cooperative Supply & Marketing Societies have become the very back bone of Island economy as far as marketing of Agricultural Produce (copra) and distribution of essential

commodities are concerned. There are 67 different types of Cooperative Societies in Lakshadweep at present.

7.83 During the season 2015-16, these societies procured and marketed 485.13 MT of Copra, worth 25.99 crore. In the current financial year 2016-17, the Administration has allocated ₹10 lakhs to the Primary Societies for the assistance

for marketing reimbursement of Grading, Storage, Service charges, etc. for the procurement and marketing of Copra and Mass men from the farmers/ members.

Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs

7.84 The Social Welfare & Tribal Affairs Department provides pension to old aged,

S. No.	Category	Total No. of beneficiaries from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016	Amount distributed from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016
1.	Old aged	1084	₹ 21,34,000
2.	Disabled	504	₹ 9,73,000
3.	Widow	621	₹ 12,33,000
4.	Abandoned	86	₹ 1,72,000
5.	NFBS	Nil	Nil

7.85 Financial Assistance is being provided for specialized treatment for PwD with one escort and distributing assistive devices like hearing aids /artificial limbs/ wheel chairs/ Tricycles. ₹2450 has been distributed to one person up to 31.12.2016 being repairing charge of assistive devise.

7.86 Three Day Care Centers in operation for disabled children and three KIOSKS are run by PwDs as self employment. An amount of ₹30,000 is being provided to PwD belonging to BPL family to meet expenditure of marriage. No amount has been incurred for this purpose till 31.12.2016.

Security and Law & Order Sector

Police

7.87 The law and order situation has remained peaceful in all the islands during the year. Only 63 cases have been registered at various islands, out of which 19 cases finalized and charge sheet / final report submitted to the concerned court.

7.88 One each training programme on use / maintenance of Bio Metric fishermen Card Readers have been conducted in Kavaratti, Agatti, Kadmath, Amini, Androth, Kalpeni and Mincoy.

Destitutes, Widows and Abandoned ₹1000 per month. A grant of ₹10000 is being provided to BPL Family on demise of primary bread winner of the family. In these schemes an amount of ₹45, 12, 000 has been distributed for April 2016 & May 2016 as detailed given below:

7.89 Total 60 numbers of Bio-Metric Cards readers have been distributed to the Police Station at various islands under coastal scheme. All OIC Police Station are also directed to deploy Police Personnel on duty 24 x 7 at fisheries jetties & other jetties identified as reporting centre for fishing boats before venturing in to the sea for registering their departure and arrival with effect from 01.10.2016.

7.90 Quick Response Team (QRT) is deployed to counter coastal threat to the islands in view of increasing coastal security scenario on 24x7 basis with effect from 01.07.2016 as well as for responding to exigencies in land area.

7.91 A combined Coastal Security Exercise "Theera Veta" is conducted bi-annually by Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, Lakshadweep Police & IRBn.

7.92 Total 14 locations cover under CCTNS Lakshadweep Project.

Indian Reserve Battalion

7.93 The construction of Housing Complex at Kavaratti, 40 Nos Type-II quarters, 12 Nos Type-III

quarters and 4 Nos Type-IV quarters, has already been started and is expected to be completed by March, 2017, May, 2017 and July, 2017 respectively. The construction work of Administrative block and 80 Men barracks is expected to be started in the 2nd week of February, 2017.

Human Resources & IT Sector

Labour & Employment

7.94 UT Administration has constituted a "Lakshadweep Skill Development Society" (LSDS) under Government ITI which provides modular training under SDI Scheme of Ministry of Skill Development for upgrading and equipping the unemployed youth with skills to meet the industry demand and also for self employment and entrepreneurship development in the related areas. No beneficiary upto 31.12.2016.

7.95 The construction workers' welfare board has been constituted and 1% of cess is collected from contractors which is deposited in the concerned bank accounts under B&OCW Act, 1996.

Science & Technology

7.96 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. The INCOIS is forwarding the data regularly to the DST.

7.97 Department of Science & Technology installed one number 2 m³ and two numbers 1 m³ biogas plant (Deena Bandhu Ferrocement) in Government Senior Secondary School and Households at Minicoy through Turnkey Agents of ANERT (M/s Green Power Biogas, Nannamukku, Malappuram). The work was completed satisfactorily on 02.06.2016 and commissioned.

7.98 Two Air Quality monitoring stations were established under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMQP). First station is near jetty junction (Premises of ITI building) and second one is in the premises of power house. Average respirable particulate matter (PM10) comes in the range of 31 ug/m³.

7.99 CAL-VAL Site in the Arabian Sea near Kavaratti Island for Ocean Remote Sensing which developed under the Meteorology & Oceanographic Programme at Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is being continued during 2016-17 also as it is an ongoing project.

7.100 Deployed a set of fully automated instruments on a pair of buoys in Deep Ocean between Kavaratti and Agatti islands for time series data collection of optical, meteorological and biological parameters. Also, as per the project requirement, a robot controlled fully automated sun tracking photometer is installed at Kavaratti on temporary basis for operational data collection.

7.101 The finalization of MOU for commissioning Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) Range and Integrity Monitoring Station (IRIMS) at Kavaratti is under progress.

Tourism

7.102 The renovation and upgrading works of Bangaram Island Resort has been done by the Society of Nature Tourism & Sports (SPORTS) and the resort has been made operational during December, 2016.

7.103 The Lakshadweep Administration is exploring the possibilities of operating Cruise Ship, Yachts services to Lakshadweep Island on PPP mode. Towards this Lakshadweep administration has invited Expression of Interest from operators of Cruise Ships and Yachts for tourists. However no suitable proposal is received so far for this purpose.



65 Footer FRP Multi Day Fishing Vessel



Construction of Multiday fishing boats



Deployment of Fish Aggregation Devices (FADs) in the territorial waters of Lakshadweep



Installation of Incinerators



Setting up of Biogas Plant for management of Biodegradable waste

Puducherry

7.104 Puducherry is a Union Territory with a legislature. It comprises of four regions namely, Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam lying geographically separated from one another.

7.105 The provisional estimate of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Puducherry in 2015-16 with new base year 2011-12 has been worked out to ₹26,533.46 crore at current prices. This shows 10.15% increase in the growth rate while comparing last year (2014-15) GSDP rate of ₹24,088.57 crore.

7.106 The provisional estimate per capita income for the year 2015-16 has been estimated at 1,72,143 at current prices. This shows 8.38% increase in the growth rate while comparing last year (2014-15) level of 1,58,830.

7.107 The status of major development projects undertaken in different sectors by the Government of Puducherry is as follows:

POWER

7.108 In order to improve the quality and reliability of power supply and to achieve the targeted Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT & C) losses, the Government of India sanctioned Detailed Project Report for 84.78



Setting up of marine reference taxonomy laboratory

crore under R-APDRP Part B. The works covered under this scheme is to provide additional 77 nos. of Transformers in the distribution system at an estimated cost of ₹5.18 crore. So far, 56 nos. of 315 Kilo-Volt-Ampere (KVA) Distribution Transformers have been installed which includes 16 nos. of Distribution Transformers erected during 2016-17.



315 KVA Distribution Transformer installed at Dharmapuri in Puducherry region.

7.109 A new 11 KV underground cable feeder was laid and energized at Karaikal Region on 17.10.16. The total length of the UG Cable feeder is 3310 mts. The size of the cable is 3 x 400sqmm. The cable feeder was laid from 110KV Pillaittheruvasal Sub-station to Karaikal Town.

7.110 Conversion of Over Head Low Tension (LT) lines in to Under Ground (UG) cable at Narambai, Pannithittu and Pillayarkuppam for effecting 1882 nos. of Domestic / Commercial /

Street light connections has been completed as well as conversion of Over Head Low Tension lines into UG cable at Poornankuppam for

effecting 1470 nos. of Domestic / Commercial / Street light connections done for ₹39.93 crore under World Bank Assistance.



Laying of 11KV Underground cable with protective covering in the trench at Karaikal

Agriculture

7.111 Farmers groups have been organized for undertaking Organic Certification by Participatory Guarantee Scheme (PGS) certification. A state level summit of Organic Farmers has been organized on 05.12.2016 for the celebration of the World Soil Health Day at Puducherry.

7.112 An innovative programme of making silage in Repol bag was demonstrated on 02.12.2016 to the farmers of Mahe region through Farmers Field School in convergence with the Animal Husbandry Department and the Reliance Foundation.

7.113 The infrastructural facilities created with the help of financial assistance through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has benefitted The Pondicherry Co-operative Milk Producers Union (PONLAIT) for expanding their milk processing units with the aim of promoting dairy for the overall development of the rural economy.

Health

7.114 Memorandum of Understanding was signed under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with AUM, Hospital, Sri Manakula Vinayagar College & Hospital and Venkateswara Medical College on 26.05.2016 for providing medical benefit to the BPL Families of Puducherry through Puducherry Medical Relief Society.

7.115 An amount of ₹375 lakh was released in the year 2015 to the Pondicherry Medical Relief Society for extending financial assistance to the BPL families for taking specialty treatment at higher institutions. About 171 beneficiaries have been extended financial assistance of ₹184.13 lakh.

7.116 Fully Automated Clinical Chemical Analyser (240 Tests per hour) (₹10.00 lakh) were purchased on 17.10.2016 and 500 MA X Ray Unit (₹7.06 lakh) & Anaesthesia Work Station (₹19.92 lakh) were purchased on 28.10.2016 for the Rajiv Gandhi Government Women and Children Hospital, Puducherry.

7.117 6 numbers of High End Intensive Care Ventilator were purchased on 14.10.2015, Digital Radiography System was purchased on 07.12.2015 and laparoscopic equipments were purchased on 16.10.2015 for the Indira Gandhi Government General Hospital and Post Graduate Institute, Puducherry:

Fisheries

7.118 Fishermen who have observed the ban on fishing were extended Financial assistance @₹4,000 to each family. 20,234 families were covered for which an amount of ₹875.14 lakh was spent during the year 2016-17. 12,191 nos. of active fishermen beneficiaries were extended assistance ₹1,800 per beneficiary under CSS scheme, "Savings-cum-Relief Fund". Total amount of ₹ 146.29 lakh was obtained and spent. Under the sub-component group Accident Insurance Scheme, an amount of ₹8.00 lakh was extended to 5 nos. of nominee of the deceased fishermen who lost life during fishing/accident (₹ 1.00 lakh to 2 nominees and ₹2.00 lakh to 3 nominees). Insurance premium @₹60 paid to 26,478 active fishermen between the age group of 18 and 70 years for which ₹15.88 lakh was paid to The National Federation of Fishers Cooperatives Ltd. (FISHCOFED), New Delhi as insurance premium.

Public Works

7.119 Construction of High Level Bridge across Mullaiyar River on NH 45-A Extension at Karaikal is in progress

7.120 By availing Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) loan assistance, the construction of community hall in the campus of Government Servant Quarters at Lawspet, Puducherry is taken up at a cost of ₹2.43 crore with a seating capacity of 400 persons.

7.121 The construction of third floor over the main block (Phase - I) at Integrated Court

Complex is taken up at a cost of ₹6.47 crore so as to accommodate more court halls. The work is in progress and expected to be completed by June 2017.

7.122 Construction of Road over Bridge over Uppanar drain connecting Kamaraj Salai at Balaji Theatre Bridge and Maraimalai Adigal Salai at Newton Theatre Bridge, Puducherry is taken up at a cost of ₹42.50 crore by availing HUDCO loan assistance. The work is proposed to be completed by October 2017.

7.123 Converting Beach Marche as Beach Resort in Karaikal is taken up at a cost of ₹1.13 crore by availing HUDCO loan assistance for altering the existing Beach Marche building into 26 nos. of guest rooms for providing accommodation facility to the tourists visiting pilgrim spots in Karaikal, which is likely to be completed by March, 2017.

7.124 Development of Nallambal Lake with recreation facilities in Karaikal was completed on 24.10.2014 at a cost of ₹4.51 crore and dedicated to public. Construction of Block 'C' building for Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Polytechnic College in Yanam was taken up at a cost of ₹2.67 crore Phase-I was completed in 2015.

7.125 Interlinking the French Channel and Ada-vipolam channel with pumping at Yanam is taken up at a cost of ₹25 crore to fully utilize the additional water received from Andhra Pradesh under NABARD loan assistance. The work is under progress and likely to be completed during 2018.

7.126 Construction of major bridge on downstream side of the existing damaged bridge across river Thirumalairajanar in Karaikal Town at Km 180 of NH 45A, Puducherry - Nagapattinam.

7.127 The work "Riverside beach development at Mahe (Phase-III)" was taken up at a cost of ₹6 crore under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The

work is in progress and will be completed by January 2017.

Welfare of Scheduled Caste

7.128 A model Anganwadi Centre building has been constructed at a cost of ₹16.00 lakh in Karaikal region with basic amenities like toilet facilities, play ground & storing facilities. Financial Assistance to Marriage for 159 beneficiaries at a cost of ₹79,50,000 were distributed. In order to encourage inter caste marriage, financial assistance for 91 beneficiaries at a cost of ₹40,00,000 was extended. Subsidy for construction of houses for 122 beneficiaries at a cost of ₹4,88,00,000 was granted. Construction of one Multi-Purpose Indoor Hall is in progress under the Central Scheme of Urban Sports Infrastructure to the tune of ₹6.00 crore. 1326 numbers of dwelling units for Scheduled Caste and Other Economically Backward people were constructed in the UT of Puducherry out of which 1064 dwelling units were constructed by Housing Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and 262 dwelling units were constructed through Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). 88 dwelling units were constructed in Kunichampet for SC beneficiaries.

EDUCATION

7.129 Construction of Multi Purpose Indoor Hall at Lawspet, Puducherry at a cost of ₹6.00 crore is under progress and the work will be completed by January, 2017. National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) coaching classes commenced in 6 centres (4 in Puducherry & 2 in Karaikal).

7.130 Under the Perunthalivar Kamarajar Financial Assistance Scheme, an amount of ₹9.99 crore to students admitted under Government quota in private professional colleges through the Centralized Admission Committee during the year 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16.

Industries

7.131 Hon'ble Chief Minister unveiled the new industrial policy for 2016. The new policy is expected to make Puducherry a preferred industrial investment destination and envisages strong and specific initiatives to ensure timely and hassle-free guidance and clearances to new entrepreneurs.

Town and Country Planning

7.132 Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission Scheme (JNNURM), 50 buses have been procured in 2015 & 2016 and operationalized under Phase-II of the Bus Funding Project. Under Comprehensive Underground Sewerage Scheme for Puducherry a Sewerage Treatment Plant at Dubrayapet has been commissioned.

7.133 Under Slum Up-gradation Programme, a Community Hall has been constructed at Kalmedupet, Villianur in December, 2016. Construction of 96 dwelling units in 6 blocks at Chinnaiyapuram, Vazhaikulam is in progress.



View of Community Hall at Kalmedupet, Puducherry

Chandigarh

Introduction

7.134 Chandigarh city is recognized as cleanest, greenest and safest and the best planned city in the country. The Administration continues to strive hard towards improving the infrastructure & quality of life of its citizens. During the year

2016, the U.T. Administration has undertaken numerous activities/ projects to improve facilities to its citizens. Chandigarh Administration has been working towards providing better common spaces for its citizen in the sectors indicated below:-

Inscription of Capitol Complex, Chandigarh as a

Unesco World Heritage Site

7.135 Government of India had joined hands with six other nations led by France where architectural works of Le Corbusier are spread all over the globe, as part of a Trans Border Serial Nomination Dossier for inscription of Capitol Complex, Chandigarh as a UNESCO World Heritage site as part of its serial inscription. The other countries include Belgium, Switzerland, Argentina, Japan and Germany. The Capitol Complex Chandigarh includes the three iconic structures of the Civil Secretariat, the Assembly and the High Court connected through a vast piazza where a large number of monuments located juxtaposed with the landscaping. The joint effort of these seven countries was under "The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding contribution to the Modern Movement". For the above purpose, an inspection of the Capitol Complex was carried out by ICOMOS, International Committee on monument and sites in October, 2015 by its experts. Thereafter, during the 40th Session of the World Heritage Body held in Istanbul, Turkey in July, 2016, World Heritage site status was accorded to all the 17 properties including Capitol Complex, Chandigarh which was part of the Trans Border Serial Nomination. As a result, the above site is now part of international tourism and cultural circuit due to its UNESCO heritage status, thus bringing a lot of value addition to Chandigarh.

Aadhaar

7.136 Chandigarh, the city beautiful, ranks 1st amongst UT's and 5th within all States in India with regards to Aadhaar Enrollment. Further with respect to Aadhaar Linked Birth Registration (ALBR), Chandigarh ranks 1st in UT's and 2nd among all States in India.

Public Financial Management System (PFMS) & Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

7.137 Chandigarh has integrated its Central Treasury with PFMS. All the DBT schemes Centrally Sponsored as well as State Schemes have been successfully mapped on PFMS. The DBT payments are 100% Aadhaar Seeded and through APB (Aadhaar Payment Bridge).

Chandigarh "A Kerosene Free City"

7.138 Chandigarh from 01.04.2016 onwards has been declared "A Kerosene Free City". The motive of making Chandigarh kerosene free was to reduce the level of environmental pollution, save human beings specially women and children from the hazardous effects on health from burning of kerosene oil while cooking and covering 100% households with LPG connection.

PMJDY (Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna)

7.139 Chandigarh has also shown an impressive progress by covering 95% Aadhaar Seeding in Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY) Accounts.

National Population Register (NPR)

7.140 Chandigarh has digitalized the NPR (National Population Register). All the updations and primary data forms has been digitalized.

Smart City Mission

7.141 The proposal of Chandigarh under Smart City Mission was selected by the Government of India in the second round. The proposal entails an investment of around ₹6500 crores in next few years for changing the levels of service delivery introducing 24x7 water supply, creating a city which is proud of its heritage and follows highest degrees of environmental standards.

Housing

7.142 The Chandigarh Housing Board (CHB) is a Chandigarh Administration undertaking with the primary objective to provide good quality housing at affordable prices for the residents of the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The land for construction of Houses / flats is allotted to the Board by the Chandigarh Administration at a fixed/ notified price from time to time. Chandigarh Housing Board (CHB) has taken a number of steps to make its services user friendly and also changed many cumbersome processes to ease out the system of transfer of flats. In addition, CHB has also started Tatkal Services for transfer of flats/ commercial property, possession of flats etc. Chandigarh Administration has launched mobile app to provide all the services related to Chandigarh Housing Board. The inclusion of services on the mobile app is the first of its kind initiative taken by a Housing Board in the whole country.

Transport

7.143 In a major boost to improve public transportation, Chandigarh Administration has purchased 49 Midi Non AC buses and 28 other buses and have put them on routes in the year 2016. Mobile App for Bus routes, descriptions and its times for the information to the general public has been introduced.

Health

7.144 Chandigarh is providing health cover to the residents of Chandigarh as well as patients hailing from its neighboring states. On 09.09.2016 Hon'ble Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh inaugurated Academic Block-E in Government Medical College & Hospital, Sector 32, Chandigarh. A unique facility namely Milk Bank has been started in Government Medical College & Hospital on 07.09.2016.

Rural Development

7.145 In Union Territory, Chandigarh, there are 13 villages which are having the population of 93863, as per Census 2011. All the villages are located within a radius of 8 Km from Chandigarh city and are connected with metalled all-weather roads. Chandigarh Administration has already decided to develop these as model ones by providing the basic facilities at par with Chandigarh City i.e. concretize streets, provision of piped drinking water, electricity with provision of street lighting, sewerage system, storm water drainage, public toilets, parks etc. An expenditure of ₹296.60 lakhs was incurred in the Annual Plan 2015-16 for bringing all-round development in U.T., villages. An outlay of ₹426.00 lakhs has been approved in the Annual Plan 2016-17 for the purpose out of which, an amount of ₹294.91 lakh has been utilized as on 31.12.2016 and placed at the disposal of executive agencies to implement the plan schemes in true spirit.

Welfare of Women

7.146 Mahila Mandals have been organized in all the villages of UT Chandigarh and they stand registered under Societies Registration Act. The activities on which stress is laid include health and sanitation, family welfare, day care services, raising and preserving vegetables and fruits,

tailoring and knitting, embroidery, soap-making, mat and basket-making, candle-making etc. For this purpose the Mahila Mandals are provided financial assistance worth ₹50,000 each for taking up aforesaid income-generating activities to change the economic status of village ladies. During the year 2016-17, an amount of ₹1 lakh provided to assist the 2 Mahila Mandals.

Association and Involvement of PRI

Representatives of Development Process

7.147 Under the scheme of Association and involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) Representatives in Development Process, the elected representatives are imparted trainings on the provisions of Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 and regarding their role in the process of development and economic upliftment of village residents. They are also apprised about the details and modalities of various development and welfare schemes of the departments of Chandigarh Administration being implemented in the rural area. The training is arranged in collaboration with the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Public Administration, Centre for Research in Rural & Industrial Development (CRRID) and also in other reputed institutions like National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad so that the elected representatives are able to play vital role in the development process. In the Annual Plan 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 2.00 lakhs is made available for arranging the training of the elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj, which will be utilized in full.

Declaration of UT villages as Open Defecation Free under Swachh Bharat Mission

7.148 As a part of the Swachh Bharat Mission, Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign in all the villages of U.T, Chandigarh was carried out. The department conducted the survey in all the

villages in respect of the persons who do not have either the individual toilets in the house premises or who do not even use Public toilets and resort to open defecation. The department provided mobile toilet vans in such areas where open defecation was found and also mobilized the people to use the mobile toilet vans and not to go in the open for defecation. As a result there was drastic change in the behavior of the people. Then again a survey was conducted and it was found that the menace of open defecation has come under control. On the basis of the report of the Survey Committee and the Cross Check Committee all the UT villages were declared as Open Defecation Free on 29.09.2016.

Education

7.149 UT of Chandigarh is the capital of two states i.e. Punjab and Haryana and is catering to the children from Chandigarh and neighboring cities as well. Education Department is, at present, running 114 Schools with an overall enrolment of around 1.56 Lacs. Three new High Schools at Sector 48 & 49 Manimajra, Pocket-1 and one new school at MHC-Manimajra were inaugurated and made functional during September 2016.

Law & Order

7.150 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. Five New Police Stations have been established in the area of UT, Chandigarh.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

I. Profile

7.151 The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli nestles on the Western Ghat 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 20 Village Panchayat. The U.T. is surrounded by Valsad District of Gujarat & Palghar District of Maharashtra.

Administration

7.152 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 20 *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 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.

7.153 The UT of DNH comprises of total 72 villages, out of which 05 villages were declared as a Census Town during 2011 Census. 02 Census Towns were converted in to Silvassa Municipal Council, and 65 Villages are Rural Villages. (Thus 05 CT + 01 SMC (02 Towns) + 65 Rural Villages = 72 Villages).

Revenue Receipts

7.154 The UT Administration collected revenues receipts of ₹733.85 crore during the year 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016), which is expected to touch to ₹741.01 crore by the end of 31.03.2017.

Plan Allocation and Expenditure

7.155 During 2016-17 the UT was allotted a fund of ₹900.00 crore, against which an expenditure of ₹638.60 crore has already been incurred (upto 31.12.2016) and it is expected to fully utilize the total allocation by the end of March, 2017.

II. Infrastructure Developments :

Power

7.156 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 U.T. which is functioning since 2012-13.

7.157 UJALA scheme has been introduced by DNHPDCL for promotion of energy efficient LED lights and about 61,650 LED bulbs have been distributed till 31.12.2016. Major projects taken in the power sector are as under:-

- Installation of existing 220/66 KV, 2X100 MVA Transformer from 220/66 KV kharadpada sub-station to 220 KV LILO switching station at Sayli village with an estimated cost of ₹44.97 crore.
- Establishment of various small grid connection Solar Power Plant
 1. 900 KW at Kala Sub-Station
 2. 200 KW at Athal Sub-Station
- Establishment of 3 MV grid connected Solar Power Plant at Velugam



3 MV Solar Power Plant at Velugam

Connectivity

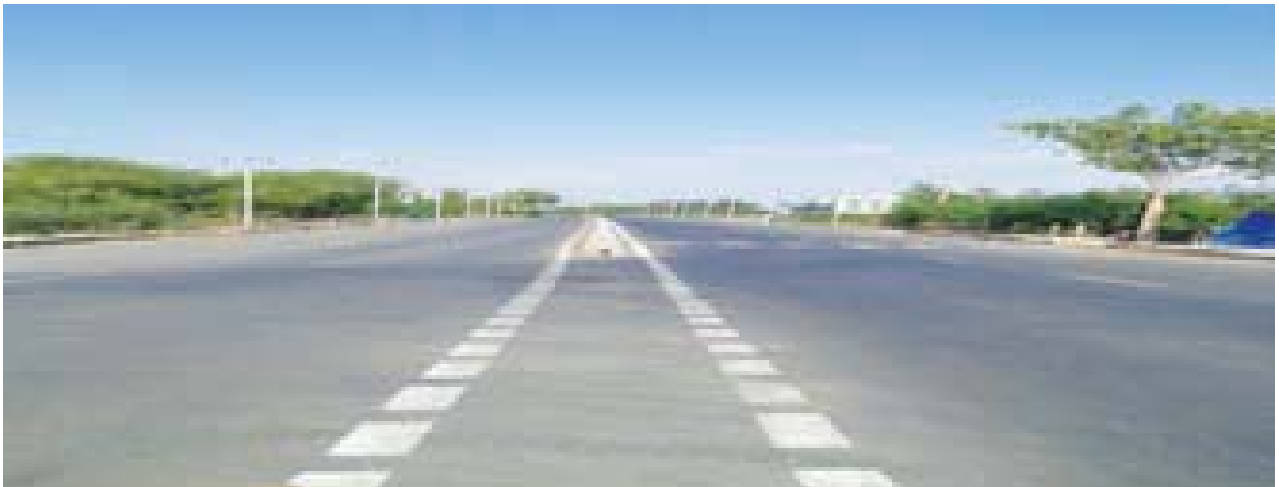
7.158 The following major works under Roads and Bridges has been completed during the year 2016-17.

Roads

- The work of widening of road from Kanadi junction to Zaroli border (One & half lane to

four lane) (2.50 Km) costing ₹12.00 Crore has been completed.

- The work of Widening from 1½ lane to 2 lane & Asphaltting to Mandoni Khedpa road (Ch 27/2 to 40/8) (9.00 KM) costing to ₹9.00 crore has been completed.



Sayli - UmarkuiKilvani 2-lane road (8.00 Km)

Bridges

- The construction work of High level Bridge at Dokmardi near Agriculture farm across

river Piparia costing to ₹11.08 Crore has been completed and opened for vehicular traffic.



High level Bridge at Dokmardi

- The construction of high level minor bridge at Randha Parzaipada costing ₹0.88 Crore Randha Vanganpada costing ₹1.38 Crore, Randha Khoripada costing ₹1.12 Crore, at Bonta costing ₹2.26 Crore, Sindoni Patelpada costing ₹2.26 Crore, Khedpa costing ₹2.15 Crore and Kala Karchgam costing ₹2.10 crore have been completed.



High Level Minor Bridge at Bonta

Major Work under Progress

- The work of construction of 4.30 Kms of ring road (1st phase) for Silvassa town stretches AB, GH & HA is under progress.
- The construction of four lane road from Dairy Farm to Silly Fathak on Silvassa Kilwani road is in progress. One side widening has been completed.
- The Tender for the work of widening of road from two lane to four lane from Rakholi Bridge to Khadoli junction costing ₹33.00 Crore has been invited and is under scrutiny. The Work is like to be started by December 2016.
- The work of construction of High level bridge at Bildhari/ Gunsavillage costing ₹33.00 Crore is under progress.

Building:

7.159 Major work completed during the year 2016-17:

- 03 Girls Hostel Buildings and 02 Primary school buildings have been completed and inaugurated till 30.11.2016



Construction of new office building of Power Department / DNHPDCL With estimated Cost of ₹21.00 crore has been completed and inaugurated.



Construction of Circuit house at Silvassa with estimated cost of ₹16.50 crore has been completed.



Construction of Resident Dy. Collector/Mamlatdar Office at Khanvel , D&NH with estimated cost of ₹2.60 crore has been completed and inaugurated.

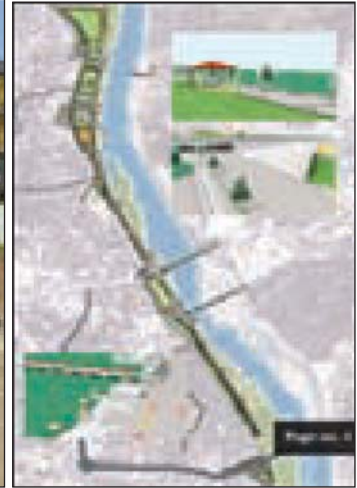
7.160 **Tourism:**



- **Ongoing Projects**
 - Riverfront at Dudhani, Athal & Sakartod
 - Kauncha Tented Accommodation and Adventure Resort
- **Key Plans**
 - Development of State Museum/ Adventure Sports /Water Sports & Silvassa Hat
 - Luxury Tented Accommodations at Kauncha

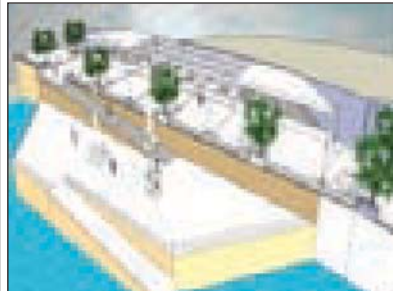
- **Daman Ganga River Front Development (East Bank) Construction of Retaining Wall Phase-I**

- Project consisting of Retaining Wall Length 1500.00mt.
Revised Tendered Cost : ₹15.66 Crore.
 - The construction work of Retaining wall from Aqueduct to Existing crematorium at East side is completed.
 - The further remaining work of Retaining wall at approach road to New Crematorium is under progress.
- Deposit Work from PWD-I
Date of Start : 08.11.2013
Date of completion : 30.11.2016



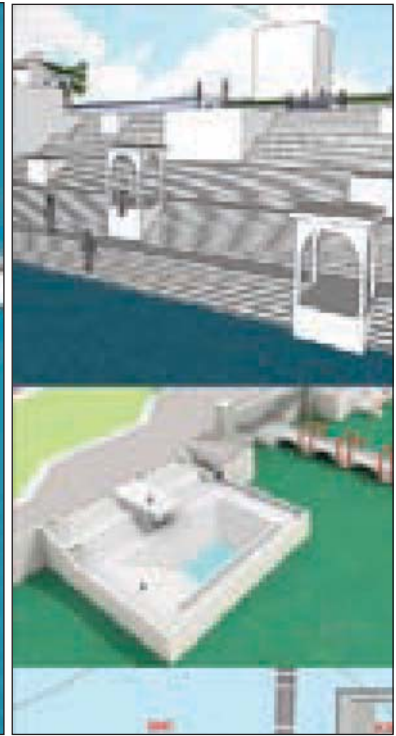
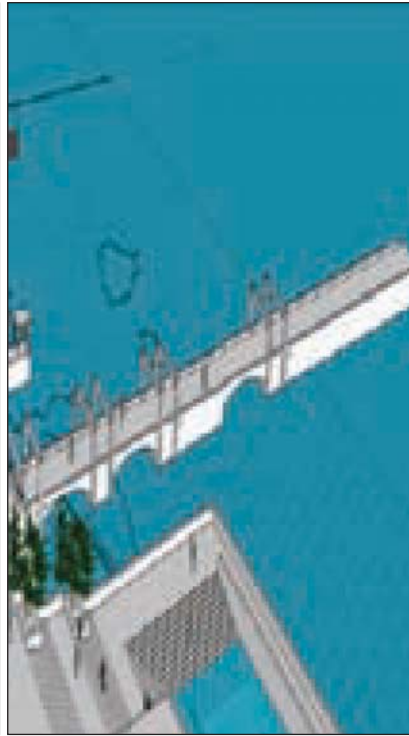
• **Daman Ganga River Front Development, Phase-II**

- Project consisting of River Edge Walk Way, S-Plaza, L-Plaza, A-Plaza, Security Surveillance, Pavilions, and Water Sculpture, Multi Level Car Parking etc.
- Tendered Cost: ₹25.51Crore.
- Work In Progress: 40%
- Flooring work of A-Plaza, L- Plaza and Walk Way Area are under Progress.
- Foundation work of Multi Level Car Parking and River Access-2 is under Progress.
- Deposit Work from PWD-I
Date of Start : 20.03.2015
Date of Completion : 31.07.2017



Daman Ganga Riverfront Development (East Bank) – Phase-III.

- Project consisting of Return wall, River Edge Walk Way, Plazas, Visarjan Kund, Ghat and Pavilions etc.
- Tendered Cost: ₹8.74Crore.
- Deposit Work from PWD-I
- The work of Toe Wall in UCR Masonry is under progress.
- Date of Start : 23.05.2016
- Date of Completion : 22.11.2017



Sports Complex at Saily:

- **Salient feature of the project:**
 - The project consisting of Cricket Stadium,
- Deposit Work from PWD-I
- Tender Cost: ₹37.14 Cr. (Cricket Stadium Phase-I)
- Deposit Work from PWD-I
- The work awarded to M/s ANS Constructions Pvt Ltd , New Delhi
- The excavation work of foundation is under progress.
- Date of Start : 15.09.2016
- Date of completion : 14.03.2018



Health

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

A. Existing Infrastructure:

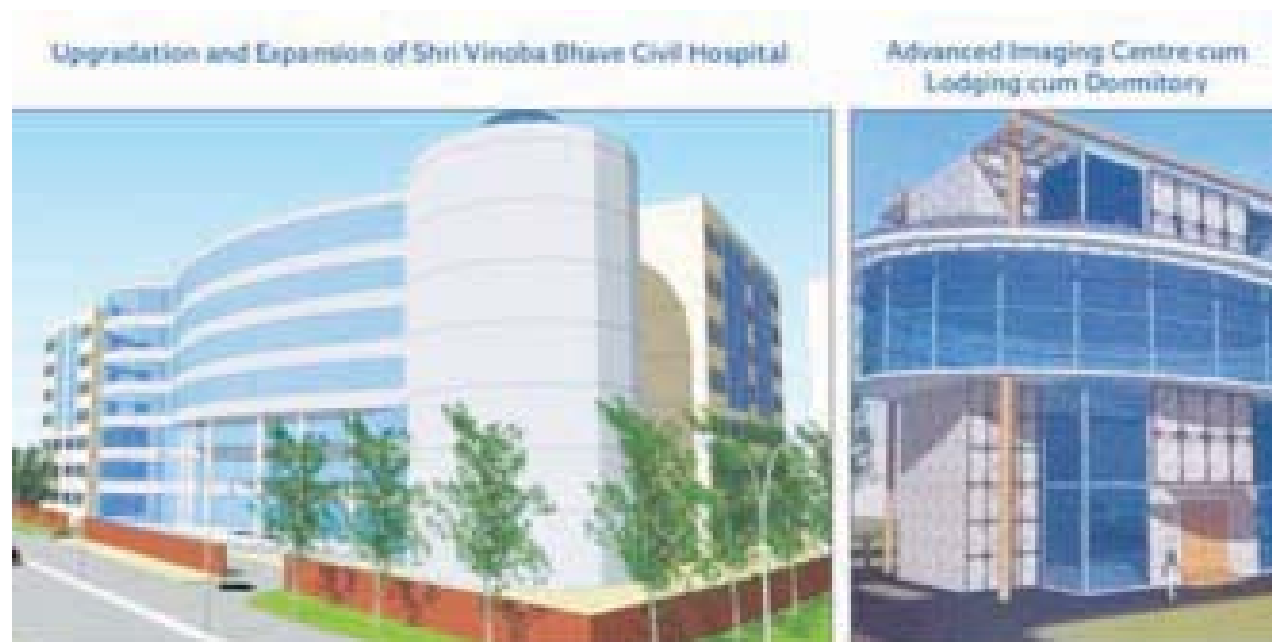
Health Institution	Total
District Hospital	01
Sub-District Hospital (100 Beds)	01
C.H.C	02
P.H.C	09
Sub Centers	71
No. of Beds	571
Trauma Centre	01
Ayurvedic Unit	01
Blood Bank	01
No. of 108 Ambulances	12
Boat Ambulance	01
Ferry Ambulance	01
Manochitiksa Kendra	01
Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (HIV)	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

Schemes implemented under medical sector:

Schemes	Physical Achievements
Matru Smrudhi Yojana:-	1697 beneficiaries have been benefited Wherein ₹78.25 Lakh is deposited in the account of the beneficiary till 31.12.2016.
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK):-	Zero out of pocket expenses is provided to Pregnant Women and sick new born (up to 30 days after birth) under JSSK. 7677 beneficiaries have taken benefit till 31.12.2016.
Rastriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK):-	Weekly Iron & Folic Supplementation Programme for Adolescent boys and girls in schools & out of schools girls are being covered. Being Confident Scheme:- Sanitary Napkins to be distributed in the month of December-2016 AFHCs registered 13042 adolescents.
Save the Girl Child Yojana:-	618 beneficiaries have been benefited Wherein ₹42, 068 is deposited in Profit Plus Policy of LIC and on attaining of 18 years the child will get about ₹3.50 Lakh. Total ₹198.46 Lakh is utilized till 31.12.2016.
Sukanya Satkar Yojana:-	522 beneficiaries have been benefited ,Wherein ₹16.56 Lakh is deposited in the account of the beneficiary till 31.12.2016
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana:-	The Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli celebrated the birth of a girl child born in the U.T of Dadra & Nagar Haveli as "Beti Janm Mahotsav" under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme. 1113 beneficiaries have been benefited have been provided till 31.12.2016.
Paripakva Mata Niyojit Bal Yojana (PMNBY)	528 beneficiaries have been benefited wherein ₹17.20 Lakh is deposited in the account of the beneficiaries till 31.12.2016.

International Yoga day was organized on 21.06.2016 with 3500 people participation.



7.162 Rural Development

- Under the Rural Development programme following National Level programs are being implemented.

Sl. No.	Activities	Achievement	
		2015-16	2016-17
1	Mandays generated under MGNREGA	554 Mandays	888 Mandays
2	Construction of Metal Road	22.00 KM	8.00 KM under progress
3	Construction of Village Pond	--	--
4	Indira Awas Yojana House	172 beneficiaries- 1st installment released. 324 beneficiaries- 2nd installment released	75 beneficiaries- 1st installment released 202 beneficiaries- 2nd installment released.
5	Individual Household Sanitary Latrine	40 No. of toilets completed	706 No. of toilets Completed 145 No. of Toilets Sanctioned
6	Suryoday Awas Yojana	4091 No. of houses sanctioned 3902 beneficiaries - 1st installment released	Out of 3902 beneficiaries 2719 beneficiary 2 nd installment released 27 beneficiary 3 rd installment released
7	Crematorium Shade	12 No. Completed	10 Nos. completed 5 Nos. under progress

7.163 Water Supply

- Integrated Water Management Plant for 14 MLD to be implemented with a tender cost of ₹ 49.78 crore for Naroli, Samarvarni & Dadra Patelad.

- Providing Water supply for Kauncha, Jamalpada, Gaunsa & Bildhari in Dudhani Patelad with estimated cost of ₹ 9.17 crore is under progress



Water Supply Project for Dudhani & Mandori Patelad



Water Supply Project for Silvassa Municipal Area

7.164 Education

Level of Education	No. of Institutions			
	GOVT.	AIDED	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Primary	156	08	08	172
Middle / Upper Primary	116	04	24	144
Secondary	11	00	00	11
Secondary with Higher Secondary	13	00	00	13
B. Technical Education				
ITI	01	00	00	01
Polytechnic	01	00	00	01
B.Ed	00	00	01	01
Pharmacy	00	00	01	01
Government College	01	00	00	01
Degree College /MBA	01	00	02	03
Hotel Management & Catering	01	00	00	01
C. Other Institutions				
Red cross Special School	00	01	00	01
Kendra Vidhyalaya (KV)	01	00	00	01
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV)	01	00	00	01

- Opening of New Government High School (Gujarati Medium) at Masat in existing Primary School.
- Opening of New Government High School (Marathi Medium) at Kherdi in existing Primary School.
- Upgradation of Government High School (E.M) Rakholi to Government Higher Secondary School

Key Plans:

- **Setup of Computer Labs in Govt. / Govt. Aided Schools**
- Out of 39 Computer Labs 19 Computer Labs are established and the setup of 20 Computer Labs are under progress and are likely to be completed by 31st March 2017.

Smart Classrooms:

- Pilot project started with 15 Smart Classrooms at Government Higher Secondary School, Tokarkhada (Eng. Med.) through e-SENCE Learning Pvt. Ltd.
- 700 Smart classrooms to be set up in every Government School of U.T of D&NH (primary/upper primary/higher secondary/secondary).

Girls Hostel

A Girls Hostel (25 rooms) in the premises of GHS, Dapada under Centrally Sponsored Scheme with accommodation of 100 Girls is likely to be set up by 31.01.2017.

ICDS Projects

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) Scheme

7.165 Under the scheme incentives of ₹6000 is provided to pregnant / lactating mother. Each

PM/LM would receive total cash incentives of ₹6000 between 2nd Trimesters till the child attains the age of 6 months. After fulfillment of certain conditions i.e. registration of pregnancy till the completion of all vaccination. Detailed as below:-

IGMSY Beneficiaries upto November 2016

Particulars	Total Beneficiaries
Pregnant Mother / Nursing Mother (PM/NM)	579

7.166 Prime Minister's Initiatives:

1. Skill Development :

- Modern Skill Centre will be developed at Khanvel in partnership with the Ministry of Skill Development



- Establishment of New ITI at Khanvel.

7.167 Swachh Bharat Mission

- The UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli has launched Swachh Angan Yojana under which ₹30000/- is deposited through Direct Bank Transfer in the beneficiary account for construction of toilet, till date 996 toilets have been constructed and applications from 05 Panchayats have been received and are under progress.



- All efforts are being made to achieve 100% coverage of IHHLs (Individual Household Latrines) in the UT through IEC (Information, Education, Communication) activities at all level i.e. Gram Panchayat/District Panchayat level to create awareness among the masses in the Rural Areas to motivate people for adopting improved Sanitation to achieve 100% coverage with IHHLs and to convert all 70 villages “Free of Open Defection”.

7.168 **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**



“**Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao** “Abhiyan Launched on 22.01. 2015 in UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli .The Administration has launched a New Schemes “**Beti Janm Mahotsav**” on 08.03.2016 on **International Women’s Day**. celebrated the birth of a girl child born in the U.T of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

7.169 **Digital India**



Information Technology “Digital India”

A. **Recent Initiative :**

- **11 Saral Seva Kendras** (Common Service Centres) are functional in DNH to provide various services to public in rural as well as urban areas.
- **UTWAN** for high speed transmission of voice data and video to connect government offices, schools, hospitals, anganwadis etc.
- **Land Records Modernization:** All Records of Rights (**RoRs**) digitized with the facility of Online Registration and online mutation. Integration of Sub-registrar Office, Mutation software & Land Records.
- **Samay Sudhini Seva (e-SLA)** for monitoring of online time bound delivery of services.
- Integrated Hospital Management System (IHMS), Aadhar Enabled Bio-Metric Attendance System, Integrated Excise Revenue Management System, PWD-RAMS, e-PRI, FTS, State Resident Data Hub, PWD-MIS, VATSoft,
- **E-Services started:**
- **State Services Delivery Gateway/ UT Portal** (www.dnh.gov.in): **74 Government to Citizenservices** of **16 departments** can be **availed online**.

- E-District Projects: **21 High Volume Citizen** services of **05** departments (Revenue, Social Welfare, DRDA, & RTI) under phase I.

7.170 Housing for all

Suryodaya Awas Yojana



- Assistance of ₹150000 is provided to the beneficiaries for construction of house whose family income is below ₹1 Lakh per annum. Out of 3948 beneficiaries, 2nd installment released for 2753 beneficiaries and 3rd installment released for 27 beneficiaries.

7.171 Jan Dhan Yojana



- Jan Dhan Yojana scheme implemented in U.T. of Dadra & Nagar Haveli with objective to open at least one Bank Account for every Household.

- Total 89489 Accounts have been opened under the Jan Dhan Yojana upto 31.12.2016.

Transformation of U.T. of Dadra & Nagar Haveli into Cashless Territory. Special camps by various officers at regular intervals have been organized to undertake awareness Programmes and demonstrations for the use of method of digital payment, opening bank accounts for workers in organized and un-organized sector, dissemination of information among the workers / industries / traders.

All Govt. payment is 100% Cash less and Govt. receipts is 99.73% during the last fortnight ending 26.11.2016. POS machines has been provided to all the government departments, traders have also been encouraged to adopt cash less receipts. To promote the digital payment, special discount on the payment made through cashless means to the Government has been granted.

7.172 Social Security Pension Scheme:

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	34789 Beneficiaries are covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana upto 31.12.2016.
Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana	21863 Beneficiaries are covered under Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana upto 31.12.2016.
Atal Pension Yojana:	1634 Beneficiaries are covered under Atal Pension Yojana upto 31.12.2016.

7.173 Make in India

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



- Industrial Estates : 53 Nos.(04 Govt. & 49 Pvt.)
- Industrial Units : 3340 Nos.
- Capital Investment : ₹20,000 Cr.
- Employment in Industries : 1,30,000 Nos.
- Total No. of exporters : 325 Nos.
- Total value of exports : ₹8222 Cr.
- Total GTO : ₹126719 Cr.

Citizen Friendly Initiatives

Industries

- The renewal period for Green Category Industries has been extended from 5 to 15 years
- The renewal period for Red and Orange Category Industries has been extended from 2 and 3 years to 5 years each
- Online Consent Management and Monitoring System (OLCMMS) has been implemented by Pollution Control Committee from 15.08. 2016.

Key Advantages

- Lower power tariffs / CST Exemption upto 31/12/2017
- Falls in the Influence Zone of Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor, dedicated Freight Corridor(DMICD)

7.174 Achievements for the year:

- 1) Union Territory Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli achieved 100% Aadhaar based Direct Benefit Transfer in all welfare and subsidy Programme of the Government.

- 2) Union Territory Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli completed 100% National Population Register database work.
- 3) Swachh Vidyalay Programme:- Dadra and Nagar Haveli has received Prime Minister's Excellence Award for Swachh Vidyalay Programme on Civil Service Day on 21.04.2016 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi by the august hand of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi.

Daman and Diu

Area, Population and Location

7.175 UT 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 was 243247 as per 2011 Population Census (Daman -191173 and Diu - 52074). Both Districts are situated on the Western Coast of India. The head quarter of this Union Territory is at Daman.

7.176 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 2015-16, the UT was allotted fund of ₹ 531.41 (RE) crore. The UT Administration has spent ₹ 531.36 Crore (99.99 %) of plan fund allocation. The plan allocation for the year 2016-17 is ₹ 575.00 crore. The UT Administration of Daman and Diu is giving positive BCR (Balance from Current Revenue) from several years. The UT Administration has achieved the target for BCR of ₹ 721.84 crore during the year 2014-15 and ₹ 847.12 crore during the year 2015-16.

The major developmental infrastructure initiatives undertaken by the UT Administration in the different sectors during the current year are:

PUBLIC WORKS

7.177 BRIDGES:

Works completed:

- The construction of Parallel Bridge at Ghoghla , Diu has been completed at a cost of ₹36 crore.
- The Bridge on Kalai river connecting Bhamanpuja, Moti Daman to Gujarat State has been completed at a cost of ₹ 8.00 crore.



The Hon'ble Administrator of Daman and Diu Shri Praful Patel, is inspecting the construction of Bridge with Senior Officers of the UT Administration of Daman and Diu at Daman.

- Construction of Pedestrian Bridge connecting Nani Daman and Moti Daman across Damanganga River at the site of old Damanganga Bridge is expected to be completed by February, 2017 at a cost ₹19.45 crore .
- Construction of additional new bridge with approaches at Tad creek in Diu District will

7.178 Works under Progress:

- Construction of bridge from Kachigam to Magarwada on Damanganga river is expected to be completed by August, 2017 at a cost of ₹49.00 crore.
- The construction of bridge with approaches across Damanganga river connecting Kachigam on Nani Daman side and Zari on Moti Daman side in District of Daman is expected to be completed by December, 2017 at a cost of ₹ 38.96 crore.

be completed by June, 2017 at a cost of ₹11.96 crore

7.179 Roads:

- Construction of Bus Stand at various places in Daman District are expected to be completed by June, 2017 at a cost of ₹ 9.23 crore.

- Construction of road from Amaliya Junction to Vadoli Border via Panchayat Ghar at Dabhel Group Gram Panchayat, Daman is expected to be completed by May, 2017 at a cost of ₹ 6.70 crore.
- Improvement and widening of road from Rajiv Gandhi Setu- Ambawadi- Patlara-Bhamti is expected to be completed by March, 2017 at a cost of ₹ 3.82 crore.
- Re- Carpeting of Existing Road from Malala Junction to Vanakbara via Diu Bucharwada Fatak (9.10 Kms) is expected to be completed by March, 2017 at a cost of ₹ 3.28 crore
- Repairing/ reconstruction of damage portion of various roads due to road cutting/ digging for laying of pipeline from Madhuban Dam to Dabhel, Dunetha and Bhim Talav in Daman District. (Total length of 5 Km) is expected to be completed in March, 2017 at a cost of ₹2.89 crore.
- Construction of Asphalt Road from Fudam to Solar Power Plant at Diu has been completed at a cost of ₹1.77 crore.
- Construction of walking track at Nagoa: 1.80 Kms is expected to be completed by December, 2016 at a cost of ₹1.03 crore.

7.180 **Civil Aviation:**

- Upgradation and development of Airport at Diu has been completed at a cost of ₹ 1.45 crore.
- Preparation, gradation and development of Runway Strip of Aerodrome at Airport, Diu has been completed at a cost of ₹ 1.45 crore
- The UT Administration has initiated proposal for development of a Airport Terminal Building at Diu with objective to provide better infrastructure, landscape facilities, comfort zone facilities within the available infrastructure. The project will be completed at approximate cost of ₹ 50.00 crore. This will boost the tourism activity in Diu.
- The UT Administration has also initiated air connectivity proposal to provide more flights to Diu under “Regional Connectivity “ plan from following circuits ;
 - i) Ahmedabad – Diu.
 - ii) Mumbai –Diu via Surat.
 - iii) Surat –Diu.

The above air connectivity proposals will cover about 1.5 crore population of Ahmedabad and 60 lakh population of Surat in addition to population of Daman and Diu.

7.181 **Water Supply and Sanitation:**

Foundation Stone of 12 MLD Water Supply Scheme at Magarwada at an estimated cost of ₹23.34 crore and of 20.5 MLD at Dabhel, Nani Daman at an estimated cost of ₹32.76 crore was laid at Daman on 26.03.2016. Together with the ongoing Water Supply Scheme Project at Dunetha, the three projects will meet the total water requirement of 64 MLD for the District of Daman till the year 2044.

- The construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant of 4.5 MLD capacity for Moti Daman area is under progress at a cost of ₹14.70 crore.
- The Construction of 8 MLD Water Treatment Plant at Kevdi Diu is almost at completion stage. Further, the Hon’ble Administrator has taken up the matter with Chairman, Gujarat Water Infrastructure Ltd. for releasing of raw water to Diu District from Sardar Sarovar Canal based pipeline project.
- Replacement of existing gravity main pipeline from Mashal Chowk to Bhimpore, Daman is

expected to be completed by August, 2017 at a cost of ₹3.30 crore.

- Repair / Renovation and Restoration of Damanganga Canal Network System at Daman is expected to be completed by March, 2017 at a cost of ₹2.12 crore.
- Development of River front including construction of wing wall at Kalai River, Moti Daman is expected to be completed by March, 2017 at a cost of ₹ 2.12 crore.

7.182 **Buildings Completed:**

- New Circuit House Building of ground plus six floors with 62 rooms is almost at completion stage at a cost of ₹6.26 crore.
- Coastal Police Station at Kadaiya, Daman is completed at a cost of ₹1.70 crore.
- Construction of “C” Type Quarters for Police Department, Daman is likely to be completed by March, 2017 at a cost of ₹1.20 crore.
- New Transport Office at Collectorate, Diu is completed and dedicated to the public on 06.06 2016.
- Office of the Child Protection Unit, Social Welfare Department at Collectorate Diu is completed and inaugurated on 22.06. 2016.
- Construction of Hall and garage at Fire Station, Gandhipara, Diu has been completed at a cost of ₹0.82 crore.
- The construction of 03 Community Hall at Pariyari Panchayat including a GYM has

been completed at a cost of ₹ 0.73 crore.

- A Community Hall near Bus Stand, Ghoghla, Diu was constructed and dedicated to the public on 21st March, 2016.

Work under Progress:

- The construction of **Multi Office Complex**, Daman is expected to be completed by June, 2017 at a cost of ₹5.88 Crore.
- Foundation stone for the construction of Adivasi Cultural Centre at Moti Daman is expected to be completed by September, 2017 at a cost of ₹ 3.38 crore.
- The construction of “C” Type Quarters for Electricity Department, Daman is expected to be completed by December, 2016 at a cost of ₹ 1.09 crore.
- Removal of Encroachment from 52.71.25 hectares of land at Village Simbor, Diu on 30.10.2016 which was considered to be serious security threat.

7.183 **Power**

Diu will be first district in the country to meet its entire power demand from Solar energy.

- The Hon’ble Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh has inaugurated the 3 MWp on Grid Solar Power Plant at Diu on 5th February, 2016. The project has been completed at a cost of ₹25.5 crore.



The Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh inaugurating the 3 MWp, on grid Solar Power Plant and also laid down foundation stone of 6 MWp on Grid Solar Power Plant at Diu

- Normal Development works & Underground Cable System is completed at a cost of ₹20.00 Crore.



Street lights have been converted into LED lights

- 100% Street lights of PWD roads have been converted into LED lights.
- Replacement of Existing ACSR Panther Conductor of 66 KV Magarwada- Kachigam, Magarwada- Varkund, Vapi- Dabhel and Kachigam- Dalwada link line by HI TASC-160 Sq.mm. Conductor are completed at a cost of ₹3.81 crore

- Shifting of Control Room at 66/11 KV, 3x5 MVA Malala S/S at Diu is completed at a cost of ₹3.28 crore.
- Augmentation of Transformer capacity from 2x15 MVA to 2x15 + 1x20 MVA at 66/11 KV S/S at Bhimpore, Daman will be completed shortly at a cost of ₹3.07 crore.

7.184 **Unnat Jyoti by Affordable Leds (UJALA):**

The Hon'ble Administrator, Daman & Diu has launched **UJALA scheme** in Daman & Diu since August, 2016. More than 1 lakh LED bulbs has already been distributed under the scheme.

7.185 **Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna At Pariyari Village, Daman:-**

- 100% High Tension line is converted into underground cabling system.
- 100% existing street light is converted into LED.

7.186 **Work in Progress:**

- Establishment of 1x160 MVA + 2x50 MVA, 220/66/11 KV S/S at Ringanwada, Daman alongwith associated 220 KV D/C line from 400 KV new PGCIL S/S to Ringanwada, Daman is expected to be completed by March 2017 at a cost of ₹ 39.95 crore .
- Establishment of 66/11 KV, 2x20 MVA GIS S/S alongwith associated line at Dabhel, Daman at a cost of ₹ 31.50 Crore.
- Establishment of **220 KV, 200 MVA**, GIS sub station at Daman.
- Establishment of **66/11 KV, 40 MVA** GIS substation at Daman.

7.187 **Education**

Various Projects are being carried out and schemes are being implemented by the UT Administration

under Education Sector for quality improvement:

The Civil and Chemical Engineering Building at Government Polytechnic, Daman is completed at the cost of ₹5.83 crore.

7.188 **Works under Progress:**

- Construction of the building of Degree College at Education Hub, Diu is expected to be completed by June, 2017 at a cost of ₹48.59 crore.
- Construction of the building of Govt. Polytechnic at Education Hub, Diu is expected to be completed by April 2017 at a cost of ₹40.27 crore.
- Construction of New School building for Government High Secondary School (Girls) at Vanakbara will be completed by March, 2017 at a cost of ₹6.36 crore.
- Construction of Girls Hostel at Daman is expected to be completed shortly at a cost ₹6.17 crore .
- Construction of Govt. High School at Nagoa, Diu will be completed by June, 2017 at a cost of ₹ 3.50 crore.
- Skill Up-gradation of teachers through in service training.
- **“Teachers Day” and “Nutrition Week”** were celebrated on 06.09.2016 at 16 Panchayats of this UT. The UT Administration have deputed senior level Officers in each Panchayat for facilitation of the programme with coordination with local industries representative of local bodies. The Hon'ble Administrator, UT of Daman and Diu have inaugurated the UT level function of **“Teachers Day”** and **“Nutrition Week”** at Koli Samaj Hall, Daman on 06.09.2016 in the presence of students, teachers and community leaders.

- In service teachers training programme was organized by RMSA from 06.06.2016 to 10.06.2016 and Education Department, Daman from 09.06.2016 to 15.06.2016. The expert trained the teachers on recent advanced techniques of learning and teaching in education.
- A workshop on “Shalla Sidhi “for Principals and Head Masters was organized under Rastriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan .
- UT level “Kala Utsav” programme was organized on 05.10.2016 for selection of student groups in various categories for preparation in the national level “Kala Utsav” programme at Delhi.
- Aid and appliances have been distributed to 60 Children with special needs (CWSN) in Daman and 134 children in Diu District.
- 1200 bicycles to girl students of STD VIII of Government and Government Aided school are to be distributed by the end of this academic year.
- Text books have been distributed to all students from STD IX to XII.
- Stationary, uniform, shoes and socks have been distributed to students of STD IX to XII (SC&ST) of Government and Government Aided schools.
- Laptops under Udaan scheme have been distributed to 1874 students of class IX during the year **2015-16**.
- SMS based web portal for monitoring of Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme has been introduced in 99 schools. Total 473 SMSs received till 31.12.2016.

7.189 **Sports & Youth Affairs:**

Work under progress:

- Extension of Padmabhushan Sports Complex at Diu is expected to be completed shortly at a cost of ₹7.68 crore.
- Development of Sport Complex, NailaPardi, Daman is expected to be completed shortly at a cost of ₹3.51 crore.
- Construction of Cricket Pavilion at Padmabhushan Sports Complex at Diu is expected to be completed by March, 2017 at a cost ₹3.39 crore.
- Supply, Installation & Maintenance of Cardio & Strength Equipment’s for Daman Sports Society, Daman. The estimated cost of the equipment’s are ₹1.40 Crore.

7.190 **Bal Bhavan:**

- “National Level Bal Shree selection Camp” was organized by the Bal Bhavan Board, Daman in which 02 students were selected for participation in National level Bal Shree Competition conducted by the National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi on 03.05.2016 and 04.05.2016.
- “International Children Painting competition” was organized by Bal Bhavan Board, Diu on 30.06.2016. Total 76 students of Diu District have participated in this Competition and selected painting was sent to Bulgaria for World Children Painting Competition.

7.191 **HEALTH**

Mega Health Camp

The UT Administration have organized “Mega Health Camp” in all Panchayat areas on

28.09.2016 in which free Dental checkup, Blood sugar checkup and other health advices including medicines were given to 2325 patients. Senior level Officers have been declared as Designated Officers for Mega Health Camp at Panchayat level.

- **Celebration of International Day of Yoga (IDY) on 21.06.2016:**

UT Administration of Daman & Diu celebrated the International Day of Yoga on 21.06.2016. The Ministry of AYUSH identified the KAIVALYADHAM, Lonavala, Pune for training and technical support. The Institute suggested 36 hours of training comprising of theoretical and practical components. The trainings were conducted separately for Daman & Diu districts from 10.06.2016 to 20.06.2016. Certificate of Participation were also awarded to participants who completed training successfully.

The International Day of Yoga was celebrated in the presence of Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Leaders of Local Bodies, Youths, Students, Government employees, Industrialist etc.

- **Training of Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) Portal:**

The State level training of RCH portal was conducted by trainers from Government of India at Daman on 14.07.2016 & 15.07.2016. UT of Daman & Diu is one of the few states to launch RCH portal in India. Daman & Diu is ranked first in Mother & Child registration report by Govt. of India.

- **Training of National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS):**

The State level training of NQAS was conducted by trainers from National Health System Resource Centre, New Delhi at Daman from 2nd to 4th August 2016.

- **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA):**

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan envisages to improve the quality and coverage of Antenatal Care (ANC), Diagnostics and Counselling services as part of the Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health(RMNCH+A) strategy on 9th of every month at all Public Health Facilities in which 1944 mothers have already been benefited under the programme.

- New Scheme namely "Financial Assistance for People living with HIV Positive / AIDS" is implemented in UT of Daman and Diu to provide ₹1000 per month to people living with HIV / AIDS.

7.192 **Information Technology:**

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

7.193 **Commissioning of Wi-Fi Hot Spot:**

- To provide enhanced internet connectivity at various tourist and prime locations in UT, Free Wi-Fi facilities have been commissioned at following prominent tourist locations under PPP mode:

- A. Daman :**
- i. Daman Fort
 - ii. Parola Garden
 - iii. Cathedral of Bom Jesus Church
 - iv. Devka Beach
 - v. Somnath Temple, Dabhel
 - vi. Nani Daman Jetty 2
 - vii. Jampore Beach
 - viii. Nani Daman Bus stand



- B. Diu :**
- i. Nagoa Beach to Diu Airport
 - ii. Diu Fort to Bunder Chowk
 - iii. Ghoghla



This initiative will boost the Digital India Umbrella Programme in UT of Daman & Diu to provide free Wi-Fi services to the tourists as well as local people.

7.194 e-Services:

- State Services Delivery Gateway/ UT Portal (www.dd.gov.in): 66 Government to Citizen Services of 15 departments can be availed online.
- E-District Projects: 19 High Volume Citizen services of 03 departments (Revenue, Social Welfare & RTI) under phase I.
- Under Common Service Centre- flagship name of Saral Seva Kendra (SSK), 12 CSCs/ SSKs are operational in the UT and 02 more SSKs are ready to be launched. They also works as Permanent Enrollment Centres for enrollment of Aadhar.

- Sudhini Seva (e-SLA) for online time bound delivery of services.
- Integrated Hospital Management System (IHMS), Aadhar Enabled Bio-Metric 12 Saral Seva Kendras (Common Service Centres) to provide various services to public in rural as well as urban areas.
- UTWAN for high speed transmission of voice data and video to connect government offices, schools, hospitals, anganwadis etc.
- To improve Connectivity, the BSNL has completed survey for establishment of 04 Base Transceiver Station (BTS) at various locations of Daman District.
- Land Records Modernization: All Records of Rights (**RoRs**) digitized with the facility of Online Registration and online mutation. Integration of Sub-Registrar Office, Mutation software & Land Records.

7.195 **Tourism:**

National Tourism Awards:

The Department of Tourism, Daman has won the National Tourism Awards for the Best Tourism Film “Ilha De Calma”.

7.196 **MoUs for Development of Tourism :**

i) The UT Administration of Daman and Diu also participated in the Vibrant Gujarat International Travel Mart organized by Government of Gujarat from 19.02.2016 to 21.02.2016 to promote Daman and Diu as the world-class tourist destination. During the event, a MOU was signed between the UT Administration of Daman and Diu, Society for promotion of Tourism, Art and Culture (SPOTAC) and Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited to promote the following Tourism Circuits:

1. Gir- Diu- Somnath Circuit
2. Sanjan - Daman - Udawada Circuit
3. Surat - Silvassa - Valsad Circuit

ii) The MOU between UT of Daman and Diu and UT of Puducherry was signed for implementation of “ Eak Bharat Shresth Bharat” programme. Under this programme people of both the territories will able to know each other and establish a close relationship in the area of Arts, Language, Culture and food.

7.197 **Works under Progress:**

Construction of Protection wall for Anti- Sea Erosion from Badalpur, Moti Daman to Light House, Moti Daman is expected to be completed by September, 2018 at an estimated cost of ₹21.19 crore .

- Restoration of St. Thomas Church, Diu and St. Francis Church, Diu are expected to be completed by May, 2017 at a cost of ₹6.33 crore.

- a. Restoration of Pani Bai School, Diu is expected to be completed in the month of February, 2017 at a cost of ₹4.27 crore .

- b. Restoration of Pani Kotha, Diu will be completed by May, 2017 at a cost of ₹2.46 crore.

7.198 **Fisheries**

Daman and Diu have a total coastal length of 29 kms. Fisheries are one of the primary economic activities in the territory. To promote and deliver better facilities to the fishermen, the Administration is implementing various schemes for development of this sector.

Work under progress:

- Construction of Wharf wall from Vadisheri to Saudwadi Jetty at Vanakbara, Diu is expected to be completed by January, 2017 at a cost of ₹ 17.28 crore.

- Construction of Fishing Platform from Kajimam to Bunder Jetty at Ghoghla Diu is expected to be completed by January, 2017 at a cost of ₹ 13.68 crore.

- Construction of 92.00 mts. long Pile Jetty at Diu is expected to be completed by March, 2017 at a cost of ₹6.23 crore.

- Construction of Approach Jetty at Nani Daman will be completed in month of March, 2017 at a cost of ₹4.37 crore.

- Distribution of Distress Alert Transmission System (DATs) of ₹3.00 crore to the fishermen.

7.199 Fire Safety

Social awareness programme was organized by the Fire Department through conducting Basic Fire Safety training and Demonstration in Schools, Anganwadi, Industrial areas, Residential colonies etc. Total 2174 participants were sensitized on fire safety.

7.200 Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

- The Hon'ble Administrator initiated the extensive cleanliness drive under his able guidance in both Districts i.e. Daman & Diu under "Swachh Bharat Mission" which is a flagship programme of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Senior level Officers have been declared as Designated Officers for Cleaness Drive at Panchayat level. "Swachhta Pakhwada" observed during 01.10.2016 to 15.10.2016.



The Hon'ble Administrator of Daman and Diu Shri Praful Patel, is participating in Beach cleaning function with Indian Coast Guard at Devka Beach, on 27.09.2016 at Daman.

- The "Gandhi Jayanti Function" was organized in both districts of Daman & Diu. The Hon'ble Administrator attended the Gandhi Jayanti function at Diu and flagged off "Shanti Yatra March" on the occasion at Diu. A Rally on "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" was also organized at Daman on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti.
- On the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti, Gram sabhas were organized in all Gram Panchayats and awareness on below

mentioned schemes/ flagship programmes were given to the villagers :

- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA)
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
- Pradhan Mantri Surksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
- Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
- Pradhan Mantri Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
- UJALA Yojana (LED bulb distribution Scheme)
- Swachh Angan Yojana (SAY)
- Suryodaya Awas Yojana
- Old age pension, widow pension and disabled pension under NSAP

- "Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan" carried out in all Govt. Schools in Daman District on 02.10.2016. Officers/ Officials were deputed to visit all the schools and monitor the activities carried out by the schools.
- Under Swachchh Aangan Yojana total 105 toilets were constructed upto 31.10. 2016.

7.201 Social Security Pension Schemes :

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	20340
2.	Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojama	10439
3.	Atal Pension Yojana	767
4.	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	29291

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana :

Category	Disbursement Target	No. of Accounts	Loan Disbursed (₹ in lakh)
Shishu (loan upto ₹ 50,000/-)	1125	446	76.84
Kishor (loan upto ₹ 50,000/- to 5.00 lakh)	--	87	95.91
Tarun (loan upto ₹ 5.00 lakh to 10.00 lakh)	--	38	108.86
Total		571	281.61

7.202 Initiatives under Make In India :

Ease of Doing Business:

- Simplified permissions and procedures.
- Single Window clearances.
- Investment Promotion Council (IPC) for single point clearances of investments in Daman & Diu.
- Self Certification for all permissions.
- Common compliances for all labour laws.
- Third Party certification for Boilers.
- Investment Promotion Schemes for MSME & Textile Sector.

Environment Clearances:

- Online Consent Management and Monitoring System (OLCMMS) has already been implemented by Pollution Control Committee.
- The renewal period for Green Category Industries extended from 5 to 15 years.
- The renewal period for Red and Orange Category Industries extended from 2 and 3 years to 5 years each.

7.203 Performance under Beneficiaries based Scheme :

The UT of Daman and Diu is providing Scholarship, Pensioners, subsidies, Save Motherhood-Save Girl Child etc benefits directly in the Bank account of beneficiaries.

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount Disbursed in 2015-16 (₹. in lakhs)	Total No. of Beneficiaries
A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
Social Welfare			
1.	Pre - Matric Scholarship for SC student	11.7	120
2.	Pre - Matric Scholarship for ST student	48.16	494
3.	Pre - Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	613	5512
4.	Pre - Matric Scholarship for Minority Students	107.92	1208
5.	Post - Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	114.67	1139
6.	Post - Matric Scholarship for Minority Students	2.33	79
7.	Merit- Cum- Means Scholarship for minority Students	--	04
Education			
8.	Post - Matric Scholarship for SC student	29.34	156
9.	Post - Matric Scholarship for ST student	15.85	267
10.	National Means- Cum- Merit Scholarship	Amount Released by Ministry	50
11.	National Scheme for Incentive for the Girl Child for Secondary Education	Amount Released by Ministry	212

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount Disbursed in 2015-16 ₹. in lakhs)	Total No. of Beneficiaries
Health			
12	Janani Suraksha Yojana	0.54	89
C. D. P. O.			
13	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana	28.3	414
Civil Supply			
14	LPG (DBT)	---	54116
B. UT Run Schemes			
Social Welfare Department			
1.	Social Assistance Programme		
(a)	Old Age Pension	641.19	6268
(b)	Widow Pension	412.45	4150
(c)	Disability Pension	73.44	754
	Total	1127.08	11172
2	Cash incentive to Meritorious SC/ ST girls students	27.00	540
3	Swachchh Aangan yojana	371.85	1667
Block Development Office			
4.	Suryoday Aawas Yojana		
	New House	75.00	50
	Reparing/ renovation of old house	5	25
Education			
5	Stipend to SC/ ST students for standard I and VIII	11.38	2276
6	Scholarship/ Stipend to SC/ ST students for standard IX and XII	6.71	715
7	Re-imbusement of fees for professional courses for Girl student under "Saraswati Vidya Yojana"	174.34	340
Health			
8	Matru Smriddhi Yojana	20.00	390
Technical Training Institute			
9	Stipend to youths for Craft training under TSP	9.36	78
Tribal Sub Plan			
10	Cash Incentive to parents of SC/ ST Boys and Girls students	406.04	4800
Veterinary			
11	Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP)	5	21
12	Small Scale Poultry Unit (SSPU)	4.8	16

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount Disbursed in 2015-16 (₹. in lakhs)	Total No. of Beneficiaries
Fisheries			
13	Financial Assistance to the boat Owners/ Fisherman captured by Pakistan Marine security Agency	15.74	69
14	Safety and communication equipment to the boat owners	196.65	464
15	Replacement of Kerosene driven OBM engine by LPG driven OBM engine(8 - 10HP) of small fishing traditional boat owners of Daman & Diu	42.00	35
16	Financial Assistance to fishermen/ Boat owners for loading and unloading of fishing vessel from sea shore to land and vice versa during the monsoon season	1.3	43
17	Assistance to Fishermen for purchase of fisheries Requisites/ Equipment etc.	24.84	113

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

7.204 The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the largest archipelago system in the Bay of Bengal, consisting of nearly 608 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.

Shipping

7.205 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. Approval has been accorded by Ministry of Shipping, Government of India for construction of 02 Mainland-Island (2x1200 pax) vessels and 02 inter island (2x500pax) by M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd. Government of India has approved the

proposal for charter of a 450pax cum 100 ton cargo vessel for a period of 05 years at a cost of ₹257.70 crore. The charter party agreement concluded on 27.09.2016 and the vessel is likely to be deployed by January 2017.

TRANSPORT

7.206 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 145 routes. Ensuring safety & comfort to the woman passengers the Transport 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 & Nimbudala. In order to strengthen its fleet in the current year 2016-17, the Department has procured 28 long chassis buses and deployed in the different units. Under e-Governance Programme Smart Card based registration certificates of Vehicles and driving licenses has been introduced.

Electricity

7.207 The UT Administration is providing round the clock power supply in all major islands to about 1.24 lakh consumers with 109.45 MW of installed capacity. A 5 MWp Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) power plant installed & commissioned at Garacharamma, South Andamanon Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for 25 years. The foundation stone for 20 MW Solar Power project was laid at Attam Pahad, Port Blair on 30.05.2016.



Foundation of Foundation of 20 MW Solar Power project at Attam Pahad

Health

7.208 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) 1060 patients were referred to mainland as on 31.12.2016. Super-specialty services at G.B. Pant Hospital for the needy people of these Islands have been arranged on monthly basis as per MoU signed on 15.10.2016 by Andaman and Nicobar Administration with Medical Super Specialty Hospital, Kolkata.

Education

7.209 The Department of Education has initiated setting up of smart class in 16 Govt. Schools of UT Administration. Under this initiative the first fully equipped smart class of Govt. Girls Senior Secondary School, Port Blair was inaugurated on 08.10.2016.

Agriculture

7.210 The Agriculture Department has an outlay of ₹1684.00 lakh for implementing eight developmental schemes under three Sub-Sectors - Crop Husbandry, Soil Conservation and Minor Irrigation. During Kharif 2016 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. Out of which 17000 MT have already been produced covering an area of 2300 ha. This department also provides subsidies i.e 20% cost and 100% transport subsidy for agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and equipment.

7.211 In order to implement the Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana" (PMKSY), the Ministry has released fund of ₹20 lakh and has launched a new Crop Insurance Scheme namely 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) which is being implemented in this UT from Kharif, 2016.



Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

7.212 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 ₹2105.00 Lakh. The Veterinary Health Care in this UT is provided through a network of 01 Veterinary Polyclinic, 09 Veterinary Hospital, 12 Veterinary Dispensaries, 48 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.

Tourism

7.213 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 ₹2735.00 lakh. The premiere resort of Tourism Department has made a makeover in style and facilities. The 31 cottages have been fully refurbished with architectural changes and new facilities.



Refurbishment of Dolphin Resort Havelock

7.214 The High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) floating jetty at Baratang Island and North Bay, was completed on 05.07.2016 and 30.04.2016 respectively. The floating jetty at Avis Island, Ross Island, Carbyn's Cove and Rajiv Gandhi Water Sports Complex is in progress.

7.215 The department of Tourism has been successfully conducting a new initiative the "UTSAV-Weekend Mela" at Marina Park, Port Blair on alternative weekends to promote local Art & Culture, Music and Cuisine, Handicrafts which has been receiving overwhelming response from public/ tourists.

Coastal Security

7.216 Andaman & Nicobar group of Islands has a total coastline of nearly 1962 kms. The Andaman & Nicobar archipelago is located at a distance of 1200 kms, east of mainland India in Bay of Bengal and are spatially closer to littoral states of Bay of Bengal i.e Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia in south Asia. The Indian Navy and coastguard are providing safeguard to the sea frontiers. The Police Marine force, previously known as Coast Guard Police 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. Under Coastal Security Scheme Phase -II an amount of ₹27.02 crore have been released during the year 2011-12 out of which an amount of ₹5.26 crore have been incurred during the year 2016-17 (upto December 2016) for construction of Marine Operational Centers at Haddo (₹3.5 crore) Interview island (₹49,96,966), Campbell Bay (₹6,97,878) and Hut Bay (₹1,15,44,006). 37 Distress Alert Transmitters (₹3,78,000) have been procured and installation of these is under process.

Forest

7.217 The total geographical area of this UT is 8,249 sq. Km with 86.93 % recorded as forest. The Department of Environment and Forests has been entrusted with the responsibility of conservation, protection and sustainable development of forests, wildlife biodiversity of the entire island territory. The Department of environment and forests is implementing 12 developmental schemes under XII plan (2012-2017). The achievement in physical and financial targets under plan schemes for the last financial year was 100 %. For the current financial year the total budget estimate under plan scheme is 5544 lakh and it is anticipated that the physical and financial targets for the year 2016-17 shall be fully achieved.

7.218 A New Hostel Building of Forest Training Institute at Wimberlygunj was inaugurated on 13.05.2016.



A New Hostel Building of Forest Training Institute at Wimberlygunj

Fisheries

7.219 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 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 42,000 MT fish production will be achieved by the end of 2016-17.



Inauguration of Fish landing Center at Guptapara

(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. 206 beneficiaries have been selected for subsidy for the year 2016-17.

Industries

7.220 During the year 2016-17 the process of application for registration of Micro, small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) units have been made online. The Entrepreneurship Memorandum I & II has been replaced by a single online application called Udyog Aadhaar Memonandum (UAM). The process of manual application for applying under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme has been replaced by online application.

Rural Development

7.221 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin):-

During the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, 3662 Individual Household Latrines have been

sanctioned and 1123 are completed. 26 Community Sanitary Complexes have been sanctioned out of which one Sanitary Complex is completed.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) :-

During the year 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016) Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 679 job cards were issued to the households, 251715 Person-days were generated out of which 136335 by women and 20324 by STs.

Civil Supplies

7.222 Electronic Public Distribution System (e-PDS) has been launched in South Andaman District covering 275 Fair Price Shops in the District.



Launch of e-PDS at South Andaman District

7.223 National Food Security Act has been implemented in this UT from 01.03.2016 covering 54,252 Beneficiaries in Phase-I.

Social Welfare

7.224 Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) is implemented in A & N Islands through 5 ICDS Project and 689 Anganwadi Centres and 31 Mini Anganwadi Centres throughout the Islands. Under the scheme of "Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) – SABLA", nutrition is being provided to 11 to 14 years of out of school going and 14

to 18 years of all girls. "Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)" scheme to the District of South Andaman (ICDS Project, Urban & Ferrargunj) is being implemented with aim to improving the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating woman. Under this Scheme, cash incentive of ₹6000 is to be provided to every pregnant and lactating woman (19 years and above), for their first two live births. 2957 beneficiaries have been identified. An amount of ₹119.43 Lakh has been provided by the Ministry of Women & Child Development during 2016-17. Under 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme an amount of ₹18.695 Lakh has been provided by the Ministry of Women & Child Development during 2016-17. 3124 Physically Handicapped Persons are getting Disability Allowance @ ₹2000 per month under the schemes of Social Welfare department. The department has identified 25 Govt. building for making accessible friendly for DIVYANG (Person with Disabilities). The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has deputed ARUSHI, a NGO from Bhopal to conduct the accessible audit of these buildings. They have completed the accessible audit of all these buildings. There are 578 children in I to VIII classes and 220 in IX & XII classes. The Braille books are procured from National Institute of Visually Handicapped as and when required basis. All the students whose disability is more than 40% are given ₹2000 as financial assistance. In addition to this study materials, transport allowance, uniform, escort allowances and Aids & appliances are provided to Children with special needs under UT plan scheme.

Public Works

7.225 A new 25 MLD capacity rapid sand filter has been completed to ensure sufficient availability of treated water to Port Blair Town ship.

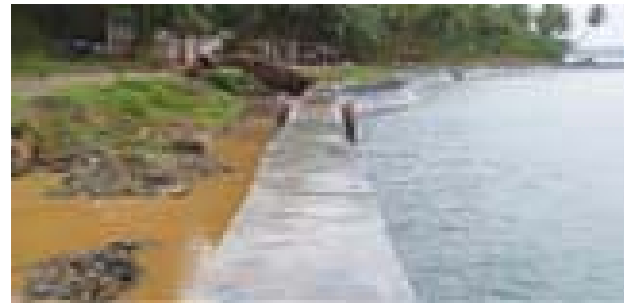


MLD treatment plant at Lambaline

7.226 Construction of Earthen Dam having a total reserve capacity of 231 Million Liters for Public Water Supply to Wimberlygunj and other surrounding villages has been completed and made operational.

7.227 A sea wall to protect sea shore along Chunna Bhatta to North bay in Ferrargunj Tehsil, South Andaman has been completed up to 2.30 Km out of proposed 3.0 Km. This sea wall has been constructed to revive the damaged road to

North Bay from Chunna Bhatta during Tsunami in 26.12.2004.



Sea Wall from Chunna Bhatta to North Bay

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 09 cadres in the year 2014, 2015 and 2016. Now, the cadre review exercise for remaining 17 cadres of IPS is on full swing.

8.3 The authorized strength of the Indian Police Service Officers as on 31.12.2016:-

Sl. No	State/Cadre	Authorized strength of officers as on 31.12.2016
1	Andhra Pradesh	144
2	AGMU	295
3	Assam-Meghalaya	188
4	Bihar	231
5	Chhattisgarh	103
6	Gujarat	195
7	Haryana	137
8	Himachal Pradesh	94
9	Jammu & Kashmir	147
10	Jharkhand	149
11	Karnataka	215
12	Kerala	172
13	Madhya Pradesh	305
14	Maharashtra	302
15	Manipur	89
16	Nagaland	70
17	Orissa	188
18	Punjab	172
19	Rajasthan	215
20	Sikkim	32
21	Tamil Nadu	263
22	Telangana	139
23	Tripura	65
24	Uttar Pradesh	517
25	Uttarakhand	69
26	West Bengal	347
27	Total	4843

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 IPS Probationers of 68 RR (2015 batch) are undergoing training in Basic Course from 28.12.2015 to 01.09.2017, after completion of

Foundation Course for 15 weeks at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. Basic Training at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy includes Phase-I (44 weeks), Attachments at Delhi (Bureau of Parliament Study & Training (BPST), Special Protection Group (SPG), National Security Guard (NSG), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Intelligence Bureau (IB), Research & Analysis Wing (R&AW) and Border Security Force (BSF) (02 weeks), Army & Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Attachments (02 weeks), District Practical Training (29 weeks), Phase - II Training (08 weeks) (including foreign exposure visit), as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Training Programme	Period		
		Weeks	From	To
(1)	Phase - I Training at the Academy	44 weeks	28.12.2015	28.10.2016
(2)	Delhi Attachments			
	(a) Bureau of Parliament Study & Training (BPST)	02 Days	07.11.2016	08.11.2016
	(b) Special Protection Group	01 Day	09.11.2016	
	(c) Central Bureau of Investigation	01 Day	15.11.2016	
	(d) Intelligence Bureau	½ Day	16.11.2016 (AN)	
	(e) National Security Guard	02 Days	10.11.2016	11.11.2016
	(f) R&AW	01 Day	17.11.2016 (FN)	
	(g) Border Security Force		16.11.2016 (FN)	
	(h) Call on with Hon'ble President of India	½ Day	11.11.2016 (AN)	
	(i) Call on with Prime Minister	½ Day	17.11.2016 (AN)	
	(j) Call on with Union Home Minister	½ Day	18.11.2016 (FN)	
	(g) Call on with Hon'ble Union Home Secretary	½ Day	12.11.2016 (AN)	
(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 States/District Practical Training in respective cadres	29 weeks	12.12.2016	01.07.2017
(6)	Phase - II Training at the Academy (Including 02 weeks foreign component training)	08 weeks	10.07.2017	01.09.2017

8.6 There were 124 Probationers (including 26 ladies) including 15 Probationers from Bhutan, Nepal & Maldives. The training was 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 Arun Jaitely, Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Union of India was the Chief Guest during the Dikshant Samaroh on 28.10.2016.



Shri Arun Jaitely, Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Union of India reviewing the Dikshant Samaroh of 68 RR Batch on 28.10.2016.

Indoor Training

8.7 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 grass root 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

8.8 Outdoor Training in Field Craft & Tactics, handling of explosives & Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), rock climbing (during Attachment with Indo Tibetan Border Police Force, Mussoorie), UAC & Krav Maga, Equitation, Scuba Diving, River rafting (during Attachment with Indo Tibetan Border Police Force,, Rishikesh) was imparted. Trainees were taught the methods to combat terrorism & Left Wing Extremism.



Jungle Warfare & Tactics





Equestrian

Phase - II

8.9 A total of 132 IPS Probationers of 65, 66 & 67 RR (2012, 2013 & 2014 batch) successfully completed the eight week long Phase-II training

at the Academy from 30.06.2016 to 24.08.2016. 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 Phase - II Probationers underwent this foreign component in Israel in 02 Groups from 03.08.2016 to 10.08.2016 and 10.08.2016 to 17.08.2016 respectively.



IPS Probationers of 65, 66 & 67 RR (132) underwent Phase - II foreign component at Israel Police

8.10 The IPS Probationers of 69 RR (2016 Batch) are undergoing training in Basic Course for 45 weeks from 19.12.2016 to 30.10.2017.

Senior Courses

8.11 858 participants attended a wide spectrum of 28 in-service courses including 04 Seminars on National Security, Community Policing, Information Technology Applications and Right to Information Act.

8.12 US Embassy sponsored Anti Terrorism Assistance (ATA) programme was conducted for

the Police Officers of India in association with Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D).

8.13 The Academy has conducted a Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshop on “Competency Based Training” and a Workshop on “Evaluation and Feedback” by Deutsche Gesellschaft International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

8.14 The Academy has conducted the following training programmes in association with various organisations:

- Two advanced training programmes for Vigilance Officers in Association with Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi.
- Six training programmes for judicial officers on “Cyber Crimes, Cyber Laws and Electronic Evidence” have been planned and four have already been conducted.
- A training programme on “Gender Budgeting” has been conducted in association with Ministry of Women and Child Development and a program on “Gender Sensitization” in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi.
- Training programme have been conducted for the Probationers of India Revenue Service (IRS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS), Indian Railway Traffic Service (IRTS) and North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) as per their request.

8.15 Re-Union Seminars of IPS Officers were well-attended by officers of 1991 batch (25 Years), 1986 (30 Years), 1981 (35 Years) and 1966 (50 Years).

8.16 Information Technology



The computer section of the Academy has conducted training programs for the Basic Course and Senior Courses in which the participants have been given inputs on Digital Forensics and handling Cyber Crimes and Security aspects. The Academy has initiated capacity building in the area of Digital Forensics through its project National Digital Crime Resource Training Centre (NDCRTC) funded by Department of Information Technology (DeitY). Under this program, the Academy has conducted 53 training programs for police officers of various ranks from different States and Central Police Organisations, in the area of Digital Forensics which includes Disk, Mobile and Network Forensics. In these training sessions, 1766 participants have been trained in the last one and half year. The Academy is conducting training programs for Judicial Officers from across India on Cyber Laws, Cyber Crimes and Electronic Evidence.

Special Tactics Courses

8.17 108 Police Officers from State Police/ Central Armed Police Force (CAPFs) have been trained in 'Special Tactics' in Sardar Vallabhbai Patel National Police Academy, Course on Management of Tactical Operations - 04 (13.06.2016 to 18.06.2016) and Course on Tactics - 49 for Dy. SP Probationers of North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA), Shillong (Meghalaya) (30.05.2016 to 10.06.2016) for State and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) officers was conducted in the Academy.



Course on Tactics - 49 for Dy. SP Probationers of North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA)





Management of Tactical Operations - 04

Counter Terrorism - VI

8.18 17 IPS Officers have been trained in the course on 'Counter Terrorism-VI' conducted at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy on (01.08.2016 to 12.08.2016) during the period.

Mid Career Training Programme for IPS Officers

8.19 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.

8.20 The Mandatory Mid Career Training Programme is being conducted on the syllabus suggested by the Committee chaired by Dr. Trinath Mishra, IPS (Retd.) and approved by MHA. The details of various phases of MCTP are mentioned below:-

SI.No.	Phases	Duration	Present duration as per DoPT letter dated 04.05.2016	Training for Promotion	Year of Service
(1)	Phase - III	05 weeks (04 weeks in India & 01 week abroad)	04 weeks training in India without any foreign component	From Superintendent of Police to Junior Administrative Grade	07 th to 09 th year of Service, Compulsory for 2000 batch onwards.
(2)	Phase - IV	05 weeks (04 weeks in India and 01 week abroad)	04 weeks training in India without any foreign component	From Deputy Inspector General of Police to Inspector General of Police	14 th to 16 th year of Service, Compulsory for 1991 batch onwards.
(3)	Phase - V	03 weeks (02 weeks in India & 01 week aboard)	02 weeks training in India without any foreign component	For availing annual increment on completion of 28 years	24 th to 26 th year of Service, Compulsory for 1981 batch onwards.

8.21 The following programmes have been conducted from April, 2016 to October, 2016 and the number of participants attended the mandatory MCTP are as under:-

SI.No.	Phases	Name of the University/Institutions whom conducted	Duration/Batch	No. of Participants
(1)	Phase - IV	SVP NPA designed and conducted the entire programme. One week Foreign exposure Study visit was conducted in collaboration with University College London Consultancy, (UCLC), UK	The programme conducted from 04.04.2016 to 07.05.2016 (1991 to 1999)	73
(2)	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	The programme conducted from 06.06.2016 to 25.06.2016 (1982 to 1991)	72
(3)	Phase - V	SVP NPA designed and conducted the entire programme.	The programme conducted from 19.09.2016 to 30.09.2016)	33

8.22 Further, the tentative programmes to be conducted from November, 2016 to March, 2017 is as under:-

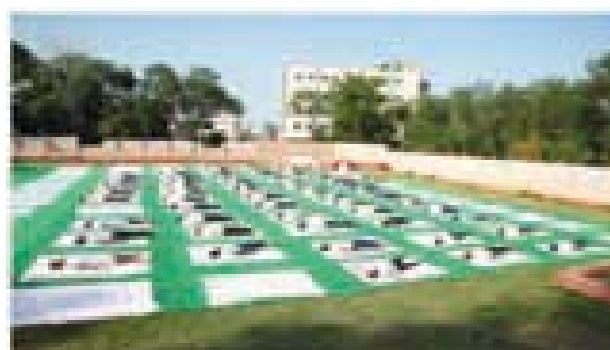
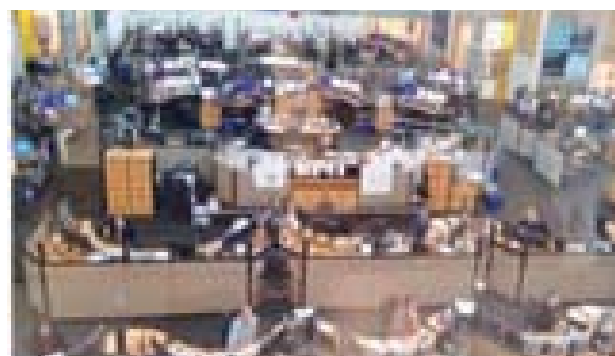
Sl.No.	Phases	Name of the University/Institutions whom conducted	Duration	No. of Participants
(1)	Phase - III	-	04 weeks from 02.11.2016 to 23.11.2016 at SVP NPA	-
(2)	Phase - III	-	04 weeks from 01.02.2017 to 24.02.2017 at SVP NPA	-
(3)	Phase - IV	-	04 weeks from 27.03.2017 to 21.04.2017 at SVP NPA 01 week from 24.04.2017 to 28.04.2017 at UK	-



MCTP Phase - IV IPS officers underwent a 01 week Study tour conducted by University College London Consultancy, (UCLC), UK

Significant Events of the Academy

8.23 Academy organized 2nd International Yoga Day on 21.06.2016 involving faculty members, IPSrs and staff members.





2nd International Yoga Day

8.24 38th SVPNPA Meeting of the National Police Academy held on 09.09.2016.



38th SVPNPA Board Meeting

8.25 Inauguration of Advanced Course Mess



Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister inaugurated Advanced Course Mess.

8.26 Celebration of Academy Anniversary Week.



Barakhana held on 15.09.2016



Painting Competition held on 15.09.2016



Healthy Baby Competition held on 16.09.2016



Rangoli Competition held on 15.09.2016

8.27 Celebration of Mahatma Gandhi Anniversary.



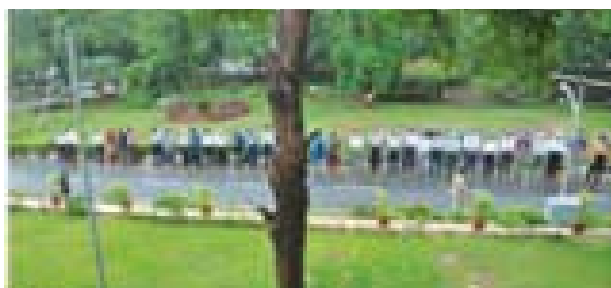
Celebration of 147th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi

8.28 Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog, delivered the 31st Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Memorial Lecture on 17.10.2016 on the topic “Why growth matters and what must be done to sustain it”.



Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog delivering the Memorial Lecture

8.29 Celebration of 141st Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 31.10.2016



141st Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Garland to Sardar Patel Statue

8.30 Faculty members, IPS Probationers and Staff members participated in the 1st Indian Police Martyrs’ Memorial Run on 16.10.2016 at Neeklace Road, Hyderabad.



Indian Police Martyrs’ Memorial Marathon

8.31 The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy is awarded Union Home Minister's Trophy for best Training Institution for the training of Gazetted Officers on National Level for the year 2014-15.

8.32 The National Digital Crime Resources Training Centre (NDCRTC), Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy has been awarded DSC, Excellence Award-2016 in Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agency.

8.33 Mr. John Parkinson, OBE, Retd. CC West Yorkshire Police, UK inaugurated MCTP - IV on 04.04.2016.

8.34 Shri R.N. Ravi, Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, GOI inaugurated MCTP - V (VI Programme) on 06.06.2016. Mr. Richard Wortlev, Director Department of Security of Crime Science, Yorkshire Police visited the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy during the valediction of MCTP - IV on 07.05.2016. Prof. Abhay Karandikar, Institute Chair Professor, Department of Electrical Engg. IIT Bombay visited the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy during the valediction of MCTP - V (IV Programme) on 25.06.2016.

North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA), Shillong

8.35 The North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA) - the one and only Regional Police Training Institute, was set up by the Government of India, under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). 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 this Department (now Ministry of DONER). In the year 2007, the NEPA was again

transferred to MHA to have professional inputs. For formulating policy decisions, the Academy has an Advisory Board with the Union Home Secretary, as its Chairman.



Administrative Building, NEPA

8.36 The objective of NEPA is to conduct basic courses for directly recruited Deputy Superintendents of Police and Sub-Inspectors of 8 NE States of India and in-service courses, including seminars and workshops, for police officers of all States. To undertake various training activities, the NEPA is sanctioned with 275 posts.

8.37 A revised plan scheme with an outlay of ₹38.00 crore was approved by MHA for 11 major projects of NEPA. A sum of ₹16.04 crore has been released this year for these projects to the construction agencies i.e CPWD & WAPCOS. The following are the important major projects which are likely to be completed by 31.03.2017:-

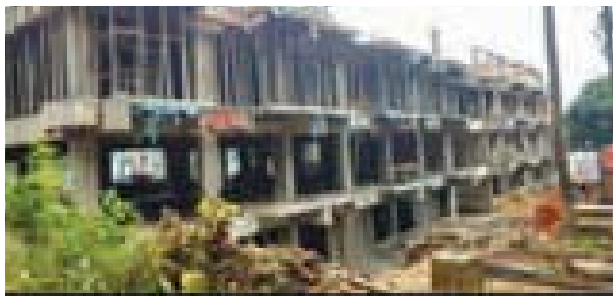
1. 60 Bedded training officers (Dy SP Level) mess
2. 120 bedded lady cadet barrack
3. 30 bedded SO's Mess
4. 100 men barrack for CISF personnel
5. 20 bedded senior officers mess
6. Horse Stable
7. Residential Building
 - i) Type-II
 - ii) Type-III
 - iii) Type-IV

- iv) Type-V
- v) Type-VI

Few of the Ongoing Projects / Constructions



60 bedded Officers' mess



120 bedded Inservice Mess



Type-V Residential Quarter



Type - II Residential Quarter

8.38 This year, the Academy organised the 42nd Basic course with 98 trainees in the ranks of Dy SP and SI. Their passing out parade was held on 07.12.2016. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam Sh. Sarbananda Sonowal was the Chief Guest.



Indoor Class of 42nd Basic Course



Outdoor training of 42nd Basic Course

8.39 The 43rd Basic Course will be commencing from 16.01.2017. So far, nominations from the States of Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Telengana have been received. Apart from the Basic course, this year the Academy has conducted 51 In-service courses / workshops / seminars till 31.12.2016, in which a total of 2303 Police Officers of various ranks from all over the country have been trained.

8.40 NEPA conducts a large number of in-service courses. The following are important courses suited to the requirement of police officers belonging to NE States in particular and other States from all over India in general:-

1. Explosive & Bomb Disposal.
2. Counter Insurgency & Jungle Warfare (CIJW).

3. Workshop on Cyber Crime Awareness.
4. Disaster Management.
5. Human Rights & Refugee Law.
6. VIC Course on 'Cyber Crime & Scientific Aids to Investigation
7. Refresher course for Dy.SP.
8. Workshop on Homeland Security with special reference to contemporary issue.
9. ATA-10413, Chemical, biological, Radiological & Nuclear Operation course.
10. Computer courses on CCTNS / Ethical Hacking / Cyber Crime / Cyber Forensic
11. Training Programme on "Social Defence Issues"
12. Basic Armourer Course



8.41 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 17.03.2008 to 20.03.2008, to make suitable recommendations to Government.

8.42 Several recommendations of the committees, constituted at different intervals to convert NEPA into a 'Centre of Excellence', have been implemented. Since the inception to this date, the growth and establishment of the Academy was being done in a structured manner by regular schemes. 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 ₹334.00 crore has been earmarked (Revenue Head: ₹134.00 crore and Capital Head ₹150.00 crore). Out of the Capital Head amounting to ₹150.00 crore, it is proposed to make expenditure as under :-

Construction of ongoing / new projects	: ₹139.50 crore
Procurement of vehicles	: ₹1.00 crore
Procurement of machinery/equipment	: ₹4.00 crore

8.43 In the current year, the Academy has been sanctioned purchase of 11 Vehicles (1 Big Truck, 2 Big Bus, 1 Mini Bus, 1 Mini truck, 1 TATA Sumo, 2 Bolero, 1 Toyota Etios, 2 Maruti Swift DZire). Out of these 11 vehicles, the Academy has received 2 Bolero, 1 TATA sumo, 2 Maruti Swift DZire from the respective companies. A sum of ₹93,67,037 has been sanctioned by MHA for procurement of these 11 vehicles under Directorate General of Supplies & Disposal Rate Contract (DGS & DRC).

8.44 The 5th Annual meeting of the NEPA Board was held on the 26.10.2016. Shri Sushil Kumar, IAS, Secretary (Border Management), MHA, New Delhi chaired the meeting. Members of the Board and other Officers attended the meeting.



Members of the NEPA Board and Officers
of the Academy

Police Medals

8.45 During the year 2016-17, following Gallantry/Service Medals were awarded to the police personnel in recognition of the services rendered by them:-

State Wise/ Force Wise list of medal awardees to the Police personnel on the occasion of Independence Day, 2016

Sl. 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	00	02
3.	Assam	0	03	01	17
4.	Bihar	0	08	02	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	09	01	10
6.	Delhi	0	04	01	16
7.	Goa	0	0	01	03
8.	Gujarat	0	0	02	17
9.	Haryana	0	01	01	10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	01	03
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	13	02	17
12.	Jharkhand	0	08	01	13
13.	Karnataka	0	0	02	17
14.	Kerala	0	0	01	10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	04	17
16.	Maharashtra	0	10	03	38
17.	Manipur	0	0	01	06
18.	Meghalaya	0	05	0	05
19.	Mizoram	0	0	01	05
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	0	16	02	11
22.	Punjab	0	0	03	16
23.	Rajasthan	0	0	02	16
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	02
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	00	03	22
26.	Telangana	02	24	01	11
27.	Tripura	0	0	01	06
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	09	04	73
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0	01	05

30.	West Bengal	0	0	02	20
UTs					
31.	A&N Island	0	0	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0	01	03
33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	01
34.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	01
35.	Puducherry	0	0	01	02
CAPFs/Other Organizations					
36.	Assam Rifles	0	0	0	13
37.	BSF	0	10	06	46
38.	CISF	0	0	02	23
39.	CRPF	01	43	05	58
40.	ITBP	03	07	03	12
41.	NSG	0	0	01	06
42.	SSB	0	0	01	12
43.	CBI	0	0	06	25
44.	MHA(IB)	01	0	08	26
45.	SPG	0	0	0	08
46.	NCRB	0	0	0	02
47.	LNJN NICFS	0	0	0	0
48.	NCB	0	0	0	01
49.	NHRC	0	0	0	01
50.	BPR&D	0	0	01	02
51.	NEPA	0	0	0	01
52.	NIA	0	0	01	03
53.	NDRF	0	0	01	05
54.	SVPNPA	0	0	02	04
55.	MHA(Sectt.)	0	0	0	01
56.	Ministry of Environment & Forest and Climate Change.	0	0	01	0
57.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	0	0	0	01
58.	Ministry of External Affairs	0	0	01	0
59.	Ministry of Railways/ (RPF)	0	0	01	14
60.	Total	07	170	88	683

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

8.46 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 and acts as sky marshal for securing the domestic and international flights.

8.47 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.

8.48 Department of Personnel & Training (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 Home Minister. The Committee of Secretaries has recommended that Interview will be dispensed with for all Group 'C' and Group 'D' (now reclassified as Group 'C') posts. Interview has also been 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)

8.49 Fondly known as "Friends of the North East People", the Assam Rifles was raised as "Cachar 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 kilometer. 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 63,747 personnel.

Operational Achievements

8.50 In its fight against militancy in the North East, the achievements of Assam Rifles from 01.01.2016 till 31.12.2016 are as given below:

Insurgents			
(a)	Killed	-	18
(b)	Apprehended	-	577
(c)	Surrendered	-	06
Other Apprehendees			
(d)	Civilians (Smuggler)	-	170
(e)	Arms Dealer	-	46
(f)	Drug Peddler	-	27
(g)	Myanmar National	-	20
Recovery of War Like Stores			
(h)	Assorted Arms	-	490
(j)	Assorted Ammunition	-	8484
(k)	Assorted Magazine	-	190
(l)	Grenades (Nos)	-	23
(m)	IED (Nos)	-	12
(n)	Detonator (Nos)	-	1219
(o)	Gelatin Stick (Nos)	-	42
(p)	Safety Fuze (Nos)	-	108
(q)	Lathode Grenade (Nos)	-	10
(r)	Assorted Bomb (Nos)	-	22
Recovery of Contraband items			
(s)	Ganja (Kg)	-	1496.525
(t)	Opium (Kg)	-	3.415
(u)	Heroin (Kg)	-	0.552
(v)	Brown Sugar (Kg)	-	2.143
(w)	Banned Drugs (Tab)	-	296766
(x)	Banned Drugs (Kg)	-	140.300
(y)	Illicit liquor (Bottle)	-	22189
(z)	Ginseng (Kg)	-	7856.000
(aa)	Marijuana (Kg)	-	1328.100
(ab)	Tokay Gecko (Nos)	-	07
(ac)	Pangolin Shells (Kg)	-	132.000
(ad)	Sandal Wood (Kg)	-	21.238
(ae)	Radio Set (Nos)	-	04
(af)	Gold (Kg)	-	7.530
(ag)	Myanmar Currency (Kyat)	-	1300000.00
(ah)	Fake Indian Currency (Rs)	-	101000.00
(aj)	Indian Currency (Rs)	-	7435922.00
(ak)	Extortion Money	-	46510.00
(al)	Uranium (yellow cake) (kg)	-	1.000

8.51 Number of Assam Rifles persons killed/ injured in action from 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016 are as under:-

(a)	Killed	-	15
(b)	Injured	-	23



In a joint operation with 3 corps intelligence and surveillance unit, 44 Assam Rifles neutralized one PLA cadre and one PREPAK cadre at Ukhrul, Manipur and recovered one AK-56 rifle, one magazine and twelve rounds ammunition



During a search operation, 2 Assam Rifles recovered one AK-56 rifle, three AK-56 magazines, one M16 magazine, and 166 assorted rounds of ammunition from Bangbal Thoubal, Manipur

Civic Action Projects

8.52 Apart from excelling in operations, the Assam Rifles is also rendering yeoman service to the Nation by conducting well planned and focused programmes for the upliftment of the people of the North East, through numerous Civic Action Projects. The important programmes / activities being Construction of Community Halls, Provision of Water Supply Schemes, Establishment of Vocational Training Centers, Upliftment of Rural Schools, National Integration Tours for Students, Conduct of free Medical Camps in remote areas, Awareness Programmes and Sports Activities for the Youth. The Civic Action Projects are a regular and continuous process to 'Win the Hearts and Minds' of the North-East People and to wean them away from the Insurgency. These Projects are deliberately conceived and executed with diligence so that maximum benefits are reaped by the local populace, especially those located in the remote and inaccessible areas.



Medical camp organised by 41 Assam Rifles at Manipur



Tree Plantation organised by 31 Assam Rifles at Manipur

Overseas Deployment

8.53 The Assam Rifles has a Contingent deployed at United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTH) since 12.06.2010. Presently, the 7th Contingent is deployed from 28.07.2016 with a strength of 10 officers, 13 Junior Commission Officers and 137 other Ranks. Since the beginning of the mission the Assam Rifles Contingent has been performing in an exemplary 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 the recognition of the excellent services, the Contingent has received various Appreciation letters and Commendations.

Border Security Force (BSF)

8.54 Border Security Force was raised in 1965 with the strength of 25 Battalions and 3 Coys. Over the years, the Force has grown in size and as on date, it has 186 Battalions including 3 NDRF Battalions, 5 Major Training Institutions, 11 Subsidiary Training Centers and 03 minor Training Institutions. The Force Headquarter is in New Delhi. Its field formations includes 2 Special Directorates General (Spl DsG) i.e. Spl DG (Eastern Command) and Spl DG (Western Command), 13 Frontiers and 46 Sector Headquarters, Water Wing, Air Wing and other ancillary units. The sanctioned strength of BSF as on 31.12.2016 is 2,57,363.

Operational Achievements

8.55 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.

8.56 In its fight against Militancy/ Left Wing Extremism, the BSF apprehended 125 militants /

naxals and got 333 militants / naxals surrendered apart from effecting seizure of 69 arms, 200 rounds of assorted ammunition, 1 grenade, 49 IEDs and 31.77 Kgs explosives during the period 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016. In its sustained efforts to prevent trans-border crimes, the BSF seized contraband goods worth ₹1218.8 crore; apprehended 3,608 intruders / extruders and killed 26 smugglers along the International Borders. During this period, 13 BSF personnel laid down their lives and 179 got injured in Operations.

8.57 During the year 2016 (01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016), following Gallantry and other Medals were awarded to the members of the Force:-

(a)	Police Medal for Gallantry	10
(b)	President's Police Medal for Distinguished Service	06
(c)	Police Medal for Meritorious Service	46

Overseas Deployment

8.58 The Border Security Force has two formed police units deployed with United Nation 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 personnel deployed 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) w.e.f. 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 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

8.59 BSF sports team participated in following events / championship and secured medals/ positions as mentioned against each:-

Si. No.	Event/Championship	Position/Medals secured by BSF Teams
1.	All India Police Aquatics & Cross Country Championship-2015 held at Lucknow from 18.04.2016 to 22.04.2016.	Swimming - 1 st Water Polo - 1 st Diving - 2 nd Cross Country - 1 st
2.	Maitree Cup Kabaddi match played between BSF & BGB at Dhaka on 11.05.2016.	BSF Won the match
3.	All India Police Aquatic & Cross Country Championship-2016 held at PAP Jalandhar from 25.07.2016 to 29.07.2016.	Cross Country - 1 st Swimming - 1 st Water Polo - 1 st Diving - 2 nd

4.	All India Police Athletics Championship-2016 held at Hyderabad from 03.09.2016 to 07.09.2016.	BSF won the championship with 09 Gold, 02 Silver & 06 Bronze Medals.
5.	All India Police Badminton Championship-2016 held at Shillong from 19.09.2016 to 21.09.2016.	Shri A K Singh, Comdt 49 Bn BSF won Silver Medal.
6.	All India Police Golf Tournament held at Noida(UP) from 26.09.2016 to 28.09.2016.	BSF won the championship in both Gross & Net events.
7.	Chinkara Horse Show & Jaipur Horse Show held at Jaipur from 16.08.2016 to 15.09.2016.	03 Gold, 05 Silver & 04 bronze medals.
8.	Maitree Match between BSF-BGB Volleyball team held at Delhi on 03.10.2016.	BSF won the match
9.	56 th Senior National Athletics Championship held at Lucknow from 27.09.2016 to 30.09.2016.	CT Vikramjit Singh won Bronze Medal
10.	Senior National Aquatic Championship 2016 held at Ranchi from 24.09.2016 to 28.09.2016.	06 Players of BSF participated in Water Polo and won Silver Medal. M/Ct Twinkle Singha secured Silver Medal in Diving event.
11.	All India Police Archery Championship-2016 held at Ranchi Jharkhand from 19.10.2016 to 23.10.2016	BSF Women Archery team secured 3 rd Position.
12.	All India Police Football Championship-2016 held at Dimapur Nagaland from 04.11.2016 to 19.11.2016	BSF Football team won the Championship.
13.	All India Police Shooting (Sports) Championship-2016 held at Trivandrum, Kerala from 21.11.2016 to 24.11.2016	Men & Women teams of BSF won the Championship.
14.	Sr. National Boxing Championship-2016 held at Haridwar from 19.11.2016 to 24.11.2016	Mahila Constable Sarika Kumari and Mahila Constable Amandeep Kaur won Bronze medals.
15.	All India Police Volleyball Cluster-2016 held at Visakhapatnam from 28.11.2016 to 02.12.2016	Basketball- 1 st Yoga (Men)- 1 st Yoga (Women)- 1 st
16.	All India Police Hockey Championship held at Jammu from 10.12.2016 to 16.12.2016	BSF team secured third position.
17.	All India Police Lawn Tennis Championship-2016 held at Chandigarh from 19.12.2016 to 23.12.2016	BSF team secured Runners Up position.
18.	National Shooting Championship-2016 held at Pune from 12.12.2016 to 26.12.2016	(a) Ct Pankaj Yadav-01 Gold (Indvl) in Pistol event. (b) Mahila Constable Amandeep Kaur, Rubina and Sonia Dadwal-01 Bronze (Team) in Rifle event. (c) Mahila Constable Baljinder Kaur, Niraj Kaur and Amarjit-01 Bronze (Team) in Pistol event.



Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh watching BSF photo gallery at Vigyan Bhawan during BSF investiture ceremony on 20.05.2016



Hon'ble MOS(H) Shri Kiren Rijiju with BSF officials & Para Cyclist Expeditionist Members at Khardungla (Himachal Pradesh)

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

8.60 Raised in the year 1969, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is providing security cover to 330 units including 59 domestic and international airports and fire protection cover to 94 Industrial Undertakings. In a span of four decades, the Force has grown manifold and has a sanctioned strength of 1,44,418 personnel as on 31.12.2016. 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 330 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. CISF has also been mandated to provide protection to the VIP protectees of Z+, Z, Y and X category across the country.

8.61 The CISF deployed 126 Coys on Internal Security and 184 Coys on Election duty during 2016.

Operational Achievements

8.62 CISF is also one of the largest Fire Protection Service providers in the country. It provides fire protection and fire safety coverage to 94 Public Sector Undertakings. In the year 2016 (upto 31.12.2016) total 3951 numbers of Fire Calls were attended (which includes 17 major fire calls) and total property saved is to the tune of ₹326.80 crore.

8.63 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, Hyderabad and Bengaluru. The last induction was Diu Airport on 01.03.2012. The VIP Security wing of CISF called the Special Security Group (SSG) is looking after the security of VVIPs / VIPs. At present, 75 VVIPs / VIPs are being provided security cover by SSG in various categories in different States of the country. The CISF also looks after the security of 41 sensitive Government Buildings in New Delhi. 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.

8.64 The CISF was inducted in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) on 15.04.2007 and its present strength is 7119 personnel (sanctioned 5321, Internal Security duty 1798). The CISF is providing security to 155 Metro Stations. The daily footfall of passengers is approximately 28 lacs.

Overseas Deployment

8.65 The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has a contingent deployed at United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) w.e.f. 17.08.2008. The 8th Contingent was deployed on 29.01.2016 with 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)

8.66 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 grown in its strength and capabilities. Presently, it has a strength of 239 Battalions and 43 Group Centres, 20 Training Institutions, 7 Arms Workshops and 3 Central Weapon Stores. The Force also has Senior Command / Supervisory formations, viz 4 Special DG Zones, 20 IG Sectors, 02 IG Ops Sectors, 38 Ranges and 17 Ops Ranges besides the Force HQrs / Directorate General at New Delhi . The CRPF has become the largest Central Armed Para-military Force 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 Naxalites / militant groups / Insurgents. The Force has a Mahila component of organized in 06 Mahila Bns and 01 Mahila contingent of 96 Mahila each in of 10 RAF Bns. The strength of the Force is 3,13,678 as on 31.12.2016. In addition, 01 Range Hqr, 01 Sector Hqr and 08 Battalions are to be raised by 2018-19.

8.67 CRPF is performing law & order duties, counter-insurgency operations in J&K and North East and Anti-Maoist operations in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected states and other parts of the Country. Besides, CRPF is providing security to some of the vital installations and buildings including the shrine of Mata Vaishno Devi in Katra, 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. Apart from above, CRPF / RAF coys have also been deployed across the country based on demand projected by the concerned states for maintaining law and order situation from time to time on short notice as well as on long term basis. CRPF has also been entrusted with VIP Security duties of 60 categorized VIPs. Theatre-wise deployment of CRPF Bns are as under:-

S. No.	Region	Deployment
01	J&K	60 Bn
02	LWE	78+09 CoBRA
03	NE Region	35+01 CoBRA
04	Rest of India	30 (including 03 VIP Security units)
	Total	203 + 10 CoBRA Bns.

Operational Achievements

8.68 Major Operational achievements of CRPF in anti-insurgency front for the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016 are given below:-

Maoists / Militant killed	82
Maoists / Militant apprehended	1085
Maoists / Militant surrendered	1317
Arms recovered (Nos)	542
Ammunition recovered (Rds)	14293
Explosive recovered (Kgs)	1635.035
Grenades recovered (Nos)	174
Bomb recovered (Nos)	228
Rockets recovered (Nos)	03
IEDs recovered (Nos)	671
Detonators recovered (Nos)	24068
Gelatin Sticks recovered (Nos)	7847
Cash recovered (INR)	₹99,35,580
Narcotics (in Kgs) recovered	1782.84 Kgs

8.69 The number of CRPF personnel who laid down their lives in action during the period from 01.04.16 to 31.12.2016 was 30.

8.70 An integrated application software “SELO” (Service and Loyalty) was developed for total automation of all office functions. The software covers all levels of the functionalities from Directorate General down to Group Centre and further to executive Battalions. New updation and amendments are being made as per the systems of user to enhance the administrative functioning of CRPF. Integration of finance model with Public Finance Management System (PFMS) is under process for rollout upto 31.03.2017.

8.71 Necessary changes have been done in the SELO Pay Module to incorporate 7th Pay Commission changes. Integration of SELO system with Public Finance Management System is in process and soon all type of bills will be integrated with the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) in addition to Fully Vouched Contingent (FVC) bills.

8.72 Up-gradation of SELO Software is in final stage. Connectivity is extended to 28 new static offices using 2 Mbps MPLS lines. 2 Mbps MPLS lines to 103 Executive Bns at 98 locations have been sanctioned and BSNL will provide the connectivity to these 98 locations within 3-4 months. Laying of Wide Area Network (WAN) by BSNL is under process. Laying of Local Area Network (LAN) at each location is also in hand.

8.73 In addition to budget distribution, functionalities to prepare sanction order, supply order, preparation of Fully Voucher Contingent Bill have been added in the current SELO system. Integration for data exchange between SELO with COMPACT in respect of bills has also been achieved. Excellent/uninterrupted communication cover was provided to the troops deployed during Shri Amarnathji Yatra-2016 by establishing additional nets, deploying additional manpower / equipment and special communication equipments i.e. Satellite Phones,

Satellite Personal Trackers, Portable Interceptors and Digital Mobile Radio.

8.74 “BHAVISHYA’ software is being implemented in the CRPF for online updation of data of pensioners. Using this software, Drawing and Disbursing Officer can watch the status of each case where case is pending. Details of retirees are being filled on “BHAVISHYA’ by respective DDOs and the same can be monitored. Old Video Conferencing system has been upgraded to a multi-party Video conferencing system using Microsoft Skype Business solution. Video Conferencing system is being used extensively in the CRPF by all senior officers on day to day basis. System is also used for broadcasting of various events (Seminar / Conference / Lectures) within the organization.

Rapid Action Force (RAF) in CRPF

8.75 In 1992, 10 Battalions of CRPF were reorganized and converted into 10 Battalions of 4 coys each of Rapid Action Force (RAF). The personnel in RAF are trained and equipped to be an effective strike Force in communal riots 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.

8.76 The 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

State	Location	Unit
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	105 RAF
Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	106 RAF
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	107 RAF
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	108 RAF

8.77 The RAF Coys are deployed on the request of State Governments concerned for law & order duties and maintenance of peace during various festivals and communal riots etc. on short-term basis. Further, as far as forecast / projection of the deployment of RAF for the whole financial year 2016-17 is concerned, the RAF is being deployed on emergent law and order situation in the Country. Forecast / projection of RAF deployment for the whole financial year 2016-17 cannot be predicted.

8.78 Considering the increased demand of various State Governments to curb riot and riot like situations, Government has approved raising 5 more RAF Battalions by converting 5 existing General Duty Battalions and abolishing one Group centre. Sanction order issued on 21.09.2016.

Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA)

8.79 "CoBRA- Commando Battalion for Resolute Action, a specialized Force has been raised to fight Maoists and Insurgents in Jungles only. Also known as Jungle Warriors, CoBRA are selected from amongst the CRPF personnel who have the right aptitude and zeal. 10 CoBRA Battalions raised between 2008-11 have been trained, equipped and deployed in LWE affected states of Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and also Assam & Meghalaya. It is one of the best Central Armed Police in the country trained to survive, fight and win in the jungles.

8.80 Since its raising, the Force has neutralized 315(211 deadbodiesrecovered)naxals/insurgents,

apprehended-2439, surrendered-2428 and recovered 986 nos. of various types of Arms, 24108 Amns, 11512 Kgs Explosives, 3298 Nos. Bombs / IEDs / Grenades and 20880 nos. of detonators. The Force has been awarded 142 Gallantry Medals including 04 Shourya Chakra, 01 Kirti Chakra, 145 PMG, 07 PPMG besides numerous DG Discs for operational achievements since its inception. A CoBRA School for specialized training in Jungle Warfare & Tactics has been sanctioned by the Government in 2013 to provide exclusive training to the force personnel.

Overseas Deployment

8.81 As per decision of Government of India as well as UNDPKO, one contingent (Male) is deployed in Liberia under United Nations Mission in Liberia since February-2016 for a period for one year. Accordingly, existing contingent i.e. MFPU-7th batch will be rotated during the month of February-2017 for which selection process for MFPU-8th batch is under process as per decision conveyed by Permanent Mission of India (PMI) to UN through MHA. Female contingent i.e. Female Formed Police Unit-9th batch has since been repatriated in February-2016.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBP)

8.82 The ITBP was raised in the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962 with a modest strength of 4 Bns under an integrated 'guerilla-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, ITBPF guards 3,488 kms of Indo-China Border and is manning 173 Border Out Posts (BOPs) with an altitudes ranging from 9,000 feet to 18,750 feet in the Western, Middle and Eastern Sector of the Indo-China Border along the Himalayas from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh. 8 ITBPF Bns are deployed in

Maoist affected areas of Chhattisgarh. The Force operates through 05 Frontier Headquarters, 14 Sector Headquarters, 56 Service Battalions, 02 DM Battalions, 04 Specialized Battalions and 14 Training Centers with a total sanctioned strength of 89,432.

8.83 During the year 2015-16, 03 New Border Out Posts (BOPs) have been established and 09 BOPs have been augmented along the India-China Border.

Operational Achievements

8.84 The Holy Kailash Mansarovar Yatra was conducted via two routes i.e. Lipulekh Pass in Uttarakhand and Nathula in Sikkim, 18 batches from Lipulekh Pass (Uttarakhand) comprising 704 persons (550 male & 154 female) and 7 batches from Nathula (Sikkim) comprising 258 persons (168 male & 90 female) successfully completed the yatra. ITBPF provided medical, communication and security cover to the yatri.



ITBP troops helping yatri

Disaster Management

8.85 ITBPF 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. ITBPF troops have carried out numerous rescue and relief operations in all types of disasters, which occurred in the areas of responsibilities as well as other parts of the country. ITBPF has also established a Training Centre “National Institute of Training, Search, Rescue and Disaster Response” (NITSRDR) at Bhanu, Haryana which is imparting training to personnel of ITBPF and other CAPFs / State Police Forces. 2 Units of ITBPF have been converted to NDRF units and are functioning from Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh) and Bhatinda (Punjab). During the period under report, ITBP Troops have carried out 14 Rescue Operations (10 in Uttarakhand and 04 in Himachal Pradesh). During the rescue operations, ITBP personnel rescued 34 persons and recovered 19 dead bodies.

Sports Achievements

8.86 ITBP has excelled in Sports. This year its sports persons have won 24 Gold, 23 Silver & 14 Bronze (total-61) Medals in various sports competitions. Shri Harbhajan Singh, Inspector General the then IG (Ops/INT) has been awarded by Tenzing Norgay Award-2015 for his meritorious achievements in the field of mountaineering expedition.

8.87 In addition to above ITBPF mountaineers successfully scaled to mount “Mukut Paravat” having height 7135 Mtrs in Garhwal region (Badrinath Valley) on 05.06.2016. Joint ITBPF / IMF expedition to Kantgo Base was successfully conducted. The success of expedition created history in annals of mountaineering as no expedition team could reach base of Kantgo.

Overseas Deployment

8.88 As on date 329 ITBPF Commandos are deployed in Afghanistan and providing effective security to EOI Kabul and Consulates of India in Jalalabad, Kandhar, Mazar-e-Sharif & Harat. On 03.01. 2016 at around 2015 hrs, 04 terrorists attacked on CGI Mazar-e-Sharif. ITBPF troops deployed for the security of CGI Mazar-e-Sharif, retaliated the attack and killed 03 terrorists. One Terrorist was later killed by Afghan National Police. On 02.03.2016 at around 1158 hrs. a Fidayeen attacked on CGI, Jalalabad Afghanistan with a Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED). ITBP troops deployed for the security of CGI Jalalabad retaliated the attack and prevented other Fidayeens from entering Consulate building.

8.89 Formed Police Unit of ITBPF has been deployed with United Nations Stabilizations Mission in Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO) w.e.f. 09.11.2015. One ITBPF contingent comprising of 140 personnel (7 Officers, 11 SOs and 122 other ranks) is deployed for supplementing the United Nations' global peace process in DR Congo. ITBPF troops are performing their duties in exemplary manner to ensure implementation of UN Mandate in all spheres of their duties. The rotation of 10th Congo Contingent is scheduled in the month of December, 2016 & January 2017.

National Security Guard (NSG)

8.90 The NSG 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.

8.91 NSG is a 100% deputationist Force made up of personnel from Army, CAPFs, State Police and other Organizations. NSG Commandos are trained for high-risk tasks like counter-hijack, counter-terrorism and bomb disposal operations. They are also assigned the task of providing mobile security protection to designated protectees.



8.92 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. Recently the Force was mobilised to thwart terrorist designs on the Pathankot Air Force station as part of Operation Dangu Suraksha. NSG was able to neutralise all terrorists and at the same time ensured safety and security of all strategic assets.

Training

8.93 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 and State Police Forces as part of capacity building of all stake holders of national security. NSG also conducts joint exercises regularly with State Police Forces and CAPFs for greater synchronisation among all stake holders.

National Bomb Data Centre (NBDC)

8.94 NSG maintains a National Bomb Data Centre at Manesar and conducts Post Blast Studies in various parts of the country. It maintains a data bank on explosives and incidents of blasts, for utilization by Security Forces. NBDC regularly interacts with other Bomb Data Centres of the world. NBDC organizes an international seminar every year and publishes a professional journal "Bombshell" on explosion-related issues. In 2016, theme of the seminar was "National Counter IED Strategy" which was organized on 10-11 February 2016 and attended by 142 National Delegates and 32 International delegates.



NBCC Seminar 2016 "National Counter IED Strategy" held at Manesar on 10.02.2016 to 11.02.2016

Integrated Composite Structure for Counter-Hijack Unit

8.95 An Integrated Composite Structure for Counter-Hijack Unit was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Home Minister on 23.08.2016. The complex will greatly enhance the operational capabilities and administration of the Counter-Hijack Unit.



Hon'ble Home Minister inaugurating "Integrated composite Structure"



**Hon'ble Home Minister interacting with
Commandos**

NSG Regional Hubs

8.96 Post Mumbai terror-attack of 26 /11, four Regional Hubs of NSG have been set up at Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai and Kolkata to reduce the reaction time in case of a crisis situation. Augmentation of manpower for the four Regional Hubs from existing strength has been approved by the Government. Further, on 09 March 2016 Government of India has conveyed the sanction for establishment of one more NSG Regional Hub at District Gandhinagar (Gujarat).

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

8.97 The Special Service Bureau which was precursor to the present Sashastra Seema Bal was set up in early 1963 in the wake of India-

China conflict of 1962 to build up the moral and capability of the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the border. It became a border guarding Force in 2001 under the Ministry of Home Affairs and was rechristened as "Sashastra Seema Bal" with an amended charter of duties. It has been given the border guarding responsibilities along the Indo-Nepal Border (INB) and Indo-Bhutan Borders (IBB).

8.98 SSB is deployed on Indo-Nepal Border covering a stretch of 1751 kms and on Indo-Bhutan Border covering 699 kms. The Force is having 06 Frontiers, 18 Sector Headquarters (14 on Border, 04 for Spl Ops). As on date, 29 Bns are deployed on Indo-Nepal Border (INB), 16 Bns on Indo-Bhutan Border (IBB), 14 Bns for IS / LWE / LSO duty i.e. J&K, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand & Assam States, 06 Bns as reserve Bns, 02 Bns have been converted into NDRF Bns, 02 Bns are under raising and 04 Bns are yet to be raised. The area of responsibility both on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Border extends to 15 Kms. from the International Boundary towards Indian side.

Operational Achievements

8.99 During the period i.e. 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016 following seizures and apprehensions were made by the SSB:-

S/No	Items	No. of Cases	Qty. in Kgs	Qty. in Nos.	Value in Rs.	Nos. of arrests
1.	Narcotics	204	10963.785	0	1,38,64,75,103	254
2.	FICN	12	0	0	13,89,550	21
3.	Indian Currency	23	0	0	1,03,59,676	33
4.	Other Currency	10	0	0	47,04,017	14
5.	Prohibited items/ Contraband	2695	0	0	46,61,29,319	2553
6.	Forest Products	426	0	0	26,11,21,969	362
7.	Wildlife Products	49	0	0	38,83,33,825	59
8.	Cattles	685	0	6747	7,21,18,060	509
9.	Gold	02	0.048	0	2,55,599	03
10.	Silver	09	21.938 Kgs	0	9,12,263	12
11.	Antique Idols	03	8.834	0	2,29,77,900	04
Total		4118	10994.605	6747	2,61,47,77,281	3824

8.100 The following Arms/ Amn/Explosives were seized during the period under report:

S/No	Items	No. of Cases	Qty. in Nos.	Nos. of arrests
1.	Factory made	07	16	24
2.	Country made	57	88	76
Total		64	104	100

8.101 The following Arms / Amn / Explosives were seized during the period under report:

S.No	Items	No. of Cases	Qty. in Kgs.	Qty. in Nos.	Nos. of arrests
1.	Cartridge	02	0	1053	01
2.	Explosive	17	11.417	82017	23

8.102 Total Arrest during the period i.e 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016 made are as follows:

S/No	Description	Nos. of arrests
1.	Maoists/Maoists Linkmen	108
2.	Militants/Terrorist	0
3.	NDFB Cadres/Linkmen	11
4.	Illegal Infiltrators (Foreigner)	08
5.	Others Criminals/ Anti Social Elements	3888
Total		4015

Sports Achievements

8.103 During the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, SSB achieved the following award / medals in following competition:

- a) 17th All India Police Band Competition-2016 held at Pune, Maharashtra from 10th to 15th June 2016. SSB team won Silver medal in the competition.
- b) 5th All India Police Archery Championship-2016 held at Ranchi (Jharkhand) from 19th to 23rd October, 2016, SSB Archery team won 06 medals (04 Gold, 01 Silver & 01 Bronze).
- c) Following 03 sportspersons of SSB Sepaktakraw team represented India team in 31st Kings World Cup Sepaktakraw Championship -2016 at Bangkok, Thailand, from 17th to 23rd October, 2016 and won Gold medal.
 - a) CT/GD W. Sanjeck Singh
 - b) CT/GD G. Jiteshor Sharma
 - c) CT/GD S. Harichandra Singh
- d) Mountain Terrain Bike Expedition- 2016 successfully conducted by FTR. Ranikhet w.e.f. 13th to 27th October, 2016 from Nabhidang (base of Om Parwat), Utrakhnad to Delhi covering a distance of 1006 Kms.

Civic Action Programme

8.104 During the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, following Civic action programmes were undertaken done by SSB to strengthen border management with people's participation:

- a) **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan** : At the rate of one school per Coy, 309 schools have been adopted. Regular maintenance and cleanliness drive is being conducted in these schools. 120 toilets have been constructed by SSB in these schools.

- b) **24x7 Mobile Medicare & Ambulance Service**: Service of 09 Nos. of Mobile Medicare Ambulance Services for the border people on INB and IBB have been availed by 2907 people including Nepali & Bhutanese citizens till date.
- c) **Free Cleft & Cleft Palate**: Surgery in collaboration with "Smile Train" was organized and free of cost operations organized for the border population. 126 persons have been successfully operated under the programme so far.

Revised Recruitment Scheme of Constables in CAPFs

8.105 With effect from 2011-12 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 being designed centrally in OMR (Optical Magnetic Recognition) sheet so that it can be scrutinized promptly through computers. The written test consisted of only OMR based objective type multiple choice questions. However, from the year 2016, it has been decided to call for applications through online mode only from candidates all over the country. Wide publicity window advertisement including electronic Media is given in all parts of the

country specially in LWE affected areas / J&K / NE States and Border areas. Further, Computer Based Examination is being conducted by SSC. A Revised MoU, in this regard has been signed in MHA and sent to SSC.

- 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.

8.106 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

8.107 Border Security Force Air Wing under 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, 06 MI-17 1V, 08 Mi-17 V5, 06 ALH / Dhruv and 01 Cheetah helicopter.

Modernization of CAPFs

8.108 A Modernization Plan has been sanctioned by the Cabinet Committee on Security on 03.05.2013. It has been endeavoured that the Jawans remain as the focal point of the modernization. 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

8.109 The summary of the financial implications of the modernization 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 Modernization Plan-II

8.110 In the Modernization Plan-II, following weapons and equipment have been introduced:-

- (a) Weapons like Under Barrel Grenade Launchers (UBGLs), Multi Grenade Launchers (MGLs), Anti Material Rifles, Less Lethal Weapons, Gun Shot Detection System and replacement of existing Carbines and

Pistols, with modern pistol, Sub Machine Guns and Assault Rifles.

- (b) Equipment like Ground Penetrating Radar System, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Target Acquisition Binocular, Corner Shots, Hand Held Thermal Imagers (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

8.111 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 2016-17. (upto 29.12.2016) (₹ in crore)								
Year	AR	BSF	CISF	CRPF	ITBP	NSG	SSB	TOTAL
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	3804.59	12597.42	5045.52	13475.23	3669.35	581.49	3606.26	42779.86
2016-2017	3640.75	12816.13	5262.22	14249.04	4112.91	566.56	3808.74	44456.35

Development of Infrastructure

8.112 During 2016-17 (till 31.12.2016), ₹735.91 crore has been sanctioned for construction of infrastructure and ₹303.55 crore for land acquisition for CAPFs.

CAPFs Housing Project

8.113 Government on 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 ₹3090.98 crore.

8.114 During 2016-17, 1347 houses and 37 barracks have been completed upto 30.12.2016.

Allowances

8.115 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.

8.116 CAPF personnel are also eligible for allowances applicable to Central Government Employees viz. House Rent Allowance, Children Educational Allowance, Dearness Allowance, Transport Allowance, etc. The rates as well as eligibility of allowances however differ based on the place of deployment, eligibility criteria and terms & conditions of such allowances.

Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB)

8.117 On 17.05.2007, a Welfare and Rehabilitation Board (WARB) was 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.

8.118 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 lose 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 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, an amount of ₹51.69 crore has been sanctioned for payment of lump sum Ex-Gratia compensation to NoK of deceased CAPFs & AR personnel.

Central Police Forces Canteen System (CPFCS)

8.119 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 31.12.2016. 119 Master Canteens and 1,172 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 CPFs.

8.120 Further, without compromising the quality, more than 481 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 CPFs is on an increasing trend. The turnover for the financial year 2015-16 was ₹1,465.32 crore as against ₹1222.31 crore for year 2014-15. 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

8.121 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 parental 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, retired and disabled CAPFs personnel. Under this Scheme, each year a total of 2000 scholarships (1000 Nos for girls & 1000 Nos for boys) for pursuing education in the field of Medicine, Engineering, Information, Professional Technology, etc. are considered in addition to renewal cases of previous year.

Medical Facilities for the personnel of CAPFs

8.122 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 poses upon them, the CAPFs have made available the following medical facilities for their personnel:-

- (a). 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.
- (b). The medical facilities for CAPFs have been improved by establishing 32 fifty bedded Composite Hospitals, 6 hundred bedded Composite Hospitals across the country and a 200 bedded Referral Hospital at Greater Noida (UP) in the year 2004.
- (c). Through these Composite Hospitals and Referral Hospital, the personnel are being provided specialized treatment.
- (d). The 200 bedded Referral Hospital is a Tertiary Care Super Speciality Hospital of CAPFs has started functioning at Greater Noida w.e.f. 15.10.2015. This hospital provides tertiary level healthcare to personnel & their families of all CAPFs. All efforts is being taken to post relevant specialists in this hospital for efficient recovery of tertiary care for CAPFs personnel.
- (e). All personnel of CAPFs can avail free treatment in any of the CAPF Composite Hospitals, located across the country, irrespective of Force affiliations.
- (f). The Government has approved staff norms for 10 and 20 bedded hospitals in the Battalions of CAPFs (excluding ITBP & AR) deployed in LW, J&K and NE Region. The norms have been fixed as 17 for the 10 bedded and 19 for the 20 bedded hospitals.
- (g). 30 additional Medical Officers have been

sanctioned to BSF for Bns deployed on the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders that are difficult to cover with one doctor.

- (h). Establishment of 2 rehabilitation Centers (one each in CRPF and BSF) has been sanctioned.
- (j). Dialysis Centres at all the 6 hundred bedded Composite Hospitals have been sanctioned.
- (k). CPWD has been entrusted to execute the newly sanctioned Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Science (CAPFIMS). The lay out plan of the project has been revised due to revision in FAR. The construction will start immediately after getting clearance from the concerned agencies. AA&ES of ₹1219.21 crore for infrastructure development of Project CAPFIMS approved on 30.11.2015.

Representation of Women in CAPFs and Assam Rifles

8.123 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.

8.124 A number of steps like re-orienting the training programmes to include topics like gender sensitization, combat training; re-orientation of syllabi; assigning operational duties to more and more women are being taken to bring the women police officers into the mainstream of policing. Following steps have been taken for the welfare of women employees in CAPFs:

- (a). All CAPFs are strictly following the guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in having 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 complaint 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 disposal.
- (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 Director 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 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 31.12.2016 is as under:

Force	Total Strength	Strength of Women	Percentage
AR	64,502	578	0.90%
BSF	2,48,797	4,278	1.70%
CISF	1,25,445	6,670	5.31%
CRPF	3,13,678	6,760	2.15%
ITBP	81,827	1,655	2.02%
SSB	78,026	1,253	1.60%
Total	9,12,275	21,164	2.32%

Deployment of Central Armed Police Forces

8.125 Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are deployed to aid the State Governments and Union Territories in maintaining public order on their request. The deployment of these forces depends upon the overall security situation and the availability of the forces. These Forces have been playing a key role in the overall management of the internal security situation in the Country. They also assist in the conduct of free, fair and peaceful Assembly Elections as well as Bye-Elections in various States.

8.126 During the year, CAPFs were mobilized and deployed for Bye-Elections as well as local body elections in various States. A large number of Central Armed Police Forces / State Armed Police / Indian Reserve Battalion / Border Wing Home Guards were mobilized and deployed for Assembly Elections in 5 States, i.e. Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Puducherry.

8.127 During the year 2016-17 (upto December, 2016), 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 Jammu & Kashmir for security arrangements during Shri Amarnath Ji Yatra as well as to tackle critical law & order situation and for security arrangements during Singhasth Kumbh Mela at Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh. CAPFs / Rapid Action Forces 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, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Manipur, Punjab, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Raising of India Reserve Battalions in States

8.128 A scheme for raising of India Reserve Battalions (IR Bns) 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.

8.129 Till date, 175 IR Bns have been sanctioned and 144 have been raised by the States. 1 Bn unraised IR Bn sanctioned to Jharkhand State has been converted into Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB).

8.130 The present funding pattern for IR Bns 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 actual. Land for the battalions is to be provided by the State Government free of cost.
- iii) Thus, total amount ₹51.19 crore is to be reimbursed by the Government of India for one IR Bn.

8.131 In RE 2016-17, ₹40.00 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-Aid and ₹5.00 crore under Loan and Advances for reimbursement of raising cost of IR Bns. In RE 2016-17, ₹40.00 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-Aid and ₹5.00 crore under Loan and Advances for reimbursement of raising cost of IR Bns. As on date, an amount of ₹30.40 crore under Grants-in-Aid and ₹5.00 crore under Loans and Advances have been reimbursed to States Bihar, Karnataka, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh.

8.132 A scheme of Specialized India Reserve Battalion (SIRB) with engineering component was approved by the Government in 2011 with the aim that the SIRB 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 IR Bn

in Jharkhand was converted into SIRB. The state wise details of SIRBs are given below:-

S. No.	Name of the State	New SIRB	Conversion of existing IR Bn 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

8.133 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 ₹161.00 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

8.134 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

8.135 In RE 2016-17, ₹10.00 crore has been allocated under Grants-in-aid for reimbursement to the States for raising of SIRB. As on date ₹10.00 crore have been reimbursed / utilized to State Chhattisgarh towards their 02 SIRBs.

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.
- (xiv) 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.

Research Studies

9.3 Since its inception, the Research and Correctional Administration Division has so far conducted 257 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.

Details of newly completed research studies under Non-Plan Scheme is as under:

Sl. No.	Title of Research Project	Project Director
(i)	Fatigue in Police Personnel: Causes & Remedies.	Dr. A.K. Gadpayle, Prof. & Head, Department of Medicine, Director & Medical Superintendent, PGIMER, RML, New Delhi
(ii)	Impact of Welfare Scheme on Subjective Wellbeing (SWB) in Central Police Organizations- CISF & ITBP.	Shri Pramod S. Phalnikar, IPS (MP: 1989)
(iii)	Local Self Governance and Policing: A Study on Police Reforms in India.	Dr. Sony Kunjappan, JNU, New Delhi

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) Non-Registration of Crimes: Problems & Solutions.
- (vi) Identification of training needs of all ranks of Indian police officers.
- (vii) Stricter laws for Drunken Driving and SOP for traffic Management.
- (viii) High Altitude Police Deployment: Requirement and Standardization 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) Modalities for compensation to the Victims of Crime in the light of Position prevailing in other Countries, so as to make it part of criminal jurisprudence in our country.
- (ii) Murder Case w.e.f. 01.01.2009 onward with an emphasis on the reasons for delay in the decision of such cases and suggest managerial solutions including the management of cases.
- (iii) Use of Forensic Tools to Promote Good Governance.
- (iv) Extent and Modus Operandi of Bank Frauds: Role of Police in Handling Bank Frauds in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (v) Role of Police in Disaster Emergencies.
- (vi) Measuring of Incidence of Crime, Victimization & Cost of Crime: An Exploratory Analysis in Tamil Nadu.
- (vii) Study of Suicide Cases of State Police Personnel and Central Paramilitary Personnel and suggestions to contain such cases.
- (viii) Etiology of crime relating to Terrorism and Extremism: A Comparative Analysis.
- (ix) Identification of Specific Measures for Community Participation in Strengthening Internal Security for Evaluation.
- (x) Study on Police Accountability. Motivation and Control.
- (xi) Conflict Management & Conflict Resolution at Grass Root Level (Police Station).
- (xii) Missing Children Linkage with Trafficking: An Analytical Study.
- (xiii) Women Empowerment and Future Vision in Central Armed Forces.
- (xiv) Understanding Stakeholder Reaction to Police Action in Violent Mob Situation.
- (xv) Examining the Influence of Police Effectiveness on Police Wellbeing.
- (xvi) Survey of Impact of Developmental Initiatives in Northern Sector of Maoist Affected Areas.
- (xvii) Survey of Impact of Developmental Initiatives in Southern Sector of Maoist Affected Areas.
- (xviii) 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).
- (xix) Stress Levels and Associated Diseases in Bangalore City Police Personnel.
- (xx) Community Confidence Building Measures in LWE Affected Areas.
- (xxi) Role of the NGOs in Prisoners Reformation & Rehabilitation.
- (xxii) Socio-Psychological and Economic Problems of Women Prisoners and Their Accompanying Children and Status of Their Rehabilitation.
- (xxiii) 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.

Solicitation for Research Proposals

9.7 Proposals have been invited for 30 Research Projects on various issues related to Police and Correctional Administration. Following Research topics are advertised for Solicitation for Research Proposals;

- (i) Gap analysis of correctional services in resolving drug problems of prison inmates.
- (ii) Identification and analysis of Training Needs of prison officers.
- (iii) Identification of activities to be outsourced for better management of Central and District Prisons.
- (iv) Status of E-Governance in Prison Management of District and Central Prisons and measures to improve.
- (v) Prejudices and Violence Faced by People from North Eastern States and measures to counter.
- (vi) Impact assessment of Beat Policing and measures for its optimization.
- (vii) Economic Crimes (including drugs) committed by foreigners in India - modus operandi, difficulties in investigation and way forward.
- (viii) Acid attacks - Psycho- social profile of offenders, causes and preventive measures.
- (ix) Performance audit of Anti-Human Trafficking Units.
- (x) Critical analysis of prosecution of rape cases of last five years in selected regions of India.
- (xi) Performance audit of Prosecution Directorates / Prosecution Wings of States and measures to improve.
- (xii) Assessment of health profile of traffic police and suggested interventions.
- (xiii) Maintenance of chain of forensic evidences: Gap analysis and suggestions for improvement.
- (xiv) Difficulties faced by investigators in collection of evidence in different kinds of cyber crimes and way forward.
- (xv) Comparative Study of Management of motor transport divisions in high altitude by CAPFs and Army: Measures for improvement.
- (xvi) Illegal Migrants in Assam: Modus of their entrenchment in the State and nexuses: Measures to prevent.
- (xvii) Modus operandi of illegal acquisition of citizenship / related documentation by foreigners in Assam and measures to prevent the same.
- (xviii) Operational research for identification and inclusion of technologies and techniques for border domination in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Jammu regions; International Best Practices- Comparison.
- (xix) Comparative study of Institutional framework for Victim oriented policing.
- (xx) Problems faced by Women posted at high altitude in CAPFs and way forward.
- (xxi) Challenges of use of darknet for terrorist activities/ terrorist financing, International Comparison and counter measures.
- (xxii) Use of social media for law enforcement in J&K.
- (xxiii) Critical analysis of effectiveness of CCTV on Law Enforcement.

- (xxiv) Comparative study of the rules on parole, furlough and pre-mature release of prisoners and its impact.
- (xxv) Crime victimisation survey – Gap analysis between recorded and actual incidences of crime in urban India.
- (xxvi) Crime victimisation survey – Gap analysis between recorded and actual incidences of crime in rural India.
- (xxvii) Comparative analysis of attrition and suicide cases in CAPFs and corrective measures.
- (xxviii) Stress on CAPF personnel working in LWE/ disturbed/difficult areas and preventive measures.
- (xxix) Children’s homes under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015: Status and measures to improve.
- (xxx) Comparative study of magnitude of deployment of police force in Delhi & Mumbai: Its impact on crime and security.

Fellowship

9.8 Details of newly completed Government of India Fellowships is as under:

Sl. No.	Title	Name of Researcher & University
(i)	Psychological Efficacy of Training Programmes in Rajasthan Police (with Special reference to trainee Constables)	Ms. Sunita Sharma Deptt. of Business Administration, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
(ii)	Women offenders in Andhra Pradesh: A Sociological Study	Shri Nelavinki Katamaraju Deptt. of Sociology, Shri Venkateswara University, Triupati, Andhra Pradesh.
(iii)	A study causal factor leading juveniles to be in conflict with the law in Tamil Nadu; sociological Perspective	Shri. D. Murugesan Deptt. of Sociology, Maduari Kamraj University, Madurai.
(iv)	Structure for dealing with National Security in India with particular reference to combating terrorism - A Study,	Shri S. Sreejith Deptt. of Political Science, Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu.
(v)	Impact of Job- related and self-related variables upon turnover intention and sense of subjective wellbeing among personnel of paramilitary,	Ms. Malika Das Gupta Deptt. of Applied Psychology, University of Calcutta, Kolkata
(vi)	Problem of Abuse of Women Prisoners Rights in India A study with special reference to Punjab	Ms. Renu Sharma Deptt. of Law, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab
(vii)	Bal Apradh Mein Media Ki Bhoomika,	Ms. Shurti Yadav Deptt. of Social Work Lucknow University, Lucknow

9.9 Details of Government of India Fellowships in progress

Sl. No	Subject
(i)	The Role of Police and the Use of Forensic Tools in the Investigation of Rape Cases.
(ii)	Knowledge and Experience of Teenagers towards Substance Abuse – A Study on School Goers in Madurai District
(iii)	Problems faced by under trial prisoners and their families: A study in Tamil Nadu.
(iv)	Crimes among the Tea garden communities in Assam: A Sociological Study
(v)	Community Policing in Andhra Pradesh: A Case Study of Hyderabad Police

Conferences / Seminars / Workshops - organised / sponsored:

9.10 5th All India Prison Duty Meet was held at Hyderabad, Telangana from 16.03.2016 to 18.03.2016.



Hon'ble Minister of Jails, Telangana State inaugurated the 5th All India Prison Duty meet on 16th March, 2016 at Hyderabad.

9.11 1st National Conference of Investigating Agencies was held at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi from 12.08.2016 to 13.08.2016.



DG, BPR & D welcoming the delegates of First National Conference of Investigating Agencies.

9.12 Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Government of India is addressing the delegates.



Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister addressing in the 1st National Conference of Investigating Agencies.



Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister releasing the compendium in the 1st National Conference of Investigating Agencies.

9.13 5th National Conference of Heads of Prisons of States & UTs on Prison Reforms was held at Conventional Centre - NDCC, New Delhi from 29.09.2016 to 30.09.2016.

9.14 Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, Government of India, Director General, BPR&D and Jaideep Govind, Addl. Secretary (MHA) releasing the compendium for 5th National Conference of Heads of Prisons of States / UTs on Prison Reforms.



Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Hon'ble Minister of State for MHA releasing the compendium for 5th National Conference of Heads of Prisons of states / UTs on Prison reforms.

9.15 Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, Government of India addressed 5th National Conference of Heads of Prison of States & UTs on Prison Reforms held at Conventional Centre-NDCC, New Delhi on 29.09.2016.



Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, addressing

9.16 Ms. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, National Commission for Women (NCW) addressed the valedictory Session of 5th National Conference of Heads of Prisons of States & UTs on Prison Reforms held at Convention Centre-NDCC, New Delhi on 30.09.2016.



DG, BPR&D honoring Ms. Lalitha Kumaramangalam, Chairperson, National Commission for Women (NCW).

9.17 45th All India Police Science Congress (AIPSC) held at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala from 08.12.2016 to 09.12.2016.



Delegates of 5th National Conference of Heads of Prisons visiting Tihar Jail, Delhi.

Public Delivery Services

9.18 Hon'ble Prime Minister has shown great concern, during DsGP / IsGP Conference 2015 at Bhuj, for involvement of the Central Govt. in developing uniform public services related to policing so that police stations in all the States / UTs through-out the country could be on the same page in terms of service delivery to the Citizen. BPR&D identified, compiled and circulated Citizen Centre Services related to policing to all States / UTs for suggestions and feedback. Finally a booklet has been prepared by BPR&D consisting 45 Public Services related to Policing to be provided in time bound manner along with provisions of penalty to defaulters and sent to all Chief Secretary and DGPs to legislate with Modifications as per their requirement.

Revision of Standards for Modern Police Stations Buildings

9.19 To bring uniformity in design of construction of Police Station Buildings, taken up by different States, to provide citizen-centric approach, to improve working condition and image of Police in public, to make sound infrastructure for the police station buildings, to house and integrate the latest technology and to give them a modern look, a need has been felt to review the norms and the grading system of Model Police Stations by changing the exiting norms.

9.20 The architectural drawings as per revised norms have been prepared by BPR&D to create uniformity in Police Station Buildings as well as distinctive identity to police stations in a state. The Modern Police Stations build as per these revised norms, will be supportive and in consonance to SMART Policing Concept, recently adopted by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Efforts have been made to make these Police Stations Gender Sensitive, Modern, Smart and Techno-Savvy. The above revised norms are Basic Guidelines for Planning and constructing a new Police Station Building.

19th India International Security Expo

9.21 As an annual event, Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) had organized 19th India International Security Expo (IISE), 2016 w.e.f. 19.09.2016 to 21.09.2016.

9.22 Bureau of Police Research & Development being the co-organizer had organized one full day National Seminar on "Identifying User Needs of Security Related Equipment and Technology" on 19.09.2016. The seminar consisted of three sessions:

- (i) The first session was conducted by 'National Centre of Excellence in Technology for Internal Security' (NCETIS), IIT Bombay by Prof. Abhay Karandikar, Centre Coordinator and his team.
- (ii) In the second session, the representatives from Confederation of Indian Industries had discussed the "Importance of an Effective Interface between Industry and Central/ State Police Forces for Acquisition of Latest Technology.
- (iii) The third session had covered Anti-drone solutions, SMART Policing application platform and Tactical Mesh Communication Solution.
- (iv) The conference was attended by approximately 100 Police officers (SP / IsG / ADG) from various State Police and CAPFs.

Construction of Model Police Station Grade-III under 12th Five Year Plan

9.23 Second instalment amounting to ₹33.33 lakh for construction of Model Police Station Grade-III at Porompat, Imphal, Manipur was released.

9.24 5th All India Police Housing Conference was conducted at Bhopal on 15.11.2016 and 16.11.2016 wherein around 70-80 Senior Police officers, MDs of Police Housing Corporation,

Architects, Engineers participated deliberated and discussed about new Technology design and welfare measures for proper Housing for Police Personnel.

Genesis of National Police Mission

9.25 The National Police Mission Directorate has been set up in BPR&D in 2008. The Eight Micro Missions have been assigned the following mandate:-

- MM: 01 Human Resource Development:
(Police Population Ratio – Career Progression – Leadership – Accountability – Performance Evaluation – Training – National Police University – Attitudinal Changes – Welfare of Police Personnel etc.)
- MM: 02 Community Policing
(Involving Community in Policing – Police Interface with Media Industry and other relevant segments – Police Image etc.)
- MM: 03 Communication and Technology
(POLNET – CIPA – Cyber Techniques – Forensic Science – DNA – Narco analysis etc.)
- MM: 04 Infrastructure
(Buildings - official & residential equipment and weaponry etc.)
- MM: 05 New Processes (Process Engineering)
(On-going Police Practices – Review and Impact analysis – Existing Best Practices – Innovations in India and elsewhere and their adaptability – Procurement procedures – Delegation and Decentralization etc.)
- MM: 06 Proactive Policing and Visualizing Future Challenges
(Extremism and naxalism – Mob Violence –

Cyber Crime – Money Laundering – Narco Terrorism – Human Trafficking etc.)

- MM: 07 Gender Crimes and Gender Related Issues
(Gender Related Issues)
- MM: 08 Correctional Administration

Important Events (Projects Completed)

Reformation and Prison Reform Rehabilitation of Professional Criminals (MM:02)

9.26 The aim of the project is to prevent crimes committed by professional criminals by weaning them away from crime and resettling them in strictly legal means of livelihood.

9.27 Objectives of the project are to identify ‘De-notified Tribes’ (DNTs) and other professional criminals for reformation. This project has been circulated to all States / UTs and MHA on 29.07.2016. After detailed deliberation project was completed and circulated.

Golden Hour Trauma Care (MM:08)

9.28 Golden Hour is the first hour after the fatal accidents. The project envisages involvement of government, private hospitals and ambulances, public & auto drivers to reduce the deaths on roads due to accidents by providing expeditious medical help within first hour. The project was circulated to States / UTs. The project has been taken up by the BPR&D under the SMART policing and MHA has included in the bouquet of schemes to be implemented.

Automated Traffic Monitoring System (MM:03)

9.29 To control the traffic and resulting problems like accidental deaths, pollution and uncontrolled movement of the vehicles. Better surveillance of the road. Automation of Challaning will

result in increased revenue which could be used to maintain the system. The project has been circulated to States / UTs and Commissioners of Police. The project has been taken up by the BPR&D under the SMART policing and MHA has included it in the bouquet of schemes to be implemented.

Establishing Social Media Labs & Collection of Intelligence from the Social Media (MM:03)

9.30 Establishing Social Media Labs in States for monitoring & analyzing content on social media and gathering actionable intelligence regarding the activities of the criminals and anti-social elements. The project has been circulated to States / UTs on 01.04.2016.

Effective Police Custody Management (MM:05)

9.31 The Hon'ble Prime Minister, has recently announced the creation of 100 Smart Cities in the country. Besides, looking at the concern of the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding custodial violence in many of its decisions including in the D.K. Basu case, the need for having a Smart Central Custody and Interrogation Centre in the proposed Smart Cities cannot be over emphasized.

9.32 In order to address the issue of Custody Management, a project was undertaken by Micro Mission 05 of National Police Mission under the aegis of the BPR&D and circulated to States / UTs on 19.10.2016

Construction of BPR&D and NCRB HQr

9.33 The Government of India, MHA approved Plan outlay at cost of ₹19.20 crore on 01.04.2009 under 11th Five Year Plan to construct Office Building for BPR&D HQrs at Mahipalpur, New Delhi. Due to inclusion of HQrs of NCRB in the same piece of land, the MHA has sanctioned revised cost estimate of ₹117.34 crore under 12th Five Year Plan on 30.07.2012. The construction work has been assigned to NBCC Ltd. The total

expenditure on the construction work of this project by NBCC upto 31.12.2016 is ₹90.44 crore. The construction work has been completed upto 93.50%.

Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs)

9.34 Presently, five Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs) are functioning under the aegis of 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 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, 159 courses have been organised so far in which 3216 number of persons have been trained.

9.35 During the Current Financial Year 2016-17, MHA has allocated budget of ₹51.00 crore for the year 2016-17 under Plan head to meet the requirement for construction and other object head salary / wages etc.

Central Detective Training Schools (CDTSs), Ghaziabad

9.36 Ministry of Urban Development allotted 8.37 Acre of land at a cost of ₹2.18 crore at Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad to set up CDTS at Ghaziabad. The construction of CDTS at Ghaziabad has been completed. Union Home Minister has inaugurated it on 16.12.2016. 24 courses / workshops have been conducted in which 457 Police Officers were trained during 2016-17.

Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS), Jaipur

9.37 Similarly, the Government of Rajasthan allocated land measuring 8.09 Hectares at DhamiKalan, District Jaipur for the establishment of CDTS, Jaipur. The possession of land has been taken in the month of February, 2014 and:

- (i) Work of Construction of CDTS at Jaipur assigned to WAPCOS Ltd.
- (ii) Construction of boundary wall is in progress.
- (iii) Approval of Plan design etc. is under process.
- (iv) 25 courses / workshops has been conducted in which 520 Police Officers were trained during 2016-17.

Setting up of Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT), Bhopal

9.38 The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs approved Plan outlay of ₹281.00 crore for setting up of Central Academy Police Training at Bhopal to provide basic training to direct recruited Dy. SP of the States. The Construction of CAPT at Bhopal is being monitored by constant liaison with CPWD authorities. 90 % construction work has been completed Out of ₹34.00 crore allotted for the construction work of CAPT Bhopal, ₹33.95 crore has been spent by CPWD in 2016-17(October, 2016).

Training

9.39 During intervene period, Central Academy for Police Training (CAPT) Bhopal conducted 07 courses wherein 158 police officers were trained.

Statistical Unit

9.40 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 as on 01.01.2015 & is available on BPR&D web site. Data on Police Organization as on 01.01.2016 will be released very shortly.

Domestic Training

9.41 08 Vertical Interaction Courses (VICs) were sponsored in different Central / State Police and other reputed / prestigious Training Institutions on the subjects mentioned below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Name of the Institution	Duration
1.	Role of Technology in Crime & Crime Prevention	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay	02.05.2016 to 06.05.2016
2.	Law & Justice	National Law University (NLU), Delhi	25.07.2016 to 29.07.2016
3.	Cyber Crime & Scientific Aids Investigation	North Eastern Police Academy (NEPA)	22.08.2016 to 26.08.2016
4.	Leadership	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai	29.08.2016 to 02.09.2016
5.	Public Leadership and Accountability in a Democratic Society	National Law University (NLU), Delhi	05.09.2016 to 09.09.2016
6.	Public Order and Use of Non-Lethal Weapons	ISA, CRPF, Mt. Abu, Rajasthan	13.09.2016 to 17.09.2016
7.	Corruption & Future Governance	CBI Academy, Ghaziabad	19.09.2016 to 23.09.2016
8.	Leadership	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai	19.12.2016 to 23.12.2016

9.42 In all 08 Vertical Interaction Courses, 157 IPS / Senior Police Officers were trained.

9.43 Training Division sponsored 14 Management courses which were conducted at Management

Institutions like IIMs Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Kolkata and other prominent Institutes of the country and a total of 47 senior police officers were trained in these courses. Details of the courses are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of course	Course Date	Venue
1.	Leadership through Self Discovery	18.07.2016 to 20.07.2016	ACSI, Hyderabad
2.	Cyber Security & Forensic Investigation	25.07.2016 to 29.07.2016	ECSI, Hyderabad
3.	Decision Making for Managerial Effectiveness	18.08.2016 to 20.08.2016	IIM, Bangalore
4.	Creativity and Innovation as Core Competence : Developing Personal and Organizational Capability	22.08.2016 to 25.08.2016	IIM, Ahmedabad
5.	Interpersonal Effectiveness and Leadership Excellence	22.08.2016 to 26.08.2016	IIM, Calcutta
6.	Stepping into Leadership	31.08.2016 to 03.09.2016	ISB, Hyderabad
7.	Managerial Leadership & Conflict Resolution	05.09.2016 to 10.09.2016	IIM, Calcutta
8.	How Leaders Bring Change	19.09.2016 to 21.09.2016	IIM, Bangalore
9.	The Winning Edge : Communication Strategies for Leaders	19.09.2016 to 24.09.2016	IIM, Ahmedabad
10.	Embedding Leadership Excellence	24.10.2016 to 28.10.2016	IIM, Bangalore
11.	Enhancing Leadership Capacities and Potential Among Professional Women	22.11.2016 to 25.11.2016	IIM, Ahmedabad
12.	General Management for Senior & Middle Level Executives	28.11.2016 to 02.12.2016	IIM, Calcutta
13.	Developing Leadership Potential	12.12.2016 to 15.12.2016	IIM, Calcutta
14.	Excellence in Managerial Communication	19.12.2016 to 22.12.2016	IIM, Calcutta

9.44 During the intervening period, 03 Long terms courses sponsored for Police officers as under:-

(a) 5th Post Graduate Programme in Public Policy and Management at IIM Bangalore commenced from 23.05.2016.

(b) 72nd Staff Course at Defence Services Staff College, Wellington commenced from 06.06.2016.

(c) 42nd Advanced Professional Programme in Public Administration at IIPA, New Delhi commenced from 01.07.2016. In these 3 Long Term Courses. 07 Police Officers attended.

9.45 As many as 1276 slots were allotted for 75 different courses organized by various Central Armed Police Forces Training Institutions on subjects like Commando Course, Weapon & Tactics, Bomb Disposal, Un-armed Combat, Internal Security, Mob Dispersal, VIP Protection, Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare (CIJW) etc.

9.46 There were 1028 slots allocated in Army Training Institutions for 90 courses organized by these institutions on the subjects of Welder, Armourer, Diploma in Automobile Engineer, Vehicle Mechanic, bugler, Dog handler, Junior/Senior Command, Mountain Warfare, Counter Insurgency, Improvised Explosive Devices & Jungle Warfare, etc.

9.47 Six exclusive courses for Women Police Officers 2016 where 122 Women Police Officers were trained (from the rank of ASI to Dy. SP), were organized on the subject of 'Self Development and Conflict Management' at five CDTs.

Foreign Training

9.48 BPR&D, on behalf of MHA, is coordinating ATA courses in which a total of 132 officers have been trained in India and USA in 08 courses. 03 courses held in USA in which 60 officers trained and 5 courses held in India in which 72 officers trained as under:-

S. No.	Name of Course	Duration		Venue	No. of Participants	Rank
		From	To			
1	ATA - 11405, Explosive Incident Countermeasures Course - ToT (In 2 Batches)	04.04.2016 & 18.04.2016	03.04.2016 & 03.06.2016	Moyock, North Carolina, USA	21/21 (6+15)	Insp. to SP
2	ATA 11424, Crisis Response Team Course	09.05.2016	27.05.2016	Moyock, North Carolina, USA	15/16	Insp. to SP
3.	ATA-IN15MATP01, Managing An Antiterrorism Training Program	23.05.2016	03.06.2016	SVP NPA	16/18	SP to IGP
4.	ATA - 11297, Identification and Seizure of Digital Evidence, Course	07.07.2016	15.07.2016	NEPA	12/16	Insp. to SP
5.	ATA - 11298, Introduction to Digital Forensic Investigation	18.07.2016	29.07.2016	NEPA	11/12	Insp. to SP
6.	ATA - IN 14 BCTPC02 Best CT Practices	22.08.2016	26.08.2016	CDTS, Ghaziabad	15/25	SP to IGP
7.	ATA- IN 15 MTI 01 Management of Terrorist Investigation	26.09.2016	30.09.2016	CDTS Ghaziabad	18/21	Dy. SP to IGP
8.	ATA-In 15 PBI 01, Post Blast Investigation	05.12.2016	21.12.2016	Montross, Virginia, USA	24/24	Insp to SP
	Total				132/153	

Training of Foreign Police officers in India

9.49 Training Directorate coordinates training programmes of Police officers belonging to member SAARC Countries and other friendly countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, and Nepal etc. under various International Bi-lateral Training Cooperation Programmes.

Course under Homeland Security Dialogue

9.50 A course on Cross Border Financial Investigation was organized from 04.04.2016 to 08.04.2016 in Chandigarh wherein 32 officers were trained.

Foreign Training under Developing Specialist Investigator (DSI)

9.51 **Foreign Component under Specialist Investigator Scheme:** The Developing Specialist Investigator Scheme approved by MHA has a foreign training component under which toppers of these courses held in India are provided foreign exposure. So far, 02 batches are sent under these schemes which have been attended by 20 Police Officers

Training Intervention Scheme

9.52 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. 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 13 components. They are:-

- (i) Development of Human Resource Development Plan for 20 states / UTs / CPOs (M/s Randstad India Ltd., Chennai).
- (ii) Analyzing 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 (M/s Genesis Media Pvt. Ltd.).
- (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 up-dating of training materials
- (xiii) Developing Specialist Investigators:

Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS)

9.53 The Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) was created in the year 2002 by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, after bifurcation from BPR&D, based on the recommendations of National Human Rights Commission and the Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms. The Gazette notification to this effect was issued by MHA vide its Order no. 25011/41/2001-GPA.II/PM-II on 31.12.2002. It is headed by the Director-cum-Chief Forensic Scientist.

9.54 Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) is a nodal agency for promotion and development of forensic science in the country. This Organization is playing a vital role in promoting best practices in forensic science by formulating plans and policies for promoting quality and capacity of forensic services in the country.

Central Forensic Science Laboratories

9.55 Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS) administers the work of six Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLS) located at Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Pune and Guwahati. CFSL Kolkata is the oldest institution, established in 1957, CFSL Hyderabad was established in 1968 and CFSL Chandigarh was established in 1972. New CFSLS have been

established at Bhopal, Pune & Guwahati in the year 2011.

Jurisdiction of six CFSLS under DFSS

9.56 The jurisdiction of these six CFSLS have been defined vide MHA gazette notification No. 25020/61/13/FW/MHA dated 26.07.2013. As per gazette notification, the Central Forensic Science Laboratories will receive cases / exhibits referred by all Central Government Agencies, Courts, Autonomous bodies, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks and States / Union Territories with respective jurisdictions as mentioned below:

1. **Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Bhopal:** Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh.
2. **Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Pune:** Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
3. **Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Guwahati:** Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura.
4. **Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Kolkata:** Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
5. **Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Hyderabad:** Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Karnataka, Puducherry.
6. **Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh:** Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh (Union Territory), Uttarakhand, NCT Delhi & Haryana.

Divisions in CFSLS

9.57 Typically the CFSLS managed by the DFSS are organized into seven disciplines. These

are Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Explosives, Toxicology, Documents and Ballistics.

Forensic Biology: This Division deals with the identification of biological evidences either plant or animal in origin, through mutual comparison and identification. This Division also undertakes DNA examination.

Physics: This Division identifies metal, precious metals from their physical properties and also examines building materials, tool marks, glass and paints etc. for quality in different crime cases and for identification of the source. In CFSLs this Division also handles cases of audio-video authentication & ballistics (firearms, ammunition, projectiles and their ammunition) for detecting range of fire, angle of fire and trajectory of projectiles etc.

Chemistry: This Division deals with the identification of substances of all types by chemical tests for their constitution and chemical properties. Mutual chemical comparison of the substances permits opinions as to whether they are from the same source or otherwise.

Explosives: This Division deals with the identification of explosives and their remnants from the site of explosion or confiscated suspected material.

Toxicology: The work of this Division is to indicate symptomatically, as well as on the basis of chemical and instrumental analysis, for identification of poisons, narcotics, drugs and other psychotropic substances.

Documents: This Division handles the cases of authorship of manuscripts, typed materials, printed materials and signatures etc. The documents are examined and source / authorship is established by forensic document examiners. They are also engaged in issues concerning white collar crimes such as fake currency notes, fake

lottery tickets, credit cards, passports, forgery and frauds in the banks and other Government Departments. With the increasing trends of crime in Cyber world, now this Division also examines the cases of Computer Forensics which includes mobile phones, hard disk, e-transactions etc.

9.58 Achievements

- (i) **Case Examination work:** The principal ambit 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 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016; the six CFSLs under DFSS, MHA; have examined 7439 crime cases with 1,82,468 exhibits. These laboratories typically examine cases which are of comparatively higher complexity that require expert professional opinion and enhanced standards of diligence.
- (ii) **Quality Assurance:** The Central Forensic Science Laboratories are committed to quality work in all its functional disciplines. The three CFSLs located at Chandigarh, Hyderabad & Kolkata are duly accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under the Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi as per quality parameters conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and the National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) 113 specific guidelines for accreditation of Forensic Science Laboratories and Check-List for Assessors. All the six Laboratories regularly update their quality manuals and working procedure manuals for analytical and scientific examination to be carried out in respect of different case exhibits referred to each of its Divisions by various law enforcement agencies.

- (iii) **Court Evidence:** CFSL experts / scientists of the six CFSLs tendered 556 Court evidences in various Courts of Law during the period.
- (iv) **Scene of Crime:** CFSL experts / scientists attended 26 Crime Scenes during the period.
- (v) **Training Programmes:** During the period, scientists of six CFSLs attended 21 induction training programmes organized by various agencies such as the National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science (NICFS), National Civil Defence College, Nagpur, United Nation Office of Drugs & Crime (UNODC), National Institute of Forensic Management (NIFM) Faridabad, etc. for upgrading their technological knowledge and skills.

9.59 Further, the Central Forensic Science Laboratories also organized 2 training programmes / workshops with participation of 40 Senior and Junior level scientists and police officers.

Progress in respect of Plan Project

9.60 The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India approved a Plan Scheme for DFSS viz. 'Establishment of New Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Modernization of Existing CFSLs under the Directorate of Forensic Science Services during the 12th five year plan. The financial outlay of this Scheme, as approved by the Government of India is ₹279.90 crore. The principle objective of this scheme is to strengthen forensic science support to the law enforcement agencies and to handle hi-tech and emerging crimes.

9.61 During this financial year, construction of new state of art laboratory buildings is underway at Pune, Bhopal and Guwahati. The construction work is likely to be completed by the end of December, 2017. As approved in the above Plan, the construction work of new CFSL Building Complex at Rajarhaat, Kolkata has also started. Work in respect of other two components

of the Scheme i.e. Manpower enhancement and Procurement of equipment is also in progress.

Technical Support in Forensic Operations

9.62 The DFSS and its laboratories actively conduct workshops and specialized training programmes, implement quality management systems and develop and review Standard Operating Procedures for forensic science practice in the country. Training programmes are organized for police investigation agencies, state FSLs and the Judiciary.

Union Home Minister Awards

9.63 The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has introduced the scheme of Union Home Minister's Award in the Directorate of Forensic Science under MHA, for awarding Forensic Scientists in India for their meritorious services, every year, in the year 1993 vide Order No. CFIs/22(1)/92 dated 30.11.1993.

9.64 The purpose of this award is to motivate and recognize the outstanding work of forensic professionals working in Central and State FSLs for promotion of Research & Development in the field of forensic science. Several outstanding scientists have been recognized in the past for their excellent contribution in forensic science. After some modifications, the scheme was revised in Feb, 2010. The scheme was widely circulated and after scrutiny of nominations by the Selection Committee, eight Awards have been approved. These awards are likely to be conferred in the forthcoming All India Forensic Science Conference.

International Technical Cooperation

9.65 Directorate of Forensic Science Services, MHA also regularly imparts technical cooperation to other countries. A two member of Directorate of Forensic Sciences Indian delegation, comprising of Cyber Forensic Experts, visited Vietnam. Based on the report of this delegation, hardware

and software were procured and dispatched to Vietnam in the month of October 2016. Shortly, an Indian delegation proposes to visit Vietnam for installation of these hardware & software and to impart training to the Vietnamese experts.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), CBI, New Delhi

Introduction

9.66 In addition to the line of six CFSLs, the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, (CBI) New Delhi was established in the year 1968 as a scientific department to provide scientific support and services to the investigation of crime mainly for assisting CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation). The Laboratory is located at Block No.4, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003. Besides this, the CFSL has Scientific Aids Unit located at CBI offices in Chennai and Mumbai. The Central Forensic Science Laboratory, CBI, New Delhi is one of the most comprehensive Laboratories in the country with 10 fully equipped Divisions namely Ballistics, Biology & DNA Profiling unit, Chemistry, Documents, Finger Print, Forensic Psychology, Photo, Physics, Serology and Computer Forensics.

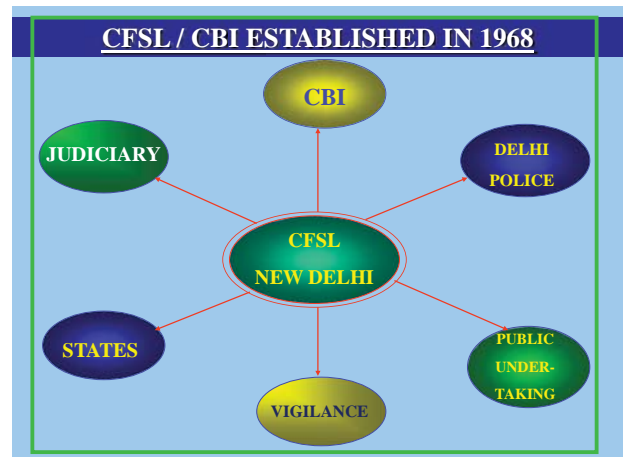


Central Forensic Science Laboratory
Central Bureau Of Investigation New Delhi

Jurisdiction

9.67 CFSL, CBI, New Delhi is a scientific department under the administrative control of CBI and the overall control of the Ministry of

Home Affairs, Govt. of India. CFSL undertakes the scientific analysis of crime exhibits referred by CBI, Delhi Police, Judiciary and Vigilance Departments of Ministries & Undertakings & State / Central Government Departments. Experts of the 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 key investigations. 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

9.68 The Laboratory scientists gave expert testimony in 462 cases in Courts in Delhi and other parts of India and examined 280 scenes of crimes at Delhi and outside for scientific investigation of crimes in the year 2016. In addition, regular support service in forensic science was provided to Delhi Police, CBI and Judicial Courts. Forensic assistance was also provided to Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Banks, Cabinet Secretariat and other public undertakings.

Case Statistics

9.69 The principal ambit of duties of CBI Central Forensic Science Laboratories is to forensically examine the case exhibits received from Courts of Law, various Law Enforcement Agencies, Police etc. From 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016 total 2643 cases has been received. The total cases pending as on 01.01.2016 is 1223. The cases reported during year 2016 by CBI were 1633, Delhi Police were 671 and others were 443. The cases pending as on 31.12.2016 is 1149. The laboratories typically examine cases which are of comparative higher complexity that requires expert professional opinion on enhanced standard of diligence.

Initiative towards Quality Assurance

9.70 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 the National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) under Department of Science & Technology, Government of India, New Delhi as per quality parameters conforming to ISO IEC 17025 and the National Accreditation Board for Test & Calibration Laboratories (NABL) 113. Specific guidelines for Accreditation of Forensic Science Laboratories and Check-List for Assessors. The Laboratory has prepared comprehensive quality manual and working procedures manuals for analytical and scientific test to be carried out in respect of variety of crime exhibits referred to each of its Division. During the year congruency checks were made in around 948 cases. The quality manual was revised as per the requirement of NABL. The new standard proforma i.e. ISO IEC 17025 – 2005 has been introduced in the laboratory. The instruments used for analysis of the crime exhibits have been calibrated through NABL accredited

agencies. Internal auditing was carried out by nominated internal auditors in all the divisions of CFSL to check the quality system, laboratory management as well as the documentation processes. During the year 2016, management review was carried out by top management personnel to take necessary corrective actions in the processes where ever required. Awareness drives were also carried out in the laboratory about the ongoing quality assurance programme. The laboratory is committed to adhere strictly to its policy to provide assured quality services of certified standards to the public as well as to the Investigating Agencies and the Judiciary in order to deduce effective remedial solutions in forensic investigation of crime cases of any type and for proper dispensation of justice.

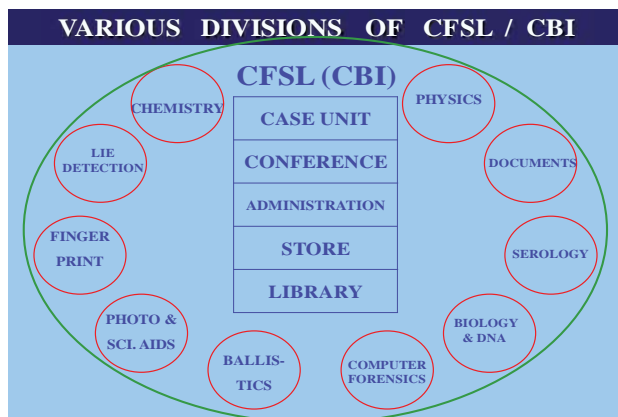
Latest Important Equipments procured



Glass Refractive Index Measurement System Grim-3

Existing Examination Facilities

9.71 The CFSL (CBI), New Delhi has the following divisions which are providing forensic support services to various Investigating Agencies in scientific analysis of exhibits and collection / detection of relevant physical clues from the scenes of crime. The scientists of the laboratory undergo 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.



Ballistics Division

9.72 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 crime; range of firing, linking fired bullets / cartridge cases with the suspect weapons and checking mechanism of the weapon for evidence of accidental discharge.

9.73 The explosive work involves the examination and opinion on explosives (Civil, Military and IEDs) and explosive devices used in crime, public disorders, riots, police firing, encounters etc. reconstruction of scene of crime / explosion etc. and the laboratory analysis of explosives and their detection. For upgradation of the working of explosives and explosion residue analysis, this Division incorporated sophisticated instruments such as High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) System.



Stereo Microscope for Fired Bullets Examination

Biology and DNA Profiling Division

9.74 The division is equipped with the technologies and expertise to carry out all types of analytical works related to forensic biology. The biological analysis being carried out in the division includes detection and establishment of any type of biological fluids such as blood, semen, saliva, urine, sweat and milk. Further, the laboratory is equipped to carry out 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 diverse nature such as murder / homicides, suicides, assaults, unnatural sexual offences, dacoity, robbery etc.

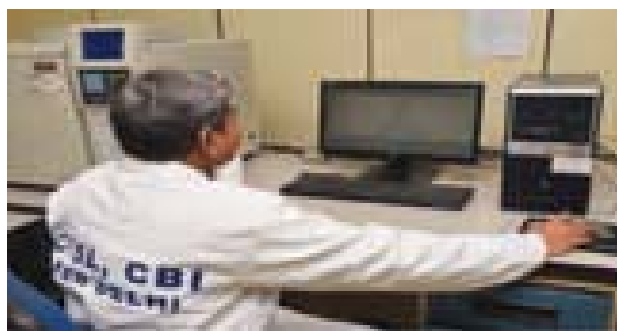


Working in DNA Extraction Lab

Chemistry Division

9.75 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, 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 such as CBI, Delhi Police and Courts. Research and

Development activities to meet case needs also form a part of the programme in bringing up the latest techniques and instruments for forensic analysis.



Working on Gas Liquid Chromatograph

Document Division

9.76 In the Document division, examination of hand writing, signatures, type scripts, rubber stamp impressions, seal impressions, examination of counterfeit currency notes and lottery tickets, determination of interpolation, substitution, addition, over writings, deciphering of the mechanically and chemically erased writings, detecting invisible ink, re-construction of charred and burnt documents, determination of the order of the sequence of strokes at the point of intersections, examination of torn or serrated edges of paper and comparison with their counterparts, determination of the absolute or relative age of the documents, examination of ink, paper and writing implements etc. are carried out.



Working on Video Spectral Comparator-IV

Fingerprint Division

9.77 The Finger Print Division provides services to all branches of CBI with reference to examination of thumb impressions in question, crime scene visits for chance prints, developments of latent prints, preparation of specimen (ten digits) finger prints of accused / suspects & deposition in Courts. Available resources are also tapped by Delhi Police, Courts and Central Government Departments in important crime investigations. High Power laser beam light sources and portable equipment such as High Intensity Light Source for development of chance prints at the scene of crime have been inducted in this division.



Development of Latent Finger Print

Forensic Psychology Division

9.78 In India CFSL, CBI, New Delhi is the first one to establish a full-fledged Forensic Psychology Division. Since 1973 to-date, examinations of approximately more than ten thousand subjects have been conducted for detection of psycho-physiological deception. The Division extends its services not only to the CBI, but also to the Delhi Police and other law enforcement agencies of the country in all cases referred to it. The Forensic Psychology division maintains latest version of Computerized (Desktop and Laptop) Polygraph equipments. Laptop Polygraph equipment is being used in conducting the polygraph examination of the subjects at various other places (even in jail) outside Delhi.

9.79 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.



Subject Undergoing Polygraph Examination

Photo & Scientific Aid Division

9.80 Photography Division provides scientific support to all divisions of CFSL / CBI in the examination of crime exhibits. Videography and General Photography includes coverage of scenes of crime close-up. Experts of the division also provide expert opinions on photo print in question. Recording and presenting evidence through CDs / Audio / video cassettes is done in 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.



Working on Video Analysis System

Physics Division

9.81 In Physics division different types of examinations are carried out such as 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 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 recordings for identification of the speaker. An advanced version of computerized Voice Spectrograph namely Computerized Speech Lab Model CSL-4500 has been acquired and is being used for analysis for identification of speakers in various cases. Further, the Physics division visits the scene of crime and also undertakes the task of reconstruction of the crime scene. The division has undertaken new project work in the field of noise reduction / signal enhancement and audio tape authentication.



Computerized Voice Spectrograph Speech Lab

Serology Division

9.82 The scientific support provided by the Serology division includes the determination of origin of body fluids, tissues, saliva, semen and other body materials. 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 other cases.

Computer Forensic Division

9.83 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 has been forwarded to the laboratory. Computer Forensics involves the use of sophisticated technology tools and procedures. The accuracy of evidence processing procedures is ensured by using multiple software hardware tools developed by separate and independent developers. The use of different tools which have been developed to validate results is important to avoid inaccuracies introduced by potential software design flaws and software bugs. The accuracy of the result is of prime importance and therefore 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 eliminates the potential problems.



Preview of Data Through Encase Forensic Software

Scientific Aid Unit

9.84 Three additional Scientific Support Units one each at Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai under the administrative control of CFSL, CBI, New Delhi have 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 operations shortly.

Future Growth

9.85 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 various divisions such as (1) Brain Finger printing (2) Toxicology (3) Analog/Digital Audio/Video analysis is in process. Currently the metro Scientific Aid Units (SAUs) are in operation with only four divisions. However future efforts shall be initiated to convert these SAUs to full fledged Forensic Labs catering to the needs of the respective zones.



Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NICFS)

9.86 The Institute was established in 1972 for training senior officers of the criminal justice system. Since inception, 41,058 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

9.87 Between 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, this Institute organized 27 Training Courses and one workshop for Police, Judiciary, Prosecution, Prison officials. In all 1014 Officers from various parts of India and 27 foreign officers participated in these programmes.

Post Graduate Courses

9.88 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 w.e.f. 2011-12 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 at the Institute is inspected / evaluated every year by a joint team of Government of NCT Delhi and GGS Indraprastha University.

9.89 A one year PG Diploma course in Document Examination was started from 01.04.2015. This course is specially designed for serving police and forensic science experts.

Initiatives

9.90 NICFS designed a new 'state-of-the-art' Certificate Course on Digital Forensics using Open Source Tools from 01.08.2016 to 12.08.2016 for providing advanced knowledge and skills to law enforcement officers. This course is in much demand by judges, magistrates, public prosecutors, police officers, defence officers, and other forensic experts.



Certificate Course on Digital Forensics using open source tools in progress

9.91 The Institute is in the process of creating new infrastructure and establishing 'Crime Control Research Centre' and the proposal is under active consideration of MHA.

9.92 MHA has approved the construction of new hostel Block with 80 rooms, residence for faculty and a new library block at an estimated cost of ₹40 crore for which ₹6.64 crore has been released to NBCC by the Institute towards mobilization advance. Both these proposals are under the XIIth Five Year Plan.

9.93 A Workshop on sensitization of Forensic related "Do's" and "Don'ts" for Crime Investigation was organized on 15.06.2016.

9.94 NICFS organized a debate and essay competition on the occasion of Anti-Terrorism Day on 21.05.2016. Prizes were distributed to the winners of the competitions organized.

9.95 NICFS celebrated the International Yoga Day on 21.06.2016. An expert from Bhartiya Yog Sansthan demonstrated various yoga asanas. The faculty, staff, trainee officers and students of NICFS participated in performing yoga asanas.



Faculty, staff, trainees and students of NICFS performing yoga asanas

9.96 NICFS has the following facilities to facilitate differently abled people as per the guidelines issued by the Government:

- i. Ramp at the front entrance of the Institute
- ii. An elevator to reach the higher floors
- iii. Special toilets for people with special needs

Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless (DCPW)

9.97 As a nodal agency for coordinating various Police Communication services in the country, this Directorate performs various 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, the Directorate also holds 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

9.98 The Directorate is responsible for maintaining round-the clock Communication network of all Inter State Police Wireless Stations 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 Police Network (POLNET)

9.99 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.

9.100 The Satellite based Communication Police 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 measure by ISRO in place of INSAT3E. The Network is functioning since 2004. At present the Network is based on ISBN and DVB-S technology and is being utilised to its full capacity by DCPW, State / U.T. Police Organisations and CAPFs. DCPW is proposing to upgrade and augment the Satellite based Communication Network by incorporating DVBS-2 or an appropriate latest technology for better efficiency and optimal use of spectrum. The scheme for upgradation of Satellite based communication Police Network (POLNET) has already been approved by MHA.

Coordination Wing

9.101 DCPW is a member of the Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation (SACFA) of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology. The Directorate is actively involved in formulation / revision of the National Frequency Allocation plan-2016. The Directorate is coordinating with Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) wing of the Ministry of Communication and coordination (WPC) wing of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology to resolve issues regarding the requirements of Radio Frequency spectrum for the Radio Communication networks of the States / UT police and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs).

Cipher Wing

9.102 The Cipher Wing of DCPW transmits and clears classified messages and maintains secure Inter-State communication. The cipher wing, as a Central Distributing Authority (CDA), 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 implemented by this Wing. Total 182 personnel were trained in 14 training programmes.

9.103 This wing maintained close liaison with JCB and Scientific Analysis Group (SAG) for updation of Cryptographic Systems being used. A PC Based Cipher System has been inducted in DCPW Crypto Communication network and achieved the induction of the same system in 27 States / UT police Organisations.

Training and Human Resource Development

9.104 The Central Police Radio Training Institute (CPRTI) is a premier institute of DCPW, under

MHA established in the year 1971 at New Delhi with a vision to train Police fraternity of the country in the field of police communication. The CPRTI conducts regular courses for senior level and middle level Police Officers in the field of police communication to acquaint officers with modern police communication systems and techniques. Proficiency level and skill development courses are conducted for staff to promote their efficiency and skills. Training of Trainers and Special Courses are conducted for officers / Staff of State Police / UTs and CPOs to train their staff at their respective places/institutions. Apart from this, courses are also conducted for DCPW officers and staff as per requirement. The Central Police Radio Training Institute, New Delhi has conducted 48 courses and trained 555 officials in both technical and cipher streams, for police personnel including officers in order to facilitate effective management of secure communication establishments of Police Organizations.

Workshop and Technical Evaluation

9.105 In the Central Workshop of the Directorate, about 1056 testing and repair jobs of wireless equipment and accessories were undertaken.

9.106 Workshop also rendered suitable advisory services to CAPFs on technical proposals. In an effort to strengthen the testing Infrastructure of the central workshop, work on improving the qualitative requirements has been initiated.

Reserve Stock of Wireless Equipments and Accessories

9.107 One of the important responsibilities of this Directorate is to support Central and State / UT Police Organizations with wireless equipment and accessories on a loan basis during operational exigencies such as disasters, general elections etc. The Directorate has issued required Radio sets and accessories to 10 States & 3 Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and to Nepal during Assembly elections, Panchayat elections and in disaster situations as the case may be.

Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)

9.108 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is the National Nodal Agency created under the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 for preventing and combating drug abuse and 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 United Nation Conventions 1961, 1971, 1988 (to which India is signatory) against illicit trafficking of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.

9.109 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 Cochin, Hyderabad, Goa, Mandsour, Amritsar, Ajmer, Ranchi, Mandi, Madurai, Imphal, Dehradun & Bhubaneshwar and 5 cells at NCB HQrs - International Coordination Cell, Precursor Cell, Strategic Study Cell, Training Cell & Legal Cell beside one Enforcement Unit discharging various functions of the organization.

9.110 During the period (from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016) Narcotics Control Bureau initiated the acquisition / creation of the following infrastructure to strengthen the enforcement capabilities of the organization:

- a) Proposal for construction of office-cum-residential accommodation for Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) - Lucknow, Chandigarh and Ahmedabad Zonal Units have been approved by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The tender procedure has been completed and the award letters have been issued to the successful bidders.

- b) Proposal for construction of office building for Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)- Indore and Bangalore are under consideration.

Enforcement Efforts

9.111 Seizure of various drugs reported by various agencies in the country and the NCB during the period 2016-17 (01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016) 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)
Narcotics Drugs		
Heroin	827	147.136
Opium	1203	146.716
Morphine	10	6.843
Ganja	135087	7876.068
Hashish	1269	232.668
Cocaine	15	9.952
Methaqualone	605	21.650
Amphetamines	1676.143	255.375
Psychotropic Substances		
Psychotropic Substance	2210106 tablets 373681 Injections	977145 tablets 9804 injections
Ketamine	62	47.410
Precursor Chemicals		
Ephedrine/ Pseudo-ephedrine	44883.59	43.700

Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Poppy:

9.112 During the year 2016 (01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016), Narcotics Control Bureau with the help of various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, coordinated the efforts that eventually resulted in eradication of standing and fruiting illicit opium cultivation spread over 6512 acres of land in the

states of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Uttranchal & West Bengal.

9.113 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 07.10.2016 to discuss the following issues:

- a) Destruction done in each state during the crop year 2016.
- b) Difficulties faced during destructions.
- c) Efficacy of satellite images provided by ADRIN.
- d) Formulation of action plan for identification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation for the ensuing year.

9.114 NCB co-ordinated the meeting and representatives from DOR, ADRIN, CBN, identified states, BSF, CEIB, SSB, Assam Rifles etc. attended the meeting.

Destruction of Illicit Cultivation of Cannabis

9.115 During the year 2016 (01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016), 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 8199 acres of land in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

Conviction

9.116 On the basis of complaints filed before the designated Court by NCB, 32 cases culminated in to conviction during the period from 01.04.2016 to 30.11.2016.

Drug Disposal

9.117 During the period (from 01.04.2016

to 31.12.2016), 4370 kg of Acetic Anhydride, 167.66 kg of Pseudo Ephedrine, 4665.054 kg of Ganja, 39.384 kg of Heroin, 34.315 kg tablets of Dextro-propoxyphene, 0.040 kg tablets of Methamphetamine, 0.966 kg tablets of Alprazolam, 6754 Injections of Buprenorphine, 2744 Injections of Naked, 1988 injections of Pethidine, 700 Injections of Norphine, 27160 tablets of Nitrazepam, 90 tablets of Nitrosun-10 were disposed off by various Zonal Units of NCB.

Assistance to States and Union Territories

9.118 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.

9.119 After expiry of the scheme in March, 2014, the government of India has further decided to extend this Scheme for a further period of 3 years

i.e from 2014-15 to 2016-17 with an estimated budget of ₹15 crore on 04.12.2014. During last year, out of 23 proposals received from various States / UTs, only 06 States and 02 UTs were considered by the Empowered Committee. Accordingly, in financial year 2015-16 the Empowered Committee sanctioned an amount of ₹1,49,88,617 to the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. In the current financial year i.e. 2016-2017, the proposals considered by the Empowered Committee comprise of the proposals of 13 leftover States from the previous year and 02 new proposal received from the States of Assam and Odisha. Accordingly, the committee agreed that presently funds under this scheme be sanctioned to the tune of ₹4.00 crores out of the total budget ₹5.00 crore allocated in the current financial year 2016-17 to the States as detailed below:-

Annex	Name of the States	Amount to be sanctioned in ₹
I	Arunachal Pradesh	4855711
II	ASSAM	2137367
III	Himachal Pradesh	3143000
IV	Jammu & Kashmir	4608749
V	Kerala	5328814
VI	Madhya Pradesh	1431140
VII	Manipur	610064
VIII.	Mizoram	3348000
IX	Nagaland	1222050
X	Odisha	3558000
XI.	Punjab	2041
XII	Rajasthan	3012826
XIII	Sikkim	4067792
XIV	Tamil Nadu	2078000
XV	Uttar Pradesh	596322
	Total amount	₹3,99,99,876

Training

9.120 The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) regularly coordinates with various training

Academies and Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for organizing training course on Drug Law Enforcement. 209 such courses were organized in the States of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, UT Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand during the period 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016 wherein approximately 9356 Personnel of State Police forces, Forest Dept., Central / State Excise, Customs, Central Armed police Forces (CAPFs), Coast Guard and Courier Agencies were trained. 188 No. of Computer Bases Training (CBT) and 920 personnel were trained of different drug law enforcement agencies i.e. Boarder Security Force (BSF)/ Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)/ Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) / Delhi Police, National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) & Coast Guard personnel etc. As and when requested, resource personnel were provided by NCB to various organizations viz. Border Security Force (BSF) / Shashtra Seema Bal (SSB) / Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) / National Academy of Custom, Excise and Narcotics (NACEN) / Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVP NPA) / Intelligence Bureau (IB) / Central Detective Training School (CDTS) / Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) / Customs / Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) / Loknayak Jaiprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (LJN NICFS) etc.

International Obligations / Cooperation

9.121 The charter of the Narcotics Control Bureau includes implementation of the obligations under the various International Conventions to which India is a signatory. NCB also renders assistance to the concerned authorities in foreign countries and concerned International Organizations with a view to facilitating coordination and universal action

for prevention and suppression of illicit traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

9.122 Drug trafficking and abuse has assumed global proportions. International cooperation is one of the most potent tools in this common fight. To achieve this objective, India has entered into agreements both bilateral and multilateral, MLATs and JWG with various countries. It is also an active participant in various international forums both Regional South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD) and Inter-regional, Commission for Narcotic Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (CND), IDEC (International Drug Enforcement Conference), Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference (ADEC), Anti Drug Liaison Officials Meeting for International Conference (ADLOMIC), Columbo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) etc.

9.123 To enhance bilateral cooperation, Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) / Government of India has entered into Bilateral Agreements for mutual cooperation for reducing demand, and preventing illicit trafficking in Narcotics Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals with 24 countries, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos PDR, Mauritius, Myanmar, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkey, UAE, USA and Zambia.

9.124 The NCB / Government of India has also signed MoU on Narcotic drugs related matters with 10 countries i.e. Australia, Bhutan, Singapore, Indonesia, Iran, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, USA and Vietnam.

9.125 The agreements envisage assistance in exchanging information to identify, suppress and prevent the criminal activities of International Drugs Syndicates engaged in the illicit trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Demand Reduction

9.126 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. 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 398 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) Drug Awareness Programme at various places by Zones and Sub Zones of NCB.
- v) Drug Awareness Display on NCB Facebook Page.
- vi) Celebration of 26th June every year as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.
- vii) Rallies, Dramas are conducted regularly in association with NGOs to spread awareness programmes all over the country.
- viii) SMS alerts of Drug Awareness.
- ix) Organization of Workshops and Seminars in coordination with various Govt. agencies and NGOs in the country about ill effects of drug abuse and trafficking.

x) Drug Awareness Display on NCB Face-book Page and twitter handle.

xii) Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) conducts awareness programmes in various States / UTs in the country. The details are as under:

No. of programmes conducted : 507
Total participant attended : 11,56,659



The International day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking organized at India Gate, New Delhi on 26.06.2016



A Rally organized by Chandigarh Zonal unit on 26.06.2016



A rally was organized by Mandi Sub-Zone, NCB on 26.06.2016

Important Events / Activities during the period



BRICS Heads of Drug Control Agencies 2nd Anti Drug Working Group meeting inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh on 08.07.2016 at New Delhi

9.127 The NCB (MHA), India organized the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) Heads of Drug Control Agencies 2nd Anti-Drug Working Group Meeting on 08.07.2016 at New Delhi. The Hon'ble Home Minister of India inaugurated the meeting. Foreign delegations from Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa led by Heads of their Drug Control Agencies and Indian delegation headed by DG, NCB attended the meeting in the sphere of counteracting the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors. The following documents were finalized during the meeting:

- i) Protocol of the BRICS Heads of Drug Control Agencies 2nd Anti-Drug Working Group Meeting
- ii) Paragraph on World Drug Problem to be suggested for inclusion in the Goa declaration.



First Bilateral Working Group meeting between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and National Narcotics Board (BNN), Indonesia was held on 10.08.2016 to 11.08.2016 at New Delhi, India

9.128 The first Bilateral Working Group Meeting between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and National Narcotics Board (BNN), Indonesia was held in New Delhi, India on 10.08.2016 to 11.08.2016 in order to further enhance cooperation in the field of drug law enforcement. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, Director General, NCB, India and the Indonesian delegation was led by Ms. Nurnaik Br. Karo, Deputy Director, BNN, Indonesia.



The Second Director General Level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau, India and Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Myanmar held at New Delhi on 09.11.2016 to 10.11. 2016.

9.129 The second Director General level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Myanmar were held in New Delhi, India on 09.11.2016 to 10.11.2016 in order to further enhance cooperation in the field of drug law enforcement. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, Director General, NCB, India and the Myanmar delegation was led by Pol. Brig. Gen. Kyaw Win, Joint Secretary, CCDAC cum Commander of Drug Enforcement Division, Myanmar.



2nd Director General level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB), Sri Lanka were held in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 16.12.2016 to 17.12.2016

9.130 The 2nd Director General level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB), Sri Lanka were held in Colombo, Sri Lanka on 16.12.2016 to 17.12.2016 in order to further enhance cooperation in the field of drug law enforcement. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, Director General, NCB, India and the Sri Lankan delegation was led by Senior D.I.G., Crimes Traffic and Narcotics of Sri Lanka, Mr. Nandana Munasingha, Sri Lanka.



5th DG level talks between NCB, India and DNC, Bangladesh held on 21.12.2016 to 22.12.2016 at Ashoka hotel, New Delhi

9.131 The 5th Director General level talks between Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) India and Department of Narcotics Central (DNC), Bangladesh were held in New Delhi, India on 21.12.2016 to 22.12.2016 in order to further enhance cooperation in the field of drug law enforcement. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, Director General, NCB, India and the Bangladesh delegation was led by Mr. Khandakar Rakibur Rahman, Director General, DNC, Bangladesh.



First meeting of NCORD (Narco Coordination Centre) held at NCB Hqrs on 29.12.2016

9.132 In pursuance of the mandate of NCB to have effective coordination amongst the various drug law enforcement agencies as well as different Departments/Ministries dealing with policy matters, the Ministry of Home Affairs has

constituted Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) vide its order dated 22.11.2016. First monthly NCORD meeting was held at NCB Hqrs., New Delhi on 29.12.2016 under the chairmanship of Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau. The meeting was attended by the representatives from various central and state agencies.

9.133 Following international / national meetings were attended by the NCB officers during the period 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016.

1. On 27.04.2016 Shri Devajyoti Ray, DD / Ops attended a inter-ministerial meeting held in conference Room No. 0149 "A" Wing Jawaharlal Nehru Bhawan, New Delhi in connection with the 6th India-Uzbekistan JWG on counter Terrorism scheduled to be held on 10.05.2016.
2. From 19.04.2016 to 21.04.2016 Sh. Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, DG, NCB attended the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on World Drug Problems at New York, USA.
3. From 26.04.2016 to 28.04.2016 Dr. R.P. Singh, DDG(NR), NCB attended the 33rd Annual International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) at Lima, Peru.
4. On 29.04.2016 Shri. Devajyoti Ray, DD / Ops attended first meeting of the Indian-Philippines Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism held at New Delhi.
5. From 10.05.2016 to 12.05.2016 Sh. B.R. Meena, ZD Indore attended INCB Workshop: "Successes and Challenges of public-private partnerships in preventing the diversion of chemicals" at Vienna, Austria.
6. From 11.05.2016 to 16.05.2016 Sh. D.K. Srivastava, ZD, NCB Kolkata attended DG BSF-DG BGB Level Border Co-ordination meeting at Dhaka, Bangladesh.

7. On 12.05.2016 Dr. R.P. Singh, IPS, DDG(NR), NCB attended meeting on the National Policy on Drug Demand Reduction held in MSJE the Conference Room No.603, A-Wing, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
8. From 25.07.2016 to 28.07.2016 Shri Kaustubh Sharma, ZD, NCB Chandigarh attended India-Pakistan Bi-Annual Meeting between BSF and Pak Rangers at Lahore, Pakistan.
9. From 10.08.2016 to 25.08.2016 Sh. Kaustubh Sharma, ZD, NCB Chandigarh attended Training Program on Countering Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC 16-13) at Germany.
10. On 08.09.2016 Shri R. R. Bhatnagar, DG / NCB attended India-Nepal Home Secretary Level Talks held between India and Nepal at New Delhi.
11. From 12.09.2016 to 13.09.2016 Sh. Praveen Kumar, ZD, Guwahati attended the 4th Meeting of the BIMSTEC Sub-Group on Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals at Yangon, Myanmar.
12. From 15.09.2016 to 16.09.2016 Sh. Hari Om Gandhi, ZD Ahmedabad attended the 3rd Annual Working Group Meeting on INTERFLOW Initiative at Lyon, France.
13. On 07.10.2016 Shri Manoj Kumar Zonal Director / NCB Jammu Zonal Unit has attended meeting held under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Home Minister with Chief Ministers/Home Ministers of States for sealing of Indo-Pakistan Border at Jaisalmer, Rajasthan.
14. From 10.10.2016 to 21.10.2016 Sh. Birender Kumar, ZD Lucknow attended the International Narcotics Law Enforcement Training Course for CICA member states at Thailand.
15. From 24.10.2016 to 27.10.2016 Sh. Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, DG, NCB attended the 40th Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific at Colombo, Sri Lanka.
16. From 28.10.2016 to 29.10.2016 Sh. Rajeev Rai Bhatnagar, DG, NCB attended the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC) at Colombo, Sri Lanka.
17. Shri S.K. Sinha, Zonal Director / Bangalore NCB attended Paris Pact Expert Working Group on Law Enforcement Training in support to cross-border co-operation at INTERPOL General Secretariat from 09.11.2016 to 10.11.2016 at Lyon, France.
18. Shri Rohit Sharma, Deputy Director/NCB attended meeting of 51st session of the Sub-Commission on illicit drug traffic and related matters in the near and middle east held in Riyadh, South Arabia from 20.11.2016 to 24.11.2016.
19. Dr. R.P. Singh, Deputy Director General (NR) attended 12th International Training Course on Precursor Chemical Control for Asian Narcotics and Law Enforcement Officer on 27.11.2016 at Bangkok, Thailand as a Resource Person.
20. Shri Rajev Rai Bhatnagar, Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau attended Meeting of the Paris Pact Expert Working Group (EWG) on Precursors from 01.12.2016 to 02.12.2016, Europol, The Hague, Netherlands.
21. Shri Praveen Kumar, Assistant Director (Operation) attended Sectoral Level Meeting between India and Myanmar from 19.12.2016 to 20.12.2016.

CHAPTER 10

Disaster Management

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 lack 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 Act, 2005

10.4 The Government of India has enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM 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, established for the purposes of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, is chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. It has the provision of upto nine Members, one of whom may be designated as the Vice-Chairperson. NDMA consists of the following four Members at present - (1) Shri R K Jain, IAS (Retd.), Member, (2) Shri Kamal Kishore, Member, (3) Dr. D N Sharma, Member, and (4) Lt Gen (Retd.) N C Marwah, Member.

10.6 At the National level, NDMA undertakes various tasks / initiatives including laying down policies on disaster management and issuing guidelines to be followed by different Ministries / Departments of the Government of India for integrating Disaster Management in their plans and projects. It also lays down guidelines to be followed by the States while preparing their State Disaster Management Plans as well as planning preparedness and mitigation measures as well as capacity building initiatives.

10.7 NDMA, since its inception, has issued 22 guidelines on various dimensions of disaster

management. The list of guidelines issued is at **Annexure-XI**. The same are available on NDMA's website (www.ndma.gov.in) under the link 'NDMA Guidelines'.

National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), State Disaster Management Plans (SDMPs) and Disaster Management Plans of Ministries / Departments of Government of India

10.8 India's first National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) was released on 01.06.2016 by Shri Narendra Modi, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The NDMP covers all phases of disaster management: prevention, mitigation, response and recovery. It provides for horizontal and vertical integration among all the agencies and departments of the Government. It is in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the guidance given in the National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009 (NPDM), and the established national practices. The plan also spells out the roles and responsibilities of all levels of Government right up to Panchayat and Urban Local Body level in a matrix format. The NDMP is aligned to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). The document is available on NDMA's website under the link 'Policy and Plan - National DM Plan'.



Release of India's First National Disaster Management Plan

10.9 35 States / UTs have prepared and shared their SDMPs with NDMA. Telangana is in the process of preparing its SDMP.

10.10 For facilitation with respect to preparation of Disaster Management Plans (DMPs) by Ministries / Departments of Government of India (GOI), NDMA formulated a 'Suggested Structure for Disaster Management Plan for Departments / Ministries in the GOI' which is available on NDMA's website under the link 'Policy and Plan - Central Ministries / Departments' DM Plan'. The matter related with preparation of DMPs by the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India (as per section 37 of the DM Act) is being pursued with them on regular basis.

10.11 Sixteen Ministries / Departments of Government of India i.e. (i) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, (ii) Ministry of Railways, (iii) Ministry of Women & Child Development, (iv) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, (v) Ministry of Power, (vi) Ministry of Steel, (vii) Ministry of Mines, (viii) Department of Heavy Industries, (ix) Department of School Education and Literacy, (x) Ministry of Civil Aviation, (xi) Department of Atomic Energy, (xii) Department of Agriculture Research & Education (xiii) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (xiv) Department of Tele communication (xv) Department of Space and (xvi) Department of Justice have prepared their DM Plans.

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

10.12 The Government of India is implementing the following Schemes and Projects:-

(i) Phase-I of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project with the World Bank assistance in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha is under implementation 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 saline 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. The cost of this phase of the project has been revised from ₹1496.71 crore to ₹2331.71 crore mainly due to inclusion of additional infrastructure with approval of the Union Cabinet on 16.07.2015. The scheme has now been extended up to 31.03.2018 with same components. An amount of ₹154.39 crore (₹6.66 crore to Andhra Pradesh and ₹147.73 crore to Odisha) has been released to Andhra Pradesh and Odisha during 2016-17 (till 31.12.2016). An amount of ₹1312 crore has been released under the project.

(ii) The second phase of NCRMP is being 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 by the Union Cabinet 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 infrastructures 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 2019-2020. An amount of ₹371.81 crore has been released to Gujarat, Goa, West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra during 2016-17(till 31.12.2016).

- (iii) Communication can be the first casualty in case of a major calamity, since the traditional communication network systems usually break down in such situations. It has, therefore, been decided to put in place a multi-mode and multi-channel communication system with enough redundancy, Phase-I of the “National Emergency Communication Plan” (NECP) has since been implemented. It provides satellite based mobile voice/data/video communication between “National Emergency Operation Centre’ (NEOC) and the mobile ‘Emergency Operation Centers’ at remote disaster / emergency sites. Based on the experience of NECP Phase-I, NECP Phase-II is being implemented at an outlay of ₹76.76 crore by deployment of fixed and transportable Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) by NIC to provide last mile connectivity to the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for voice / data /video communication between the NEOC and NDRF Bns Headquarters. As on 31.12.2016, a sum of ₹38.81 crore has been spent (₹30.46 crore Capital Expenditure and ₹8.35 crore Recurring Expenditure) for procurement of Communication Equipments under this project.

Other Disaster Management Programmes (ODMPs)

Construction of Multi-purpose Cyclone Shelters under Prime Minister’s National Relief Fund (PMNRF)

10.13 In order to mitigate the impact of cyclone, a total of 50 cyclone shelters are being constructed

in North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas and Purba Medinipur districts of West Bengal at an estimated cost of ₹138.65 crore. As on 31.12.2016, 42 shelters have been completed and handed over.

Strengthening of State Disaster Management Authorities and District Disaster Management Authorities

10.14 NDMA is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme on “Strengthening of State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs)” at a cost of ₹42.50 crore during 2015-2017 for 36 SDMAs and 256 DDMAs. The scheme provides, inter alia, for financial support to SDMAs and DDMAs. 27 States and 6 UTs have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of the Scheme in their States/UTs.

Mobile Radiation Detection System (MRDS)

10.15 NDMA has decided to equip 930 surveillance vehicles of identified police stations in 56 Capitals, metros and other major cities of the country with simple radiation monitoring instruments and personal protective gear to detect and protect public from accidental or intentional exposure of radiation. The project is costing ₹697 lakh and is to be implemented under an MoU between NDMA and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC). The project includes operation and maintenance of radiation detection system through state police departments. NDMA in association with BARC and NDRF will train police personnel from state police in operation and maintenance of MRDS system. Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for use by State police has already been finalised by NDMA in consultation with all the stakeholders. Draft MoU has been sent to the States / UTs for their acceptance and signature. As on 31.12.2016, 25 States / UTs have signed the MoU.

10.16 Details of Training of Trainers (ToT) programmes conducted so far include:

- (a) 1st Training of Trainers (ToT) conducted at NDRF 5th Battalion, Pune, with 39 participants during 16.05.2016 to 28.05.2016.
- (b) 2nd ToT conducted at NDRF 2nd Battalion, Haringhata, Kolkata, with 44 participants during 14.09.2016 to 27.09.2016.

Capacity Development in Trauma Life Support and Care in 10 States

10.17 NDMA has implemented a pilot project on strengthening the capacities of the medical and paramedical fraternity in advanced Trauma Life Support in three States (Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar). Based on its successful completion, the project has been expanded to 10 more multi-hazard prone States / UT - Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Odisha, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi. The project aims to develop a dedicated team of doctors, nurses and paramedics for Trauma Life Support in these States. The project will be completed in 31 months at the cost of ₹4.328 crore. A sum of ₹106.53 lakh has been released to All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) under the project.

Capacity Building of Civil Servants

10.18 The project is aimed at imparting training on Disaster Management to about 3,800 officers of the Indian Administrative Services (IAS) and other Central Services during 2013-17 at the cost of ₹216.48 lakh at the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. While 1,143 participants were trained in 2015-16, 79 officers had been given training as on 31.12.2016.

National School Safety Program (NSSP)

10.19 The "National School Safety Programme (NSSP), a Centrally Sponsored Demonstrative

Project of the Government of India, with a total cost outlay of ₹48.47 crore, is being implemented by NDMA in partnership with the State / UT Governments. The project will cover a total of 8,600 schools with 200 schools in each of the selected 43 districts spread over 22 States / UTs. These districts fall in seismic zone IV & V. The project aims at sensitising children and the school community on disaster preparedness and safety measures. Five States and one UT have already completed all the project deliverables. The 15 States / UTs are at different stages of completion of project activities. The duration of the project has been extended up to 31.03.2017, without any additional financial support.

'Aapda Mitra' - Scheme for training community volunteers

10.20 NDMA has approved a centrally sponsored scheme in August, 2016, for training 6,000 community volunteers in disaster response in the 30 most flood-prone districts (200 volunteers per district) in 25 States. The training will be completed within 24 months. The scheme aims to equip volunteers with skills needed to respond to the immediate needs of their communities after a disaster. Under the scheme, standardised training modules will be developed at the national level. Training institutions will be identified at the State level which will impart training to the selected volunteers from the project districts.

National Disaster Management Services (NDMS)

10.21 NDMA has taken up a project for creating a satellite-based National Disaster Management Communication (NDMS) Network. The pilot project, sanctioned on 07.01.2016, at an estimated cost of ₹19.54 crore, is being implemented at the following 120 locations:

- (a) Three locations at the National Level - Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), NDMA,

and headquarters of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

(b) All 36 States / UTs

(c) 81 select vulnerable districts

10.22 The project aims to provide voice calls between / among Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) of the affected districts, their State Headquarter, MHA, NDMA and NDRF headquarters in case of a disaster. The project will also cater to the need of failsafe communication on the Internet, e-mails, Web Services including EPABX with IVRS feature and connectivity of HF Radio, satellite along with Terrestrial Networks. An MoU was signed on 09.02.2016 between NDMA and BSNL for the project, which is to be completed in two years. As on 31.12.2016, NDMA has signed MoUs with 33 States / UTs for implementation of the project. BSNL has started delivering VSATs and is also in the process of installing VSATs and allied equipment at respective locations. VSATs have been delivered and installed at 45 and 37 locations respectively. An advance of 40% i.e. ₹6.38 crore has been paid to BSNL. The Project is under implementation.

Sustainable Reduction in Disaster Risk in 10 Multi-Hazard prone districts

10.23 The project aims to strengthen preparedness and bettering response of communities and local self governments in 10 most multi-hazard vulnerable districts, two each in five identified States (Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand). The first instalment of funds to the tune of ₹39,63,200 (40% of total cost of the project) has been released to four States - Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand - in September, 2016, to initiate implementation of the scheme.

New Scheme / Project on Mock Exercises (ME)

10.24 A new scheme to provide financial support to all States/UTs/Districts (29 States, 7 UTs) for conducting mock exercises (₹1Lakh for each exercise) was launched on 26.05.2016 for 2016-17. The scheme guidelines were issued to all the States on 26.07.2016. As on 31.12.2016, an amount of ₹2.74 crore has been released to 24 States for conducting Mock Exercises.

Observance of 12th Formation Day of NDMA

10.25 The 12th Formation Day of NDMA was observed on 28.09.2016 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest. Shri Ahir reiterated the Government's commitment to the vision of a safer, stronger and resilient India. The inaugural session was followed by three Technical Sessions - i) India's National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and its follow up action, ii) Sharing of Best Practices and Innovative Technologies for Disaster Preparedness and iii) Curtain Raiser for Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 2016. The inaugural session marked the release of a special edition of NDMA's newsletter 'SAMVAD'.



Release of NDMA's news letter 'SAMVAD' on the occasion of 12th Formation Day at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

10.26 In compliance of the provisions of DM Act, 2005, the Ministry of Home Affairs raised the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for the purpose of specialized response to disasters or disaster like situations. NDRF was initially constituted in the year 2006 with 8 Battalions which were stationed in different parts of the country based on the vulnerability profile. 2 more Battalions were raised in the year 2010 and subsequently 2 additional battalions have been raised in the year 2015. As of now, NDRF has strength of 12 Bns consisting of 1149 personnel each. The force has emerged as a visible, vibrant, multi-skilled, hi-tech and stand alone force capable of dealing with all types of natural and man-made disasters (including Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies). The locations of 12 Bns are at:- Bhatinda, Ghaziabad, Patna, Guwahati, Vadodara, Pune, Arakkonam, Guntur, Mundali-Odisha, Haringhata-WB, Varanasi and Arunachal Pradesh. In addition, 23 teams of NDRF have also been stationed at different strategical locations to reduce the response time in case of disasters.

SEARCH & RESCUE



NDRF rescuers extinguished Fire during Uttarakhand forest fire.



NDRF Rescuers during Bridge over Savithri River collapsed at Raigad (MH)



NDRF rescuers during under construction Vivekanand flyover Kolkata, (WB) collapsed



Medical Camp organized by NDRF during Bihar flood



NDRF Rescuers during Uttar Pradesh flood



**NDRF Rescuers during Krishna Pushkarams-2016
(Telengana & AP)**

COMMUNITY AWARENESS (CAP) / DEMONSTRATION / TRAINING



**NDRF imparting live saving skills to local
Children (Gujarat)**



**NDRF instructor giving lecture on live saving skill
to local (Odisha)**



**NDRF giving demo of Earthquake to School
Children, WB.**



NDRF instructor given training to SDRF personnel



NDRF during Train Accident Mock Drill (Punjab)



NDRF persons undergoing HeliSlithering training

Operations by NDRF

10.27 Collapse Structure:

- (i) **Kolkata (WB):** On 31.03.2016 a part of under construction Vivekanand flyover near Girish Park in Kolkata, (WB) collapsed, left many passengers trapped under the rubbles of debris. 10 Urban search & Rescue (USAR) teams of NDRF comprising more than 400 rescuers comprising doctors, Engineers along with specialized equipment meant for Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR) operations immediately swung into action to assist the local administration. NDRF teams retrieved 10 dead bodies in the operation which lasted more than 72 hours.



NDRF rescuers during under construction Vivekanand Flyover in Kolkata (West Bengal) collapsed

- (ii) **Meerut (UP):** On 11.05.2016, a building collapsed near Lala Lajpat Rai Medical College, Meerut City, UP and several people were trapped under debris. On getting information from the Control Room, Additional District Magistrate, Meerut, one Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) team of NDRF comprising 42 rescuers rushed to incident site, carried out search and rescue operation and rescued 01 person alive.



NDRF rescuers during building collapsed near Lala Lajpat Rai Medical College, Meerut City

- (iii) **Arunachal Pradesh:** On 23.07.2016, on requisition of DDMO Siliguri, Distt-Darjeeling (WB) regarding a 03 storey Building collapse incident at Butcher Basti, Chandmari, Distt-Darjeeling (WB) in which 10 to 12 persons are trapped, one team alongwith Collapsed Structure Search & Rescue (CSSR) Medical First Responder (MFR) and other DM equipment were mobilized for incident site. Team started search and rescue operation and retrieved 04 dead bodies.
- (iv) **Maharashtra:** On 07.08.2016, one team of 05 Bn NDRF, Pune, Maharashtra comprising 39 rescuers along with 02 Dog and MFR/CSSR and other DM equipment was mobilized to Bhiwandi Kalyan road in connection with Building Collapse at Bhiwandi Kalyan road Mumbai and recovered 06 dead bodies. On 03.08.2016, on requisition of State Government of Maharashtra, two teams comprising 51 rescuers along with 03 boats, MFR / CSSR and other DM equipment was mobilized to Distt- Raigad (Maharashtra) in connection with Bridge collapsed at Savithri river in which two or more vehicles drowned. Teams conducted Search & Rescue (SAR) Operations (ops) w.e.f 03.08.2016 to 14.08.2016 and retrieved 04 dead bodies.



NDRF rescuers during building collapse at Bhiwandi Kalyan Road, Mumbai, Maharashtra.

- (v) **Uttar Pradesh:** On 10.08.2016, two teams comprising 63 rescuers along with CSSR/ MFR equipment were deployed at Sathartalab, P.S. Jaipura street, Distt-Varanasi (UP) in connection with 01 single story building collapsed and 02 persons trapped. Team conducted search and rescue operation and rescued 01 live victim.
- (vi) **Karnataka:** On 05.10.2016 on requisition of Karnataka State Government regarding the collapse of a five storey under construction residential building near Ecospace, Bellandur in Bengaluru in which the entire building was tipped over into vacant site adjacent it, one Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR) team of NDRF comprising of 26 rescuers immediately rushed to the spot and started search and rescue operation and rescued 02 persons from the debris and also retrieved 04 dead bodies.

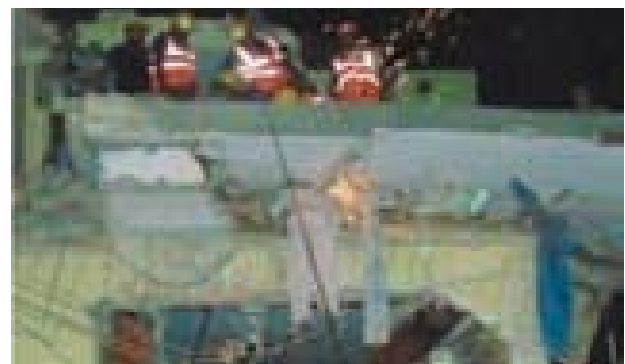


Collapse of a five storey under construction residential building near Ecospace, Bellandur in Bengaluru, Karnataka.

- (vii) **Jharkhand:** On 09.11.2016 one team comprising 30 rescuers conducted search & rescue operation at Ratu Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand in connection with a under construction building collapsed in which 02 persons trapped in debris. Team evacuated / saved life of 02 persons.

10.28 Flood:

- (i) **Uttarakhand:** In view of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) warning heavy to very heavy rain fall in Uttarakhand state, total 07 teams comprising 259 rescuers along with 26 boats, flood like equipment, MFR, CSSR and other DM equipment were deployed. During the deployment teams evacuated/ rescued 2306 persons, 04 live stocks and retrieved 05 dead bodies.
- (ii) **Madhya Pradesh:** During the month of July-August, 2016 total 08 teams comprising 273 rescuers along with 24 boats, flood rescue related equipment and other DM equipment were deployed at various districts in Madhya Pradesh for flood rescue and relief operation. NDRF teams evacuated / rescued 1499 marooned persons, retrieved 03 dead bodies, provided medical assistance to 716 flood affected persons and also distributed relief materials i.e. food packets of 16,100 Nos.



NDRF rescuers during flood rescue operation in Madhya Pradesh

(iii) **Assam:** 13 NDRF teams comprising 441 rescuers along with 44 boats, flood rescue equipment, MFR and other DM equipment were deployed in various districts of Assam for prepositioning monsoon season / flood rescue and relief operation w.e.f. 18.05.2016 to 07.08.2016. During the deployment NDRF teams carried out rescue and relief operation and evacuated / rescued 1487 persons and retrieved 05 dead bodies. Team also distributed relief material to flood affected persons.

(iv) **Bihar:** In view of monsoon season and heavy rain fall in Bihar and on requisition of State Government, 22 teams of NDRF along with 792 rescuers, 77 boats, flood rescue related and other DM equipment were deployed in various places / districts, of Bihar. During the deployment, teams conducted rescue and relief operation and evacuated / rescued 45,996 flood effected persons to safer places, 195 Live stocks, retrieved 07 dead bodies, medical assistance extended to 6490 affected peoples, and distributed relief material. Team also assisted to civil doctor/ Administration in distribution of medicine (helozen tablet 225 nos) and 140 Kg bleaching powder among flood affected civil public.

(v) **Maharashtra:** 10 NDRF teams comprising 334 rescuers along with 40 boats, life jackets, life buoy, other flood related equipment and other DM equipment were deployed at various places in connection with prepositioning monsoon season / flood rescue and relief operation due to heavy rainfall. Teams conducted rescue and relief operation and evacuated / rescued 294 persons to safer places, retrieved 05 dead bodies.

(vi) **Uttar Pradesh:** 20 teams of NDRF comprising 703 rescuers along with 72 boats, other flood rescue related and other DM equipment were deployed various places in Uttar Pradesh

for flood rescue and relief operation. Teams conducted rescue and relief operation and evacuated/ rescued 18,901 flood affected persons, 736 live stock to safer places, retrieved 04 dead bodies, gave medical assistance to 7925 affected persons and distributed medicines to 180 persons. Team also distributed relief materials to flood affected villagers.



NDRF rescuers evacuating during Uttar Pradesh Flood

(vii) **Sikkim:** One team comprising 41 rescuers along with 02 boats, flood rescue equipment, MFR and other DM equipment was deployed at Pachidang, Mangan, North Sikkim in connection with landslide due to heavy rain fall from 18.08.2016. Team conducted flood rescue and relief operation and evacuated/ rescued 4554 persons and also distributed relief material.

(viii) **Rajasthan:** During the month of July & August 2016, 07 teams of NDRF comprising 225 rescuers along with 19 boats and other flood related/ DM equipment were deployed at various places/ districts. During the deployment NDRF teams carried out flood rescue and relief operation and evacuated/ rescued to 298 flood affected persons to safer places.

(ix) **West Bengal:** During this year 09 teams comprising 338 rescuers along with 36 boats, life jackets, life buoys, diving sets, other flood related and DM equipment were deployed in various districts of West Bengal

for prepositioning monsoon season / flood rescue operations. NDRF teams conducted rescue and relief operation and evacuated/rescued 126 flood affected persons to safer places, distributed relief material to flood affected families. Team also organised medical camp and treated 169 persons and distributed medicines to 165 villagers.

10.29 Landslide:

- i. **Uttarakhand** : One team of NDRF conducted SAR operation from 20.07.16 to 21.07.2016 at Helco Guard Gangotri route, Distt- Uttarkashi (Uttarakhand) and Thal, Pithoragarh in connection with land slide and evacuated 2156 Kawari and Yatries.
- ii. **Arunachal Pradesh** : On 01.07.2016, one team comprising 40 rescuers alongwith CSSR / MFR and other DM equipment was mobilized for Bhalunpong, Distt- Bombdila (A.P.) in connection with landslide and missing of 5 to 6 person. Team carried out search and rescue operation and retrieved 05 dead bodies. On 16.07.2016, one team comprising 31 rescuers along with CSSR / MFR equipment conducted rescue and relief operation at Nirjuli, Distt.- Pampumpare and Arunachal Pradesh in connection with two vehicles trapped due to Landslide. Team evacuated 02 vehicles from the debris.



NDRF rescuers during Uttarakhand Landslide

10.30 Festivals:

- i. **Jammu & Kashmir** : 04 teams consisting 171 rescuers along with 09 boats, MFR / CSSR and other DM equipment were deployed at Pahalgam, Chandanwadi, Shesnag, Baltal & Panchtarini (J&K) in connection with Shri Amarnath Yatra 2016 w.e.f. 16.06.2016 to 23.08.2016 for emergency response. During the deployment teams provided medical help to pilgrims and distributed medicine.
- ii. **Simhastha Kumbh Mela-2016:**

Ujjain (MP) : 05 teams of NDRF comprising of 235 rescuers (including deep divers and paramedics) along with 19 boats and other disaster response equipment were deployed in Ujjain, MP, in connection with Simastha Kumbh Mela-2016 held w.e.f 22.04.2016 to 21.05.2016. During deployment NDRF, teams assisted local administration in smooth conduct of this mega event and saved / rescued 34 persons, provided medical treatment to 92,944 pilgrims, distributed medicine to 4623 pilgrims and retrieved 01 dead body.



NDRF during Simhastha Kumbh Mela-2016 at Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh.

10.31 Forest Fire:

Uttarakhand : During the third week of the month of April, 2016, the forest blaze in Uttarakhand became unbridled and spread in huge areas of Pauri, Almora and Chamoli districts. On 30.04.2016, 03 teams of

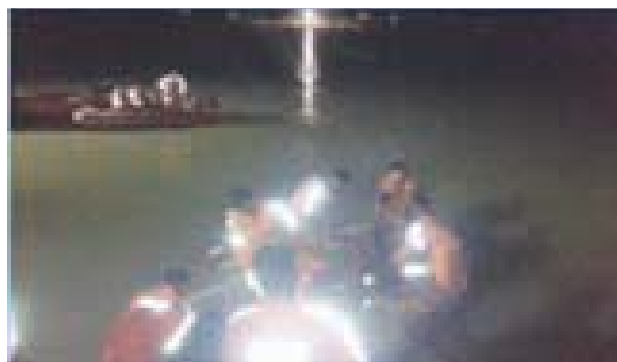
NDRF, Ghaziabad were deployed in coordination with State machinery to assist them extinguishing the extensive forest fire raging in these three districts. During the deployment NDRF, teams assisted to extinguish fire in 125.2 Kms & 8 Hectare in Almora, 05 Hectare in Pauri and 13 Km in Chamoli district and saved 03 houses in Pauri district.



NDRF rescuers extinguished Fire during Uttarakhand Forest Fire

10.32 Boat Capsize:

West Bengal : On 15.05.2016, a boat capsized at Kalna Ghat, Kalna Burdwan, West Bengal. Resultantly approx 20 persons were drowned in the tributary of Ganga i.e. Hooghly river. Immediately one NDRF team consisting of 43 rescuers (including deep divers) along with necessary equipment i.e. Inflatable Boats, deep diving sets, life buoy, life jackets etc was rushed to the incident site. NDRF team succeeded to retrieve 13 dead bodies.



NDRF during boat capsized at kalna Ghat, Burdwan

10.33 Cyclone

Cyclone “Vardah”: On 06.12.2016 onward HQ NDRF received IMD alert regarding deep depression over West Central and adjoining South West Bay of Bengal & Cyclone alert for South Andhra Pradesh Coast and North Tamil Nadu. In view of the Cyclone “Vardah” 19 teams of NDRF were deployed at various places i.e. (01 team each at Visakhapatnam & Ongole, 02 teams at Chittoor, 04 teams at Nellore) in Andhra Pradesh, (05 teams at Chennai, 03 teams at Tiruvallur, 02 teams at Kanchipuram) in Tamil Nadu and one team at Puducherry w.e.f. 11.12.2016 to 16.12.2016. During the deployment of NDRF rescued 06 persons, retrieved 02 dead bodies, removed 2500 nos. fallen tree and 214 km road cleared.



NDRF rescuers during Cyclone ‘Vardah’ in Tamil Nadu

10.34 Train Accident:

Kanpur Dehat (Uttar Pradesh): Five teams comprising 191 responders, 04 dogs with state-of-art equipment i.e. Rotary Rescue Saw, Reciprocating Saw, Angle Cutter, Bolt Cutter, Hydraulic Combo Tool, Hydraulic Ramp Set, Air Lifting Bag, Gas Gutter for cutting of windows, doors, mingled iron parts for evacuation and extrication of victim. MFR and other DM equipment were conducted SAR Operation in connection with derailment of Patna - Indore express at Pukhrayan Kanpur Dehat, Uttar Pradesh and reached Chakeri Airbase, Kanpur w.e.f. 20.11.2016 to 21.11.2016. During search &

rescue operation of 02 days, NDRF teams evacuated 55 live victims and retrieved 74 dead bodies.

10.35 CBRN Incidents:

- (i) **Maharashtra (Thane):** On 26.05.2016, a boiler / cylinders exploded in Chemical Factory, leading to fire in the chemical manufacturing unit of Acharya Chemicals Herbert Brown Pharmaceuticals & Research Laboratories at Shivaji Udyog Nagar, Dombivili (East), Thane, Maharashtra. Two teams of NDRF comprising 81 rescuers along with equipment related to CBRN, CSSR & MFR were mobilized to the incident site. NDRF teams carried out rescue and relief operation and retrieved 05 dead bodies, assisted to shift 23 Barrel of Propargyl Alcohol, 11 Barrel of Thyonil Chloride, 09 Barrel of Zylene and 04 can of HCL to MIDC Thaloja, Safety Management Unit, Navi Mumbai for safe disposal of the Chemical.



NDRF rescuers during fire in the chemical manufacturing unit at Shivaji Udyog Nagar, Dombivili (East), Thane, Maharashtra

- (ii) **Mumbai:** On 28.05.2016 one team conducted search and rescue operation in connection with a huge blast in a boiler of Chemical factory in Dombivili, near Kalyan in Thane district in Greater Mumbai region. Team retrieved 05 dead bodies and Thyonil chloride-11, Zylene Barrel-09, Alcohol profile-23 barrel, HCL-04 can.

Fire incidents

10.36 **Kollam (Kerala):**- On 10.04.2016, a massive fire accident occurred at Paravur Puttingal Devi Temple, Kollam (Kerala) in which several people were trapped inside the fire. On requisition from local administration, one NDRF team comprising of NDRF responders and medical components equipped with fire extinguisher and other equipment was airlifted from INS Rajali, Naval Airbase to assist the administration in relief and evacuation work. NDRF team provided medical assistance to 45 victims.

Development of infrastructure for NDRF Battalions and Teams

10.37 In order to make the NDRF battalions fully functional and to house its men and material, construction of infrastructure and ancillary work is considered essential. In this context, an amount of ₹882.24 Crore has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs for development of infrastructure in 10 Battalions and 10 Team locations of NDRF. The project will help in increasing functional efficiency in administrative matters, capacity building, storage of specialized equipment of NDRF as well as relief stores/ resources and increase the morale of the force, which in turn will help in more effective and prompt response by the NDRF to the disaster affected areas thereby help in mitigating the effects of disaster related incidents all over the country. The project involves construction of Office Buildings, Training block (Basic rubble field and props, High rise rescue, Advance search and rescue and Swimming pool deep diving etc.) and Residential Quarters.

National Institute Of Disaster Management (NIDM)

10.38 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).

Inauguration of Nidm Southern Campus, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh on 17.08.2016

10.39 The NIDM Southern Campus, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh was inaugurated by Executive Director NIDM in presence of Secretary (DM) and Government of Andhra Pradesh on 17.08.2016. The inaugural function was followed by an orientation programme on 'Capacity Building on Disaster Resilience at Local level' which was attended by officials of line departments of Government of Andhra Pradesh and NGOs.

Trainings Programme conducted

10.40 During the period April to December, 2016 NIDM conducted 23 face to face training programmes and 6 Web based online training programmes which were attended by 845 and 173 participants respectively. Details of programmes conducted by NIDM during the period April to December, 2016 are at **Annexure-XII & XIII**. In addition to this, NIDM conducted 03 Regional training programmes for officials of SAARC Countries, which were attended by 62 participants.

National Painting Competition

10.41 NIDM jointly with National Disaster Management Authority conducted a National Painting Competition with the theme 'Development, Disasters and We' during Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction from 03.11.2016 to 5.11.2016. 47 students of the age group of 10-14 years from 16 different states participated in this painting competition. Shri Naredra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister visited the painting competition area and interacted with the participating students. Prizes to the winners were distributed by Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Union Minister of State (Home). Certificate of participation was awarded to each student.

Sensitization and training for officials of CESC

10.42 NIDM was approached by CESC Ltd. Kolkata for conducting a disaster management course for their senior and middle level officials at Kolkata. Officers from NIDM conducted the said programme at Kolkata from 29.07.2016 to 30.07.2016. 58 participants were apprised about various institutions, agencies who have been working for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the country.



Session on Disaster Management for Middle Level CESC Officials

Regional Workshop on Disaster Management and Preparedness, Focus on Sikkim Monasteries & Nunneries and Adjoining Community 21.09.2016 to 23.09.2016

10.43 The 7th Khoryug Conference held in March 2016 had proposed to organize three Regional Workshops on Disaster Preparedness and Management in Tibetan Monasteries and Nunneries located in the eastern, northern and southern parts of the country respectively. Accordingly, the first Regional Workshop was organized by the Karma Shree Nalanda Institute at Rumtek Monastery from 21.09.2016 to 23.09.2016. 46 monks and nuns from 8 monasteries in Sikkim and Darjeeling and Vajra Vidya Institute, Sarnath attended the workshop. The event aimed at building the capacity of monks and nuns through a combination of knowledge and skill development.



**First Aid Training of Monks and Nuns
by NDRF/NIDM**

Civil Defence

10.44 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. It also includes measures taken for disaster management.

10.45 Central financial assistance to the States for undertaking Civil Defence measures for raising, training and equipping of Civil Defence volunteers is presently confined to categorized towns. Reimbursement to the States is done to the extent of 50% for North-East States (except Assam) and 25% for all other States including Assam. During the 2016-17, ₹10.00 crore were reimbursed to the States. In addition, the Government approved a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme, titled, "Mainstreaming Civil Defence in Disaster Risk Reduction" at an outlay of ₹290.89 crore. The project envisaged strengthening of existing Civil Defence Training Institutes (CDTIs) in three States (in rented buildings), creation of Civil Defence set up in 140 most vulnerable district, strengthening of Civil Defence set up in 100 existing most hazardous districts, community participation in Disaster Management in 240 districts, orientation workshops in four zones, capacity building, project management etc. Subsequently project was subsumed in State Plan and funds are being directly sent to the States.

Home Guards

10.46 'Home Guards' is a voluntary force, first raised in India in December, 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots. Subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizen's force was adopted by several States. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the States and Union Territories to merge their existing voluntary organization into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards. The role of Home Guards is to serve as an auxiliary force to the police in the maintenance of law and order and internal security situations, help the community in any kind of emergency such as an air raid, fire, cyclone, earthquake, epidemic, etc., help in the maintenance of

essential services, promote communal harmony and assist the administration in protecting the weaker sections, participate in socio-economic and welfare activities and perform Civil Defence duties.

10.47 'Home Guards' are of two types – Rural and Urban. In border States, Border Wing Home Guards (BWHG) Bns. have also been raised, which serve as an auxiliary to the Border Security Force (BSF). The estimated strength of Home Guards in the country is 5.74 lakhs against which the raised strength is 4.41 lakhs as on 31.12.2016. The organization is spread over in all States and Union Territories except in Kerala.

10.48 'Home Guards' are raised under the Home Guards Act and Rules of the States / Union Territories. They are recruited from all classes of people and from all walks of life. The age limit for initial requirement to the Home Guards should be 18 to 50 years with relaxation for those especially qualified to act as Instructor / Leaders and Specialized person. The amenities and facilities given to Home Guards include free uniform, duty allowances and awards for gallantry, distinguished and meritorious services. Members of Home Guards with three years' service in the organization are trained in Policing, maintenance of law and order, prevention of crime, anti-dacoity measures, border patrolling, prohibition, flood relief, fire-fighting, election duties and social welfare activities.

10.49 The Ministry of Home Affairs formulates the policy in respect of role, raising, training, equipping, establishment and other important matters of Home Guards Organization. Expenditure on Home Guards is generally shared between the Centre and the State Governments in the ratio of 25% by the Centre and 75% by the State Government for raising training and equipping on a reimbursement basis. For North-Eastern

States except Assam the share pattern between Centre and States is in the ratio of 50:50.

Fire Service

10.50 Fire Services are organized by the States/ Union Territories. MHA renders technical advice to the States and UTs and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention, Fire Legislation and Training.

10.51 The Officers of the Fire service are trained in the National Fire service College, Nagpur. The Fire Engineers of this College are placed in India and abroad for the job of Fire Prevention and Protection. The College also provides trainings on Fire Ground Operations, Paramedics and real life situation for Disaster Management. The College has a panel of guest faculties from the Senior Fire Engineers / Officers of various Public and Private Sector Undertaking, State Governments, Municipal Corporations, Fire Brigades, Port Trusts, Airport Authority to impart comprehensive training on various aspects of Fire Prevention and Fire Protection.

10.52 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 all aspects namely fire prevention, fire protection and fire fighting, rescue, specialized emergency response in the event of disaster and also to cater to research documentation and consultancy requirements in the field. Most of the civil and electrical works except for technical building have been completed. However, procurement of laboratory / training equipment is under process. A proposal for revision of the cost of the project and time extension for completing the project is under consideration.

Medals on Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence

10.53 These medals are awarded twice every year, i.e. on the Republic day and Independence Day. During 2016, 235 medals were awarded to Fire Service, Home Guards & Civil Defence Personnel.

National Civil Defence College (NCDC), Nagpur

10.54 The first Disaster Management Training Institution of the country was founded on 29.04.1957 at Nagpur as the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute (CERTI) to support the Emergency Relief Organization of the Government of India. This Central Institute organized advanced and specialist training for Revenue officials responsible for Disaster Relief operations against any natural or manmade disaster. CERTI was renamed as National Civil Defence College on 01.04.1968 after the Civil Defence Act, 1968 was passed by the Parliament of India.

10.55 The College has been regularly training the Trainers of National Disaster Response Force and other Central Para-Military Forces for development skills to handle terrorist threats that may comprise use of weapons of mass destruction and consequences of any natural disaster. The College has been upgraded with modern facilities for enhancing its training capabilities and physical infrastructure. In the year 2016-17, the institute has conducted 42 Training of Trainer programmes till 31.12.2016. Since inception in 1957 the Institute has trained nearly 75000 Officers upto 31.12.2016 which includes foreign Nationals. In addition to this, The Institute also conducted TrainIndia -2016 Trainers Conclave on the theme of "Rebuilding Civil Defence Glory through Voluntary Action" on 17.11.2016 to 18.11.2016 and 133 delegates participated from different States /Industries/

Railway's/ Paramilitary Force etc. The conclave was inaugurated by Lt.Gen.(Retd) N.C. Marwah, PVSM,AVSM Hon'ble Member NDMA New Delhi with Shri Prakash Mishra, IPS (Retd) Director General Civil Defence & Maj.Gen. N.S. Rao, Commandant, OTA (NCC) Kamptee were prominently present.

Damages due to Disasters

10.56 During the year 2016-17, 28 States 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, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand West Bengal and UT of Puducherry. Extent of damage in the country (provisional) during the year 2016-17 is as follows:

(Provisional as on 31.12.2016)

No. of human lives lost	1,487
No. of cattle perished	41,965
Houses damaged	5,46,518
Cropped area affected (lakh ha.)	25.48 lakh ha.

State-wise details of the damages are at **Annexure-XIV**.

Coordination during Natural Disasters

10.57 The National Executive Committee (NEC) headed by the Union Home Secretary coordinated the rescue and relief operations in different States during natural disasters.

10.58 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. 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

10.59 Annual Conference of Relief Commissioners / Secretaries, Department of Disaster Management of States / UTs was held on 18.05.2016 in New Delhi to review the status of preparedness for ensuing South-west Monsoon, 2016 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.

10.60 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 Metrological 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, Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE), Armed Forces and concerned agencies of the State Government.

Financial Mechanism

10.61 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.

10.62 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 state for operation of SDRF. Allocations to the State Relief Funds have been made based on the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. While allocating the funds to various states for a period of five years the factors considered include the 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 installments 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-XV**.

National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

10.63 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, DM Division issued notification for the constitution of NDRF on 28.09. 2010.

Additional Financial Assistance

10.64 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.

10.65 For the year 2016-17, the allocation in SDRF is ₹11,635.00 crore out of which ₹8938.20 crore is central share of GOI and ₹2696.80 crore is share of State Governments. During the year 2016-17, an amount of ₹4,469.10 crore of 1st installment has been released, as central share of SDRF to 29 States (till 31.12.2016). In addition, the 2nd installment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2016-17, amounting to ₹115.50 crore has been released, to the 01 State. Besides, financial assistance of ₹7,940.86 crore has also been released from NDRF to the 15 States. A statement showing State-wise releases of funds from SDRF/ NDRF during 2016-17 is at **Annexure-XVI**.

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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 7 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), Kathmandu (19.09.2014) and Islamabad (02.08.2016 - 04.08.2016).

11.4 Second Meeting of the High Level Group of Eminent Experts to strengthen the SAARC Anti-Terrorism Mechanism in SAARC under the Chairmanship of Director, Intelligence Bureau, MHA was held in New Delhi on 22.09.2016 to 23.09.2016.

11.5 Shri Hansraj Ganga Ram Ahir, MOS(H) attended the High Level Meeting of Internal Security / Interior Ministers of Indian Ocean Region to counter trafficking held on 29.10.2016 in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Bilateral Cooperation

11.6 The legal framework for combating transnational crimes and international terrorism includes Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties in Criminal Matters, Memoranda of Understanding / Agreements on security cooperation, bilateral instruments of cooperation on prevention and combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and Chemical Precursors, and related offences and agreements

on Transfer of Sentenced Persons, which are signed between India and other countries. Such treaties / agreements are signed with a view to securing bilateral cooperation and assistance to enable India to counter terrorism, organised crimes, drug trafficking, money laundering, counterfeiting of 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 criminal matters. MLAT defines processes and timelines for law enforcement cooperation and is one of the most widely used mechanisms 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 31.12.2016, 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 Law enforcement agencies have 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 34 bilateral Agreements / Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) on drug related issues with Afghanistan, Australia (MoU), Bangladesh, Bhutan (MoU), Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (MoU), Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Laos People's Democratic Republic, Maldives (MoU), Mauritius, Myanmar, Oman (MoU), Pakistan (MoU), Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Singapore (MoU), Sri Lanka, 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 Agencies 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 the 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 29 Countries viz., United Kingdom (U.K.), Mauritius, Bulgaria, France, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Bangladesh, Brazil, Israel, Bosnia & Herzegovina, UAE, Italy, Turkey, Maldives, Thailand, Russian Federation, Kuwait, Vietnam, Australia, Hong Kong, Qatar, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Bahrain and Estonia. The Government of India have 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 with effect

from 05.06.2014. Negotiations have also been analysed with the Government of Canada, Spain, and Nigeria. 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	Sl. No.	Country	No. of Indian prisoners
1	UK	7	1	UK	8
2	France	1	2	Mauritius	20
3	Israel	1	3	Sri Lanka	29
4	Germany	1			
5	UAE	1			
Total		11	Total		57

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 talks is at Director General(DG), Border Security Force (BSF) and DG, Border Guards, Bangladesh (BGB) level, the second is a Joint Working Group (JWG) at the level of Joint Secretaries of both the countries and the third is 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 are 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 concern.

11.18 The 5th Home Minister Level Talks between India and Bangladesh was held on 28th July, 2016 at New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh and Bangladesh delegation was led by the Home Minister Mr. Asaduzzaman Khan. In the meeting, issues related to security, border management, bilateral cooperation in counter terrorism & checking insurgency including intelligence exchange, operationalization and implementation of various Agreements/ MoUs viz. Agreement on Combating Terrorism and Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking, Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP), addendum to the Bilateral Extradition Treaty of 2013 were discussed.



5th Home Minister Level Talks between India and Bangladesh held on 28.07.2016 at New Delhi



Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Ministers interacting with Mr. Asaduzzaman Khan, Home Minister of People's Republic of Bangladesh during 5th Home Minister Level Talks between India and Bangladesh held on 28.07.2016 at New Delhi.

11.19 Home Secretary level talks, Joint Working Group meetings and DG level meetings between India and Bangladesh are held regularly. 16th and 17th Home Secretary level talks and Joint Working Group meetings between India and Bangladesh were held from 16th - 17th February, 2015 at New Delhi and 16th -17th November, 2015 at Dhaka respectively. In the 18th Home Secretary Level talks held at New Delhi on 5th - 6th December, 2016, 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 had 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. Both sides reviewed the implementation status of the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) and expressed satisfaction over it. 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 discussed.

11.20 For strengthening bilateral relations, financial assistance/aid to the tune of Rs. 8,90,46,695/- has been provided to Government of Bangladesh for establishment of an IT Centre at Bangladesh Police Academy, Sardah Rajshahi on 11.8.2016.

Indo-Myanmar Relations

11.21 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. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Border Cooperation between Government of India and Government of Myanmar was signed on 8.5.2014.

11.22 The 20th National Level Meeting was held between India and Myanmar to discuss security and border management related issues on 26.07.2016 - 27.07.2016 at New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Sh. Rajiv Mehrishi, Union Home Secretary and the Myanmar delegation was led by Deputy Minister Major General Aung Soe. In the meeting, issues related to security & border management, activities of insurgent groups along the international border, arms smuggling, exchange of intelligence information, cooperation in prevention of drug trafficking, smuggling of wildlife articles, constructions in boundary areas, joint inspection of boundary pillars and construction of additional boundary pillars on the international border, consular issues including prisoners in jails of the other country and capacity building programmes for Myanmar Police, narcotics, Wildlife crime Control and for disaster mitigation etc. were discussed. In the Meeting, Indian side sought cooperation of Myanmar for not allowing anti-India activities of Indian Insurgent Groups (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 concern.



**20th National Level Meeting held between India and Myanmar on
26.07.2016- 27.07.2016 at New Delhi.**

11.23 The 22nd Sectoral Level Meeting between India and Myanmar was held on 19th – 20th December, 2016 in Myanmar. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Satyendra Garg, JS(NE), MHA and Myanmar delegation was led by Mr. U Tin Myint, Permanent Secretary, MHA, Govt. of Myanmar. In the meeting, issues related to security & border management, activities of insurgent groups along the international border, arms smuggling, exchange of intelligence information, cooperation in prevention of drug trafficking, smuggling of wildlife articles, constructions in boundary areas, joint inspection of boundary pillars and construction of additional boundary pillars on the international border, consular issues including prisoners in jails of the

other country and capacity building programmes for Myanmar Police, narcotics, Wildlife crime Control and for disaster mitigation etc. were discussed.

High Level Bilateral Visits

11.24 High Level Bilateral Visits and Meetings

(i) A Delegation Level Meeting between Government of India Delegation, led by Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Govt. of Malaysia Delegation, led by Dato Seri Ahmad Zahid Hamidi, Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister was held on 18.07.2016 in New Delhi. Bilateral security related matters were discussed in the meeting.



Delegation level meeting by Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister alongwith Shri Kiren R. Rijiju and Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Ministers of State for Home with Shri Dato Seri Ahmad Zahid Hamidi, Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia held in New Delhi.

(ii) A Delegation Level Meeting between Government of India Delegation, led by Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Government of Sri Lanka Delegation, led by Mr. Ranil Wickremesinghe, Hon'ble Prime Minister was held on 05.10.2016 in New Delhi. Matters relating to bilateral security cooperation were discussed.



Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister meeting with Mr. Ranil Wickremesinghe, Hon'ble Prime Minister of Sri Lanka in New Delhi.



Meeting between Mr. Ranil Wickremesinghe, Hon'ble Prime Minister of Sri Lanka with Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister in New Delhi.

(iii) A Government of Switzerland Delegation, led by Mrs. Simonetta Sommaruga, Hon'ble Minister of Justice and Police met Government of India Delegation, led by Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 06.10.2016

in New Delhi. An Agreement on Mutual Visa Exemption for holders of Diplomatic Passports between India and Switzerland was signed and exchanged.



Mrs. Simonetta Sommaruga, Hon'ble Minister of Justice and Police of Switzerland and Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister exchanging Agreement on Mutual Visa Exemption for holders of Diplomatic Passports between India and Switzerland in New Delhi.

(iv) A Government of India Delegation, led by Hon'ble Union Home Minister visited Bahrain from 23.10.2016 to 25.10.2016. During the visit, Hon'ble Home Minister met His Majesty King Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, Deputy Prime Minister

Ali Bin Khalifa, Crown Prince Salman Bin Hamad, and Shaikh Khalid Bin Ahmed Foreign Minister & Interior Minister of Bahrain. Issues of common concern were discussed.



Meeting between Government of India delegation led by Shri Rajnath Singh ,Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Government of Bahrain delegation led by His Majesty King Hamad Bin Isa Al Khalifa, Deputy Prime Minister Ali Bin Khalifa, Crown Prince Salman Bin Hamad, and Shaikh Khalid Bin Ahmed Foreign Minister & Interior Minister in Bahrain.

(v) A meeting between Government of India delegation led by Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Government of Peoples Republic of China delegation led by Mr. Meng Jianzhu, Hon'ble Politburo Member of

Communist Party of China was held on 08.11.2016 in New Delhi and discussed wide ranging issues concerning collaboration in the field of combating international terrorism.



Meeting between Government of India delegation led by Shri Rajnath Singh Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Peoples Republic of China delegation led by Mr. Meng Jianzhu, Hon'ble Politburo Member of Communist Party of China.

- (vi) Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister called on Sheikh Abdullah bin Naseer bin Khalifa Al Thani, Hon' ble Prime Minister and Minister of Interior of the State of Qatar on 03.12.2016. Various issues on security cooperation were discussed.



Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Sheikh Abdullah bin Naseer bin Khalifa Al Thani, Hon'ble Prime Minister and Minister of Interior of the State of Qatar in New Delhi.

(vii) The following dignitaries called on Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister on 03.11.2016 and 04.11.2016 and issues pertaining to security cooperation were discussed:

- (a) A delegation from Japan led by Mr. Joshihiro Nikai, Secretary General of Liberal Democratic Party of Japan.
- (b) Mr. Salammeh Hammad, Hon'ble Minister of Interior of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- (c) Mr. Mofazzal Hossain Chowdhury, Hon'ble Minister for Disaster Management and Relief of Bangladesh.
- (d) Mr. Lufi Elvan, Hon'ble Minister of Development of Republic of Turkey.
- (e) Mr. Dawa Gyaltshan, Hon'ble Minister of Home & Cultural Affairs, Royal Government of Bhutan.
- (f) Mr. Kurelsukh Ukhnaam, Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia.

(viii) A Government of Vietnam delegation led by Lt. General Bui Van Thanh, Hon'ble Deputy Minister of Public Security called on Sh. Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home on 03.11.2016. Matters of mutual interest were discussed.



Lt. General Bui Van Thanh, Hon'ble Deputy Minister of Public Security of Vietnam and Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home in New Delhi.



Meeting between Government of India delegation led by Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home and Government of Vietnam delegation led by Lt. General Bui Van Thanh, Hon'ble Deputy Minister of Public Security in New Delhi.

(ix) A delegation level meeting between Government of India delegation led by Shri Rajiv Mehrishi, Union Home Secretary and Government of People's Republic of China's led by Mr. Fu Zhenghua, Executive Vice Minister of

Public Security was held on 09.11.2016 in New Delhi. Detailed discussions on strengthening cooperation in combating international terrorism took place.



Meeting between Government of India delegation led by Shri Rajiv Mehrishi, Union Home Secretary and delegation from Government of People's Republic of China led by Mr. Fu Zhenghua, Vice Minister of Public Security in New Delhi.

Capacity Building

11.25 The Ministry of Home Affairs undertakes capacity building not just for its own Police forces but also for foreign police personnel. During the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016 training courses have been offered to the Police personnel of Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Maldives and other countries under bilateral cooperation.

11.26 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 & Homeland Security Dialogue. During the period from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016 following number of officers attended training courses conducted under Anti-Terrorism Assistance Programme & Homeland Security Dialogue:-

Programme	Nos. of officers attended	
	In India	In USA
Anti-Terrorism Assistance	54	60
Homeland Security Dialogue	32	Nil

Global Peace keeping

11.27 The Ministry of Home Affairs also contributes to the UN efforts for global peace keeping. 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 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, 31 Indian CIVPOL (Civilian Police) officers from different States, UTs, CPOs and CAPFs have been deployed with UN Peace keeping 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 (MONUSCO)
- (b) One FPU from CRPF at Liberia (UNMIL).
- (c) Three FPUs each from BSF, CISF and Assam Rifles at Haiti (MINUSTHA).

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

First Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction

11.28 The Government of India, in collaboration with the United Nation International Strategy for

Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) hosted the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), 2016 in New Delhi from 03.11.2016 to 05.11.2016. The conference was inaugurated by Shri Narendra Modi, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Delegations from 41 Asia and Asia Pacific countries participated in the Conference. In addition, representatives of UN agencies, NGOs and other local stakeholders like Ministers of States / UTs, Chief Secretaries, Director General of Police, Relief Commissioners, Secretaries of the States / UTs, Members of District Disaster Management Authorities, senior functionaries of Zilla Parishads, Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils and experts in the field of disaster management etc. also attended the Conference.

11.29 The theme of AMCDRR 2016 was "Risk Sensitive Development for Community Resilience". The Conference had 6 Technical Sessions, 3 Featured Events, 3 Ministerial Sessions and 22 Thematic Events on various cross-cutting issues such as strengthening community resilience; risk resilient critical infrastructure; implementing the various aspects of Sendai frameworks; promoting educational continuity and resilience of children and communities; disaster risk identification and financing solutions etc. The Conference concluded with (i) a Political Declaration, reaffirming the government and stakeholders' commitment to Disaster Risk Reduction, and (ii) Adoption of Asia Regional Plan for implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

11.30 The Government of India hosted the 2nd Meeting of the BRICS Ministers for Disaster Management on 22.08.2016 to 23.08.2016 in Udaipur, Rajasthan. The meeting identified specific approaches and good practices for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development, improvement of forecasting and early warning systems and management of emerging disaster risks in the face of a changing climate. The

Ministerial Meeting adopted the “Udaipur Declaration” and a roadmap for implementation of the Joint Action Plan agreed at St. Petersburg, Russia, in April 2016, for collaboration among the institutions of BRICS countries on the identified areas of cooperation. One of the major outcomes of the Udaipur Declaration is setting up of a Joint Task Force on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) by the BRICS countries.



2nd meeting of BRICS Ministers for Disaster Management at Udaipur, Rajasthan

Cooperation with Russia in the field of Disaster Management

11.31 The first meeting of the Indo-Russian Joint Commission for cooperation in Prevention and Elimination of Consequences of Emergencies was held on 22.03.2016 in New Delhi. The Indian delegation was led by Shri Kiren Rijiju, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Russian delegation was led by Mr. Puchkov Vladimir Andreevich, Minister for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters of Russian federation. During this meeting the Joint Implementation Plan on cooperation in the field of prevention and elimination of emergencies for 2016-2017 was signed by Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Home Minister and Mr. Puchkov Vladimir Andreevich, Minister Emercom, Russia. Both sides agreed to implement this Plan during 2016-2017 and also decided to continue exchange of the best practices and lesson learnt in the field of Disaster Management. With the signing of Joint Implementation plan, two important agreements signed in the year 2010 and 2013 consequently will be executed on the ground level in realistic form. Both sides agreed to share technology and research in the field of disaster management. Russian Academy of state Fire Services will undertake programme for imparting training to trainers at INFSC Nagpur. This Joint Implementation plan has paved way for up gradation, mutual assistance in enhancing early warning systems and capacity buildings of both states in emergency preparedness, prevention, response and planning.

Cooperation in the field of Disaster Management between India and Germany

11.32 A Joint Declaration of Intent between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of India and the Federal Ministry of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany on cooperation in the field of Disaster Management was

signed on 05.10.2015. The first meeting of Indo-German Joint Steering Group was held in Berlin, Germany from 14.07.2016 to 15.07.2016. Indian delegation consisted of officers from Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change and Ministry of External Affairs. The delegations discussed the areas of cooperation / activities to be included in the work plan 2016 including urban flood management, the firefighting system, exchange of scientific and technological expertise in the field of Disaster Management, Capacity Building for Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) response in the Indian Fire Services and exchange of best Practice in Disaster information and communication technology (ICT) etc. The work plan is likely to be finalized shortly.

Statement of Cooperation between the Government of India, represented by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) concerning Support UNISDR for the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework.

11.33 The Statement of Cooperation between the Government of India, represented by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) concerning Support UNISDR for the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework was signed on 04.11. 2016 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi during AMCDRR, 2016. For implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Government of India and UNISDR agreed to work towards achieving:

- a. Shared objectives and outcomes;
- b. Mutual respect for the contribution of each partner, and recognizing that each partner has different skills, attributes and strengths;
- c. Open and effective communication, including the sharing of lessons learned to strengthen the quality and effectiveness of joint activities

SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC)

11.34 The SAARC Disaster Management Centre established in 2006 was hosted by National Institute of Disaster Management, MHA, Government of India. The SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) was envisioned to give a fillip to regional cooperation for holistic management of disaster risk in the SAARC region. It serves the Member States by providing policy advice, technical support on system development, capacity building services and training. The centre facilitates exchange of information and expertise for effective and efficient management of disaster risk especially in the case of trans boundary disasters. As needed, the centre also undertook projects and programmes to serve the needs of the Member States. It works under the SAARC Secretariat where all other member states (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are the members. The Governing Body and programme committee of the SAARC countries approve the programme of the SDMC. The original centre had to expand with the merger of three other SAARC regional Institutions and hence it got closed in December 2015.

11.35 A new SAARC Environment and Disaster Management Centre were to be set-up after merger of SDMC in New Delhi with three other centres viz. SAARC Forestry Centre (Thimpu), SAARC Coastal Zone Management Centre (Male) and SAARC Meteorological Research Centre (Dhaka). These four centres were closed w.e.f. 31.12. 2015.

11.36 India had offered to have the new centre located in India, in view of extensive domain in expertise emanating from a large network of specialized Institutions, experience of disaster relief work in other countries through mechanisms such as the National Disaster Response Force, and centrality of location that translates into shortest response time.

11.37 In 37th meeting of SAARC Council of Ministers (CoM) in Pokhara, Nepal, it was decided that SDMC will be located in New Delhi and Environment Centre will be merged with the existing Energy Centre located in Islamabad. This recommendation was to be provisionally apply immediately subject to confirmation by the Nineteenth SAARC Summit.

11.38 In the meantime, the new centre has started with the approval of the SAARC member countries in April, 2016 as an interim unit. The main unit will be established after the formal approval by the Head of States of SAARC countries in the SAARC Summit. The Blue Print for the SAARC SDMC was prepared by NIDM and NDMA was discussed in SAARC Expert Group Meeting and approved for its future activities. Interim Unit was housed in NIDM for undertaking various activities.

11.39 Government of India has decided to shift SAARC Disaster Management Centre from Delhi to Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. The Interim Centre will now function from GIDM campus, Gujarat, India. The funding of SDMC is done by all the member states based on SAARC agreement formula.

Preparation of Draft Blue Print for setting up of New SAARC Disaster Management Centre

11.40 Draft Blue Print for setting up of SAARC Disaster Management Centre was prepared by NDMA in consultation with Executive Director, National Institute of Disaster Management. This Blue Print was further considered in Expert Group Meeting of SAARC Member States and approved. The work of the proposed SAARC Disaster Management Centre would comprise of five programming pillars including capacity development & knowledge management and would be set up in phased manner.

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 improvements 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, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand 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 is 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 2012-13 to 2016-17 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 31.12.2016)	Unspent balances (position as on 31.12.2016)
1	2012-13	300.00	272.94	27.06
2	2013-14	1,338.35	1052.81	285.83
3	2014-15	1,397.24	815.64	581.59
	Grand Total	3035.59	2141.39	894.48
4	2015-16 (Non-Plan)	595.00	UCs not due	
5	2016-17 (Non-Plan)	595.00 (Allocation) and 189.48 released upto 31.12.2016	UCs not due	

12.7 During 2015-16, a sum of ₹595.00 crore has been allocated for Non-Plan Heads of MPF Scheme. ₹595.00 crore has been released upto 31.03.2016 against the approved annual action plans which were submitted by the State Governments.

12.8 During 2016-17, 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 2016- 17. An amount of ₹189.48 crore has been released upto 31.12.2016.

Mega City Policing

12.9 Mega City Policing (MCP) is a sub-set of the Non-Plan MPF Scheme and is funded on a 60:40 (sharing ratio between Centre and States) cost sharing basis. 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.

12.10 The details of fund released for Mega City Policing are as under:

(₹ in crore)

S. No	City	Releases			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
1	Ahmedabad	5.02	10.03	0.00	15.05
2	Mumbai	0.00	0.00	44.997	44.997
3	Chennai	0.00	0.00	29.49	29.49
4	Hyderabad	0.00	22.34	0.00	22.34
5	Kolkata	0.00	0.00	31.92	31.92
6	Bengaluru	0.00	40.73	0.00	40.73
	Total	5.02	73.1	106.407	184.527

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS)

12.11 The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) is a flagship e-Governance programme of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), conceived as a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP).

12.12 Government of India is implementing the CCTNS Project to:-

- Establish pan-India Search on a National database of Crime and Criminal records of the Nation, connecting 15000 plus Police Stations and 5000 Higher Offices
- Render police functioning citizen-friendly, transparent, accountable, effective & efficient by providing citizen services, online through citizen portals, such as the passport and other police verification services, permissions for various purposes, online complaint filing etc.
- Fully computerize the process of crime registration, investigation, prosecution etc. in all the police stations in the country.
- Facilitate collection, storage, retrieval, analysis, transfer and sharing of data / information amongst Police Stations, Districts, State headquarters and other organizations / agencies.
- Sharing of Crime and Criminal data among Police Stations and with Prosecution, Courts, Prison and Forensics, Juveniles Homes and other law enforcement agencies.

12.13 Key Milestones Achieved and Present Status:-

- Till now, an amount of ₹1485.57 crore has been released to States / UTs / Central Agencies. Data from 32 States / UTs is being received at National Data Centre. The

National level search on Crime and Criminal Data is expected to be launched by March, 2017.

- 29 State Citizen portals have been launched with several police related citizen centric schemes.
- 20 States are registering 100% FIRs in this application.

National Emergency Response System (NERS)

12.14 On the basis of recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee, MHA is implementing National Emergency Response System (NERS) in all States / UTs.

Objectives:

- NERS was envisaged to provide assistance to citizens in distress, by establishing a nationwide emergency response system with an integrated number 112, catering to emergencies which are related to crime, disaster, medical, and fire among other things.
- It has been proposed to provide a single pan India emergency response number 112, already recognized by Department of Telecommunication, in line with the emergency number 911 prevalent in USA and 112 in Europe.
- Under the scheme, MHA proposes to supplement the efforts of States / UTs in setting up States / UTs Emergency Response System and Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) through provision of Primary Rate Interface (PRI) lines, computer system, headphones etc. MHA has engaged Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) to provide necessary software applications Geographical Information

System (GIS), Computer Aided Despatch (CAD) and Case Record Management (CRM) system.

Trial runs of migration of all 112 calls to 100 have been completed in December, 2016.

Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)

12.15 MHA had constituted an Expert Group in 2014 to study the gaps and challenges in handling cybercrimes in the country and prepare a road-map for effectively tackling Cyber Crimes in the country. The Expert Group identified the gaps and challenges in tackling Cyber Crimes and made specific recommendations to combat Cyber Crime in the country. Based on these recommendations this Scheme was approved.

12.16 The main objective of the scheme is to establish the Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC) centre as an effective apparatus to handle issues and challenges pertaining to Cyber Crime against Women and Children in the country.

Objectives:

1. To act as a nodal point in the fight against Cyber Crime against Women and Children.
2. To establish an open platform for victims especially women and children to raise Cyber Crime complaints with the protocol for resolution such as online crime reporting.
3. To setup a National Cyber Forensic Laboratory (NCFL) for effectively tackling the cyber crime against women and children by supporting investigation, analysis and reporting.

4. Assist States / UTs in capacity building of Police Officers, Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers especially women officers in the areas of Cyber Security, Cyber Forensic, Cyber Hygiene, Criminology, etc.,
5. To take up Research and Development activities in developing new technologies and forensic tools to combat Cyber Crime with the partnership of academia within India and abroad.
6. Create awareness among public about preventing Cyber Crime in general and in particular against women and children.
7. Suggest amendments in cyber laws to keep pace with fast changing technologies and international best practices.

Institutes of Correctional Administration

12.17 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 Government of India. The Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh impart training to prison personnel from all over India, particularly to prison personnel of neighboring States such as Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UT Chandigarh etc.

12.18 During the financial year 2016-17 (upto 31.12.2016), the Institute of Correctional Administration, Chandigarh has conducted the following course for prison/police officers:

Sr. No.	Name of Courses /Workshops	Course for	Dates	No. of Officers
1	Workshop on 'Right to Information Act, 2005'	Prison Officers	07.04.2016	12
2	Workshop on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2005'	Prison Officers	08.04.2016	13
3	Course on 'Human Rights and Custodial Deaths	H.P. Police Officers	25.04.2016 to 29.04.2016	14
4	Course on 'Attitudinal Change and Motivation'	Prison Officers	18.05.2016 to 20.05.2016	29
5	Course on 'Financial Investigation in Narcotics Cases'	H.P. Officers	23.05.2016 to 26.05.2016	12
6	Workshop on 'SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	Chd. Police Officers	07.06.2016	40
7	Workshop on 'Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and POCSO Act, 2013'.	Chd. Police Officers	10.06.2016	35
8	Course on 'Gender Sensitization in the Context of Crimes Against Women'	H.P. Officers	13.06.2016 to 17.06.2016	21
9	Workshop on 'Departmental Inquiry Disciplinary Proceedings'	Prison Officers	22.06.2016	19
10	Six weeks Basic Computer Training Programme on 'M.S. Office' for the employees of the C.T.U., Chandigarh	Chd. Admn.	27.06.2016 to 05.08.2016	20
11	Course on 'Counselling Skills for Effective Policing'	H.P. Officers	25.07.2016 to 29.07.2016	14
12	Course on 'E-Governance in Prisons'	Prison Officers	29.07.2016 to 31.07.2016	18
13	Workshop on framing of Prison Act for the State of Haryana	Prison Officers	31.08.2016	20
14	Course on 'Stress Management'	H.P. Officers	06.09.2016 to 09.09.2016	14
15	Course on 'Counselling Techniques for Correction'	Prison Officers	13.09.2016 to 16.09.2016	25
16	Course on 'Financial Rules'	Employees of Chd. Admn.	20.09.2016 to 21.09.2016	19
17	Course on 'Financial Rules'	Employees of Chd. Admn. + Prison Officers (05)	28.09.2016 to 29.09.2016	22
18	Course on 'Tendering Process'	Employees of Chd. Admn.	14.10.2016	16
19	Course on 'Tendering Process'	Employees of Chd. Admn.	18.10.2016	11
20	Gender Sensitization with particular focus on Bangkok Rules	Prison Officers	20-21.10.2016	26

21	Course on Tendering Process	Employees of Chd Admn	14.10.2016	16
22	Course on Tendering Process	Employees of Chd Admn.	18.10.2016	11
23	Course on Gender Sensitization with particular focus on Bangkok Rules	Prison Officers	20.10.2016 to 21.10.2016	26
24	Course on Office Management and Procedure	Employees of Chd Admn	21.11.2016 to 23.11.2016	39
25	Workshop on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Act-2015)	Chd Police Officers	25.11.2016	18
26	Course on Custody Management in respect of Undertrial Prisoners	H P Police and Prison Officers	28.11.2016 to 02.12.2016	20
27	Workshop on Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012	Chd Police Officers	09.12.2016	16
28	Course on Office Management and Procedure	Employees of Chd Admn	19.12.2016 to 21.12.2016	34
Total				580

12.19 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 jointly funded by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Home Affairs provided a one-time grant for setting up the Institute.

12.20 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 have provided one time grant to the tune of ₹ 1.55 crore to the Institute.

Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators

12.21 Asian & Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) is an organization 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.

12.22 Every year an annual conference is organized 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.

12.23 36th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) was hosted by Tianjin, China from 16.10.2016 to 21.10.2016, which was attended by a five-member Indian delegation comprising officers from BPR&D and State Governments of Haryana, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh led by Shri Dilip Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Correctional Service Medals

12.24 The Government has instituted followings medals for rewarding prison personnel:

Gallantry Medal

- a. President's Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (PCSMG)
- b. Correctional Service Medal for Gallantry (CSMG)

Service Medal

- a. President's Correctional Service Medal for Distinguished Service (PCSMDS)
- b. Correctional Service Medal for Meritorious Service (CSMMS)

12.25 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.

12.26 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.

12.27 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.

12.28 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
2016	26	19

Model Prison Manual, 2016

12.29 Prison administration is an important element of the criminal justice system in India. Even though prison reforms is a State subject as per the Constitution of India, considering its importance, the Government of India have been providing the State Governments the requisite support and assistance to modernize prisons across from time to time to facilitate the task of rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners. The Model Prison Manual strives to serve as a benchmark which the States are expected to emulate and seek guidance from.

12.30 A Model Prison Manual was prepared in 2003 by evolving national consensus on relevant issues relating to prison reforms in India and circulated to all State Governments for guidance. With passage of time and after having gained a better understanding of ground realities, a need was felt to revise and update the Manual to reflect developments of the past decade or so. In the meantime, the Supreme Court had also issued several directions in respect of prison reforms. An expert committee was, therefore, constituted in December 2014 to revamp and update the Model Prison Manual prepared in 2003. The Committee was constituted in a manner so as to ensure representation from across States and to gain a holistic perspective of the issues faced in prison administration. The expert committee extensively reviewed the model prison manual and came up with a new draft of the Model Prison Manual. The Model Prison Manual 2016 was finalized with the approval of Home Minister and circulated to all State Governments and UT Administrations on 30.5.2016 for their guidance. The new manual aims at bringing uniformity in laws, rules and regulations governing the administration of prisons and the management of prisoners all over the country. The key features of the new Manual include emphasis on prison computerization,

special provisions for women prisoners, focus on after care services, prison inspections, rights of prisoners sentenced to death, repatriation of prisoners from abroad, enhanced focus on prison correctional staff to name a few.

The Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Rules, 1987

12.31 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) on 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 Bachelor's Degree from a recognized University or equivalent to 12th Class pass or equivalent from a recognized Board or University. 55 ex-Governors are presently availing the benefit as on date. For the Financial Year 2015-16, ₹1,49,90,989 was reimbursed against the allocation of ₹1,50,00,000. For the Financial Year 2016-17, ₹1,18,48,898 has been reimbursed up to December, 2016 against the allocation of ₹1,50,00,000. The claims received from the former Governor are processed on monthly basis to ensure the speedy reimbursement.

POLICE REFORMS

12.32 The Ministry of Home Affairs has 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 implementation. The Government has been persuading the State Governments / UT

Administrations for an early implementation of the said recommendations on police reforms.

12.33 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 had set up an Expert Committee to draft a new Model Police Act in September, 2005.

12.34 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.

12.35 As per available information, 17 State Governments, viz., Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Punjab, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand have either enacted the police Act or amended the existing Acts.

12.36 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;
- (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 on their behalf.

12.37 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.

12.38 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.

12.39 The Committee submitted its report to Hon'ble Supreme Court and the said report was circulated to States / Union Territories by the Registry of Supreme Court on 04.10.2010.

12.40 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.

12.41 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) On 01.01.2011, the Ministry of Home Affairs 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 on 07.02.2013, constituted separate Security Commissions 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.

Police Complaint Authority

12.42 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 Lakshdweep 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

12.43 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 with regard to selection of DGPs is that being 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 like DGPs would have minimum tenure of two years, 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 Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Service (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'

12.44 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 Investigating Officer (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

12.45 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.

Drafting the revised Model Police Bill, 2015

12.46 The Model Police Act, 2006 was reviewed 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 uploaded on BPR&D's website on 15.10.2015. A view will be taken on the Draft Model Bill and its various provisions by the Government after receiving public comments from various stakeholders.

SMART Policing

12.47 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. Four regional workshops were successfully organized on Smart Policing at Bengaluru, Bhopal, Guwahati & Chandigarh. During these workshops many innovative ideas and best practices followed by the police of various State Governments have been presented and analyzed.

12.48 A compilation of best practices and SMART Policing initiatives was released by BPR&D in the DGs / IGsP conference held in Bhuj, Gujarat. Further, all the States/UTs have been requested to indentify 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.

State Legislations

12.49 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 the 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 the Regulations for Scheduled Areas under Article 244(1) read with para 4(3) of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution in this category.

12.50 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.

12.51 In addition to the previously pending State Legislative proposals, the Ministry of Home Affairs received 76 fresh State Legislative proposals (64 State Bills, 10 Ordinances and 02 previous sanctions of the President under Article 304(B)) for approval of the Government of India / assent of the President of India during the period 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016. 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 by the President	33
	(ii) Bills returned to the State Government with Message from the President	03
	(iii) Assent withheld by the President from the Bills	01
	(iv) Bills withdrawn by the State Government concerned	06
II.	Ordinances for previous instructions of the President under Article 213(1) of the Constitution.	
	(i) Ordinances closed (Withdrawn by State Government)	02
	(ii) Instructions of the President conveyed for promulgation	05
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	00
	Total	51

12.52 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 of 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 court orders.

12.53 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. PC / IPC as per rapid social changes. The Law Commission has since identified focus areas to deliberate upon. Besides this, MHA has also initiated the process for amending certain sections of Cr.PC / IPC on which the Law Commission has already given its recommendations.

Mercy petitions

12.54 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. 4 Mercy Petitions have been disposed of during 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016.

Legislative proposals introduced and passed in the Parliament

12.55 The Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 15.03.2016. This Bill was passed in Lok Sabha on 25.04.2016 and in Rajya Sabha on 16.03.2016.

Foreigners, Freedom Fighters' Pension and Rehabilitation

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 Bureau of Immigration (BOI) and the State Governments / Union Territory (UT) Administrations.

Entry of the Movement of the Foreigners

13.2 The entry, stay and exit of the foreigners in India are governed by 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 / Union Territory Administrations.

Foreigners and Visa Section

13.3 88,04,411 foreigners (including 1,04,720 Pak nationals) visited India in 2016 as against 80,27,133 in 2015, registering 9.68% increase in foreigners arrival as compared to previous year. The maximum number of foreigners who visited India during 2016, were from Bangladesh (13,80,409) followed by those from U.S.A (12,96,939), UK (9,41,883), Canada (3,17,239), Malaysia (3,01,961), Sri Lanka (2,97,418), Australia (2,93,625), Germany (2,65,928), China (2,51,313) and France (2,38,707). These 10 countries accounted for 63.44% of the total arrival of foreigners while rest accounted for 36.56% of total incoming foreigner traffic. This increase was the result of India's liberal policy

on tourism, open sky policy, cheaper medical aid and studies and also more affirmatives / avenues for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) which attracts foreign nationals to visit India. Moreover, the e-Tourist Visa Policy has also contributed in the increased incoming traffic of foreigners.

Deportation of Foreigners

13.4 While the figures for the year 2016 are being compiled, a total number of 1442 foreigners were deported by Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs) during the year 2015. Most of the deported foreigners belonged to Nigeria (48.54%) followed by Bangladesh (32.87%) and Uganda (2.57%).

Grant of Permanent Residency Status to foreign investors

13.5 Government vide order dated 17.10.2016 has approved grant of Permanent Residency Status (PRS) to foreign investors (except Pakistan nationals or third country nationals of Pakistan origin) making an investment of minimum ₹10 crores to be brought within 18 months or ₹25 crores to be brought within 36 months under FDI route and resulting in employment for at least 20 resident Indians in every financial year. PRS will be provided for 10 years with multiple entries with further extension for another 10 years. PRS will also be available for spouse and dependents of the foreign investor. This scheme is expected to encourage foreign investment in India and generate employment.

Issue of India Business Card to nationals of SAARC Countries

13.6 Government has decided to issue India Business Cards to nationals of SAARC countries who are granted Business Visa for three years or more. This will help in facilitation at the immigration counters for expeditious immigration clearance. First batch of India Business Cards were issued on 20.7.2016.

Liberalization, simplification and rationalization of visa regime in India

13.7 Government vide order dated 29.12.2016 has liberalized, simplified and rationalized the visa regime in India. This will facilitate legitimate foreign travelers leading to stimulation of economic growth, increase in earnings from export of services like tourism, medical value travel & travel on account of business and make 'Skill India', 'Digital India', 'Make in India' and other such flagship initiatives of the Government successful.

E-visa

13.8 E-visa facility, with three sub-categories i.e. e-Tourist Visa, e-Business Visa and e-Medical Visa, has been extended to nationals of 161 countries for entry through 16 designated international airports. Government has also decided to increase the window for application for e-visa from 30 days to 120 days and duration of stay from 30 days to 60 days with double entry on e-Tourist and e-Business visa and triple entry on e-Medical visa. Further, e-visa will be provided at 5 major Indian Ports to tap the potential of cruise tourism.

Visa on Arrival Scheme

13.9 In addition to the e-Tourist Visa facility, the Government of India extended Visa on Arrival scheme

to Japanese National at 06 designated international airports namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad w.e.f. 01.03.2016.

Simplifying the procedure for grant of visa facilities to persons who had taken asylum in foreign countries and derivative asylees

13.10 Government has issued orders on 30.11.2016 for rendering regular visa services to persons who had taken asylum in foreign countries and derivative asylees (who have not come to adverse notice) on their foreign passports without prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Further, all categories of asylees who become eligible for issuance of long term visas will be eligible to apply for registration as OCI cardholder after they have applied for and held normal visas for a period of two years.

Registration of Mauritian citizens, whose forefathers migrated to Mauritius from India during the British colonial period, as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholder

13.11 Government has decided that Mauritian citizens, whose forefathers migrated to Mauritius from India during the British colonial period, will be eligible for registration as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) cardholder on production of some specified documents such as - (a) the birth certificates of his/her forefathers issued by the Civil Status Office under the Prime Minister's Office of the Government of Mauritius and (b) a certified extract of original record maintained by Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Mauritius/ National Archives of Mauritius. These documents will have to be duly apostilled/ certified by the designated authority of the Government of Mauritius.

Immigration

Mission Mode Project (MMP) on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT)

13.12 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 travelers while strengthening security. The Scheme is being implemented in a planned and phased manner in consonance with infrastructure/connectivity readiness of locations supported by effective communication, training and capacity building.

13.13 This Mission Mode Project (MMP) has global outreach since the scope of the project includes 178 Missions, 87 ICPs (Immigration Check Posts), 13 FRROs (Foreigners Regional Registration Offices) and 674 FROs (Foreigners Registration Offices) in the State/District Headquarters across the country. Various modules have been implemented under the project. As on 31.12.2016, integrated online visa application system has been implemented in 163 Indian Missions abroad, 13 FRROs, 590 FROs, 87 Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and 21 State Home Department across the country. Biometric enrolment software has been implemented in 94 Indian Missions abroad to capture the biometric traits of visa applicants. Online payment system has been integrated in e-Tourist Visa (e-TV) & Long Term Visa (LTV) and Visa application forms have also been standardized.

13.14 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 3000 State level training programme and 3 National conferences have been organized till 31.12.2016.

13.15 Pursuant to Home Secretary Level talks between Government of India and Bangladesh, Phulbari (West Bengal) has been notified as Land Check Post with effect from 06.07.2015, and Nalabasti and Silkor have been notified as authorized ICPs on temporary basis for a period of one year with effect from 01.01.2017.

13.16 In order to facilitate Immigration function, Madurai (Tamil Nadu), Biju Patnaik (Odisha), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh) and Chandigarh (UT) Airports have been notified as authorized ICPs during the years 2015 and 2016.

13.17 Agati & Minicoy Island (Lakshdweep) has been notified as authorized Seaport with effect from 08.06.2015 to facilitate immigration function.

13.18 Special counters at International airports at Delhi and Bangalore for Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)/Person of Indian Origin (PIO) cardholders were set up during the 14th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Convention on 08.01.2017.

Citizenship & Long Term Visa (LTV) for Minorities from Pakistan

13.19 During the current year (upto 31.12.2016) a total of 2298 Long Term Visas have been granted to Pakistan nationals.

13.20 Following facilities have been granted on 19.08.2016 to persons belonging to minority communities in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan namely Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians staying in India on Long Term Visa:

- a. Permission to take up self employment or for doing business.
- b. Free movement within State / Union Territory (excluding Protected / Restricted / Cantonment area)
- c. Permission for transfer of LTV papers from one State / Union Territory to another State / Union Territory.

- d. Reduction of penalty on non-extension of short term visa / long term visa on time.
- e. Permission to apply for long term visa at the place of present residence.
- f. Issue of Driving License, Aadhar Card and PAN (Permanent Account Number) Card.

Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card Scheme

13.21 Overseas Citizen of India Scheme was made operational from 02.12.2005. This facilitates inter-alia, a life-long visa, exemption from registration and parity with Non-resident Indians (NRIs) in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural / plantation properties. No parity is allowed in the sphere of political rights.

13.22 The Scheme is administered under Sections 7A to 7D of Citizenship Act, 1955. As per Section 7A of the Citizenship Act, 1955, any person of full age and capacity who is a citizen of another country but was a citizen of India on or any time after 26.01.1950, or was eligible to become a citizen of India on 26.01.1950 or belonged to a territory that became part of India after 15.08.1947, his / her children and grand children are eligible for registration as an Overseas Citizen of India. With effect from 09.01.2015 all existing Persons of India Origin (PIO) cardholders registered as such shall be deemed to be Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) cardholders. However, if the applicant has ever been a citizen of Pakistan or Bangladesh, he / she will not be eligible for being registered as an OCI. As on 31.12.2016, 24,05,986 OCI cards have been issued and 2,18,232 OCI cards have been issued in lieu of PIO cards. Government has since extended the date for submission of applications for registration of OCI cardholders in lieu of PIO card till 30.06.2017

13.23 With a view to enable minority communities of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, viz. Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis to obtain citizenship of India, the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 amending the definition of illegal migrants, reducing the residency period from 11 to 6 years and giving the Government enabling powers to cancel the OCI card of such persons who are found to have committed offences, was introduced in the Lok Sabha. Thereafter, the same has been referred to a Joint Committee for consideration. In order to facilitate foreign nationals to obtain Indian Citizenship, the Government has come out with three new orders / notifications on determination of citizenship of some residents of Goa having obtained nationality of Portugal, reduction in the application and processing fees and delegation of powers to the District Administration in respect of 16 districts of 7 States. These have been published in the official Gazette on 22.11.2016 and 23.12.2016. To facilitate grant of citizenship to the minorities from these countries camps have been organised in 10 districts so far. During the year, a total number of 974 Citizenship Certificates have been issued as on 31.12.2016.

Repatriation of Pakistan Prisoners

13.24 During the year 2015, Government of India repatriated to Pakistan 44 Pakistani civil prisoners and 115 Pakistani fishermen who had completed their sentences. During 2016 (from 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016) 10 Pakistani prisoners and 09 Pakistani fishermen have been repatriated to Pakistan.

Bringing back Indian Prisoners and Indian Fishermen caught by Pakistan

13.25 During 2016 (from 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016) 02 Indian civil prisoners and 390 Indian fishermen have been repatriated to India.

Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA, 2010)

13.26 The FCRA, 2010 seeks to regulate flow of foreign contribution to persons / associations with the objective of preventing any possible diversion of such contributions towards activities detrimental to the national interest and for matters connected therewith.

13.27 Organisations seeking foreign contributions for definite cultural, social, economic, educational or religious programme 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 their 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 organisations are free to receive foreign contribution from any foreign source for their stated objectives. Registration or prior permission is granted only after thorough security vetting of the activities and antecedents of the organisation and office bearers thereof.

13.28 As on 31.12.2016, more than 33 thousand associations are registered under FCRA, 2010 and foreign contribution of over ₹20 thousand crore was received in the year 2015-16. While renewal of registration was granted in respect of more than 15 thousand associations, registrations of Islamic Research Foundation (IRF) and Lawyers Collective were cancelled due to serious violation of various provisions of FCRA 2010 and rules made there under by them. A new online software has been developed and operationalized for various services like registration, prior permission, submission of annual returns, etc. This will improve delivery of services besides improving transparency and accountability. Filing of online application has been made mandatory

from December, 2015 onwards for renewal, registration and prior permission for receiving foreign contribution. Similarly, online filing of Annual returns has also been made compulsory to improve compliance and accountability.

Freedom Fighters' Pension

13.29 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

13.30 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:

13.31 **Eligibility:** The following categories of freedom fighters are eligible for the Samman Pension under the Scheme:

- (a) Eligible dependents of martyrs.
- (b) A person who had suffered a minimum imprisonment of six months on account of participation in the freedom struggle.
- (c) A person who, on account of his participation in the freedom struggle, remained underground for more than six months.

- (d) A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, was interned in his home or externed from his district for a minimum period of 6 months.
- (e) A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to his participation in the freedom struggle.
- (f) A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, became permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge.
- (g) A person who lost his Government job for participation in the freedom struggle.
- (h) A person who was awarded the punishment of ten or more strokes of caning / flogging / whipping for his participation in the freedom struggle.

13.32 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.

13.33 Special Dispensation for Women and Weaker Sections of the Society: The eligibility criteria for grant of pension on grounds of jail suffering specify a minimum period of six months which 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

13.34 Apart from pension, the Freedom fighters are also provided the following facilities by the Government of India:

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;

Free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises;

C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents;

Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges and on payment of only half the rental;

General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) in Delhi;

Transit accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for the freedom fighters / eligible dependents.

Free air travel facility to ex-Andaman freedom fighters / their widows to visit Andaman & Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion; and

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.

13.35 All major facilities provided to the freedom fighters are also extended to their widows.

Amount of pension

13.36 The rate of monthly pension has been revised with effect from 15.08.2016 which is as follows:

Sl. No.	Category of freedom fighters	Amount of pension before enhancement (per month)	Amount of pension after enhancement (per month)	Net increase in total amount of pension (per month)
1.	Ex-Andaman Political Prisoners/ spouses	₹ 24,775	₹ 30,000	₹ 5,225
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India/spouses	₹ 23,085	₹ 28,000	₹ 4,915
3.	Other Freedom Fighters/ spouses including INA	₹ 21,395	₹ 26,000	₹ 4,605
4.	Dependent parents/ eligible daughters (maximum 3 daughters at any point of time)	₹ 3,380 (dependent parents) ₹ 5,070 (daughters)	50% of the sum that would have been admissible to the Freedom Fighter, in the range of i.e., ₹ 13,000 to ₹ 15,000.	₹ 7,930

Further, the revised total amount of pension will be taken as basic pension for the respective categories of Freedom Fighter pensioners for calculating Dearness Relief w.e.f. 01.01.2017.

The existing Dearness Relief system based on All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers, which was hitherto applied to freedom fighter pensioners on annual basis, has been discontinued and replaced by the Dearness Allowance system applicable to Central Government employees twice a year. This will be termed as "Dearness Relief", which is the appropriate word in case of pensioners. Further, instructions have been issued to all the authorized banks for ensuring Aadhar linking of Bank Accounts of freedom fighter pensioners as early as possible and not later than December, 2016.

Expenditure on welfare of the freedom fighters

13.37 There is a provision of ₹760 crore in the sanctioned budget of MHA for the year 2016-17 for

payment of pension, which may increase by ₹135 crore (estimated) for rest 7.5 months (since rate of pension has been enhanced w.e.f. 15.08.2016) due to enhanced rate of pension, on the basis of actual outflow in the last year. Reimbursement of Ministry of Railways on account of issuance / renewal of free railway passes has been kept in abeyance for want of data regarding actual journeys undertaken by Freedom Fighters. The Ministry of Railways has expressed its inability in calculating the actual journeys due to technical reasons. Now, MHA has requested Ministry of Railways to devise some method so that payment can be reimbursed on the basis of actual journey performed.

Number of Central Samman Pensioners

13.38 Under the Scheme, 1,71,610 freedom fighters and their eligible dependents have been sanctioned Samman Pension till 31.12.2016. 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 31.12.2016)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15284
2.	Telangana	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	4,441
5.	Bihar	24,901
6.	Jharkhand	
7.	Goa	1,508
8.	Gujarat	3,599
9.	Haryana	1,689
10.	Himachal Pradesh	632
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,807
12.	Karnataka	10,100
13.	Kerala	3,409
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,488
15.	Chattisgarh	
16.	Maharashtra	17,964
17.	Manipur	63
18.	Meghalaya	86
19.	Mizoram	04
20.	Nagaland	03
21.	Orissa	4,196
22.	Punjab	7,039
23.	Rajasthan	814
24.	Sikkim	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	4131
26.	Tripura	888
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17,999
28.	Uttarakhand	
29.	West Bengal	22519
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	03
31.	Chandigarh	91
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83
33.	Daman & Diu	33
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	NCT of Delhi	2,048
36.	Puducherry	320
37.	Indian National Army (INA)	22,468
	Total	1,71,610

Honouring Freedom Fighters

13.39 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 09.08.2016 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. 101 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 09.08.2016 at Rashtrapati Bhawan**

Hyderabad Liberation Movement

13.40 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.

13.41 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 upto 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.

13.42 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. Rajeshwara 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.

13.43 The 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.

13.44 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 10.09.2009 clearly stating, with reasons on a case-to-case basis, as to why they merit consideration.

13.45 A Screening Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters (SCEFF) had 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 had started scrutinizing the re-verification reports received from the State Government. The re-verification reports, so received from the State Governments have been scrutinized in the Ministry and pension has been sanctioned in the eligible cases.

Goa Liberation Movement

13.46 It is a known fact that the movement for liberation of Goa lasted for many years. Large number of freedom fighters had undergone severe punishment at the hands of the Portuguese authorities. The movement for the liberation of Goa was spread over three phases as follows:

1. Phase-I From 1946 to 1953
2. Phase-II From 1954 to 1955
3. Phase-III From 1955 to 1961

13.47 **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.

13.48 **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 organised 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.

13.49 **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.

13.50 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.

13.51 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.

13.52 A total of 2190 freedom fighters who had participated in the Goa Liberation Movement, Phase-II have been granted Samman Pension till 31.12.2016. 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

13.53 The following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to streamline the Samman Pension Scheme:-

- (a) The smooth disbursement of pension to the freedom fighters has been reviewed constantly with all the Public Sector Banks. So far an amount of ₹55.70 crore has been deposited in Central exchequer towards the excess and wrong payment made by the banks, and arrears to the tune of about ₹27.297 crore has been paid to pensioners on account of less pension disbursed by banks.
- (b) The Freedom Fighters' Home situated in Quarter Nos.686, 687, 671, 672, 690 & 691, Block-1, B.K.S. Marg, New Delhi has been renovated to make it more comfortable and old-age friendly with some additional facilities.
- (c) For enhancing transparency in disposal of applications for sanction of pension, fresh cases in which freedom fighter's pension is sanctioned as well as the cases which are rejected, alongwith reasons for rejection, are also uploaded on the Ministry's website on monthly basis.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

Sri Lankan Refugees

13.54 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.

13.55 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.

13.56 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.

13.57 While 99,469 refugees have been repatriated to Sri Lanka upto March, 1995, there has been no organized repatriation after March 1995. However, some refugees have gone back to Sri Lanka or left for other countries on their own. As on 31.12.2016, there are 63,373 Sri Lankan refugees staying in 108 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.

13.58 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 ₹787.23 crore (approximately) has been spent by the Government of India for providing relief and accommodation to these refugees during the period July 1983 to 31.12.2016.

13.59 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 alongwith 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

13.60 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 ₹144.96 crore as on 31.03.2016. 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 ₹58.93 crore. As

per its bye-laws, the administrative control over REPCO is with the Government of India.

13.61 The Government of India has approved Rehabilitation Package of Central Assistance of ₹2000 crore for one time settlement of 36,384 displaced families from Pakistan Occupied Jammu & Kashmir (PoJK) and Chhamb settled in J & K under the Prime Minister's Development Package for Jammu & Kashmir 2015. As per the scheme an amount of ₹5.5 lakh per family will be disbursed to these displaced families. The amount of central assistance of ₹5,49,692 per family will be distributed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the eligible beneficiaries by the Central Government directly and the State Government will transfer the States's share of ₹308 per family to the beneficiaries through DBT. An amount of ₹500 crore has been allotted in RE 2016-17.

Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala

13.62 Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), an undertaking jointly owned by the Government of India and Government of Kerala, was incorporated in the year 1976 under the Companies Act, 1956, for raising rubber plantations in Kerala to resettle repatriates as workers and employees. The management of the Company vests in a Board of Directors, on which two Directors represent the Government of India. The paid-up share capital of the Company (as on 31.03.2016) 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.

Tibetan Refugees

13.63 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.

13.64 As per information provided by the Bureau of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, the population of Tibetan refugees in India as on 30.06.2013 was 1,08,005. 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 ₹34.81 crore upto 31.12.2016 on resettlement of Tibetan refugees. The Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees has almost completed 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 upto 2014-2015.

13.65 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.

13.66 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

13.67 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 1000 persons returning from former Indian Enclaves in Bangladesh and also fixed cost for creation and upgradation 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 a cost of ₹1005.99 crore. Out of this, ₹140 crore has been released to the Government of West Bengal during 2015-16. State Government has furnished Utilization Certificate for ₹140 crore released during the financial year 2015-16.

Ex-Gratia Payment etc. to Displaced Persons from Pak Occupied Kashmir, 1947 and Non-Camp Displaced Persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area, 1971

13.68 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.

13.69 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 Government of J&K for disbursement to verified and eligible families. The Government of India released a further amount of ₹49 crore to the State Government of J&K on

24.12.2008 on account of payment of compensation for land deficiency to displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir, 1947 as per package announced by the Prime Minister in April, 2008. It has been intimated by the State Government of J&K that out of total assistance of ₹55.17 crore released for rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pak occupied Kashmir of 1947, an amount of ₹31.44 crore has been disbursed to 2577 eligible families / beneficiaries till 31.12.2016.

13.70 As regards the non-camp displaced persons from Chhamb-Niabat Area (1971), the Committee has verified 1502 cases out of a total of 1965 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 1230 eligible beneficiaries upto 31.12.2016.

Enemy Property

13.71 The office of Custodian of Enemy Property for India, Mumbai was transferred from Ministry of Commerce to Ministry of Home Affairs vide Notification No.1/22/4/2007-Cab, dated 28.06.2007, issued by the Cabinet Secretariat in exercise of powers conferred under clause (3) of the Article 77 of the Constitution of India regarding amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961.

13.72 The Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India (CEPI) functions under the Enemy Property Act, 1968. The Act empowers the Custodian to preserve and manage the enemy properties vested in him.

13.73 The office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, Mumbai headed by Custodian is functioning with three (3) branch offices located at Kolkata, Lucknow and Delhi. Presently, the CEPI is vested with 9673 immovable properties (9547 of Pakistani nationals & 126 of Chinese nationals). There are 6912 properties spread across

the country under process for identification as enemy property as per the Act. As on 31.03.2016 the immovable enemy properties worth more than ₹1lakh crores (approx) are vested with the Custodian. In addition, as on 31.12.2016 the value of the immovable properties vested with the Custodian is as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2015-2016	2016-2017 (As on 31.12.2016)
1	Shares	2724.00	2336.47
2	Investments	310.58	365.02
3	Bank Balance	23.00 (As on 31.12.2015)	1.87 (As on 31.12.2016)
4	Gold and Jewellery	0.38	0.38

13.74 After the Indo-Pak Conflict 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 period. A sum of ₹71.04 crore has been released upto 31.12.2016 by way of ex-gratia payment to the claimants.

13.75 In terms of the provisions of the Enemy Property Act, 1968, the income in the form of rent, interest on deposits and dividend from shares received from enemy properties are deposited in the Corpus Fund maintained by CEPI. Custodian credits fees equal to 2% of the income realized from the enemy properties to the Consolidated Fund of India. From 1965 till 31.12.2016, a sum of ₹11.12 crore (being 2% levy) has been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.

13.76 To detect more enemy properties located across the country, following posts of Surveyors / Management Professionals were sanctioned and appointed/in position:-

Office	Number of Accountancy/ Management Professionals			Number of Surveyors		
	Sanctioned	In position	In position	Sanctioned	In position	In position
		2015-2016	2016-2017 (Upto Dec.'16)		2015-2016	2016-2017 (Upto Dec.'16)
Mumbai Branch	06	06	01	16	16	02
Kolkata Branch	04	04	00	20	16	16
Lucknow Branch	03	03	03	37	17	09
Delhi Branch	02	02	00	10	01	00
Total	15	15	04	83	50	27

13.77 The Survey work is in process in nine States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat,

Rajasthan, Goa and Kerala for identification of new enemy properties.

Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

14.1 The Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORG&CCI) is an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is responsible for the following:

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 thereunder. Planning, coordination, supervision of the field activities; data processing; tabulation, compilation and dissemination of Census results are the responsibilities of this office.

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.

Sample Registration System (SRS): Implementation of Sample Registration System, wherein large scale sample survey of vital events is conducted on half-yearly basis, is also the responsibility of this office. 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.

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.

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 conducted the field work of SECC in rural and urban areas respectively, the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India rendered complete logistic and technical support.

Mother Tongue Survey: A survey of the unclassified mother tongues returned in Census 2001 is under implementation.

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 voluminous data collected at each Census, generating results for the country for use in planning of various socio-economic programmes has always been a challenge. Speedy processing and compilation of Census data has necessitated adopting the latest available IT systems/technology at each Census in the past. Though the data collection from the field across the Censuses was hundred percent, its level of computerization varied from 5 to 45 % for some parameters 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 during 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 quality and also early release of Census results.

14.5 The Provisional Population Total based on Census 2011 were released in March 2011 in a record time of three weeks, followed by the release of Rural-Urban distribution of population. Subsequently, a large number of datasets have been released, the details of which are given in **Annexure-XVII**. During 2016-17, by the end of the month of December, 32 datasets have been released.

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 within 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, 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.
- x. Scanning and Archival of old maps available in Census Organization for future.

14.8 At present the following activities have been undertaken:

- i. The Administrative database of 2011 is being Geo-referenced for bringing it into one platform.

- ii. Preparation of Parliamentary & Assembly Constituencies Atlas based on Census 2011: e-Book
- iii. GIS based Town Mapping: Creation of digital database for million plus cities
- iv. Census Atlas 2011, National Volume & State / UT Volume
- v. District maps showing Villages / Towns, 2011
- vi. District Census Handbook Maps Part-A Adding Amenities 2011

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 the decennial publications. Occasionally, some special volumes are also brought out as and when required.

14.10 In order to improve the quality and coverage of Census operations, their quick retrieval and to avoid any duplication or omission during Census 2011, Geographic Information System (GIS) based town mapping was undertaken for the first time in which the detailed ward maps showing each house / building, major and minor roads, lanes, by-lanes and all important landmarks features in 2132 wards of 33 State / UT Capital cities of the country 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 the complete coverage of all the areas within these cities. Visualizing its utility and importance during the Census 2011, the detailed Ward mapping using High Resolution Satellite Imagery has been further extended to cover Growth Pole Centres of Six Mega Cities and 31 Million Plus Cities of the country. The

requisite satellite data from the National Remote Sensing Centre, Department of Space, Hyderabad has been procured and the manpower has been trained on feature extraction, interpretation and analysis of Satellite Imageries. The footprints of buildings are being extracted digitally which will be used for ground truth and data linkage for future Census operations.

Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)

14.11 A unique plan project, Mother Tongue Survey of India has been taken up with an aim to conduct electronic linguistic surveys as well as to archive of about 600 classified and unclassified Mother tongues in the 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-2017). The post survey process follows the transcriptions-report writing-consolidation of reports of audio-visual linguistic videographed data by the trained linguists and Professors. As on 31.12.2016, 2595 samples pertaining to 546 Mother Tongues in 32 States have been surveyed and transcriptions for 1249 Samples, analysis for 1173 Samples and consolidated reports for 170 Mother tongues have been completed. The approved plan project involves:

- i) The audio-visual linguistic data collection through videography with the help of the Statistical Officials of Directorate of Census Operations (DCOs) and by engaging the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
- ii) Monitoring and checking of NFDC operated videography of Mother Tongues during the period of survey by the in-house Linguists of the Office of the Registrar General, India (ORGI), Language Division, Kolkata.
- iii) The transcription and analysis of sample-wise videographed linguistic data by in-house linguists and outsourced scholars of various Universities and institutions of

India, recommended by the respective Head of the Departments.

- iv) Supervisions and simultaneous consolidation of sample-wise analysis or reports into single Mother Tongue report by the external senior linguists or eminent Professors of Indian Universities and Institutions, where Linguistics is taught in post graduate and Ph. D level.

Documentation and Presentation of the data

14.12 Archiving or storage of video-graphed data as well as the transcriptions - analysis - report is done at the National Informatics Centre (NIC) in MTSI Management System in www.lsi.gov.in website.

Linguistic Survey of India (LSI)

14.13 Linguistics Survey of India (LSI) is a regular research activity of ORG & CCI since Sixth Five Year Plan. The draft volume on LSI-West Bengal (Part-I) has been uploaded on web for comments before its final publication.

Data Dissemination

14.14 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, 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 and data on houses, Household amenities and assets.

14.15 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.

14.16 Another major innovative step taken by the ORG&CCI is to set up Workstations for Research on Sample Micro-Data from Census. The ORG& CCI intends to allow researchers from Universities / Institutes to access sample micro-data from Census 2001 and Census 2011 for research purpose. The first Workstation for research on sample micro-data was established at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), Delhi under the supervision of Centre for Social Research and Development (CSR D). All published Tables from 1991 to 2011 Censuses in soft copy format and also sample micro-data (1% at National level and 5% at State / UT / District level) on Houselisting for 2001 and 2011 Censuses and on Population Enumeration (limited parameters) for Census 2011 were made available. Following the success of JNU Workstation, similar Workstations have been set up in 16 more Universities / Institutes across the country and these are: (1) Punjab University, Patiala, (2) Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, (3) University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, (4) Goa University, Goa, (5) Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar, (6) Ranchi University, Ranchi, (7) Rajasthan University, Jaipur, (8) University of Kashmir, Srinagar, (9) Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, (10) Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla University, Raipur, (11) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, (12) Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore, (13) Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, (14) Doon University, Dehradun, (15) Vikram University, Ujjain and (16) A. N. Sinha Institute, Patna.

14.17 The workstations are fully equipped with all the facilities for research on sample Micro Data from Census. They are fully air-conditioned and have the network of computer terminals

for accessing the data. An official from the University / Institute is posted at the respective workstation to provide access to the data available at the workstation to the researchers after they got the approval of the Steering Group for conducting his research. The researcher is permitted to use the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Data Analysis (STATA) software available for tabulation. The Workstations also have high speed duplex colour laser printer for printing the approved outputs.

14.18 The ORG&CCI has taken another major initiative in digitising 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 and uploaded at Census website for free download and also made available for access at Census Directorates and Workstations in Universities / Institutes across India.

14.19 The ORG&CCI and the Directorates of Census Operations (DCOs) have also participated in six book fairs held in different parts of the country till 31.12.2016.

International Cooperation

14.20 The decennial Census Operations in India have been carried out regularly since 1872. The expertise accumulated as such in conducting Census successfully in such a big and diverse country has helped in sharing our experiences with other countries and various International organizations, namely, United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and United Nations Population Development (UNPD) etc. During 2016-17, mentioned below are some of the important events portraying International cooperation between ORGI and other countries / UN organisations:

- (i) UNSD sponsored UN Regional Meeting on 'Disability measurement and statistics'

in Bangkok, Thailand during 26.07.2016 to 28.07.2016 was attended by Shri A.K. Samal, Joint Director wherein 21 countries in Asia and Pacific besides the representatives of UN Organisations, viz.' UNSD, WHO, UN ESCAP and UNESCO participated.

- (ii) Government of India sponsored '28th ANCSDAAP Polulation Census Conference' in Minneapolis, USA during 07.09.2016 to 09.09.2016, was attended by Shri Sailesh, AS&RGI and Shri A.K. Samal, Joint Director wherein 19 countries and 9 International Organisaions and Universities (UN ECLAC, UNSD, East-West Centre, Eurostat, UNFPA, Minnesota Population Centre, China Population and Development Research Centre, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Asia Pacific Population Institute) participated.
- (iii) UNPD sponsored UN EGM on 'Evaluation of Vital Statistics data from Civil Registration' in New York, USA during 03.11.2016 to 04.11.2016, was attended by Shri Kameshwar Ojha, Additional Registrar General wherein 6 countries, 11 Universities and many other International and UN agencies participated.
- (iv) UNSD sponsored UN Technical Meeting on 'Use of Technology in Population and Housing Censuses' in Amman, Jordan during 28.11.2016 to 01.12.2016, was attended by Dr. P. Rath, Deputy Director (EDP) wherein 17 countries and 10 International Organisations including UN agencies participated.

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 88.8%, registering an increase of 3.2% as per the figures of 2014 over the previous year. On the other hand, registration level of deaths has increased by 3.4% over the previous year and reached up to 74.3%.

14.23 The level of registration of deaths is lower than that of births in most of the States / UTs except in Goa, Karnataka, Sikkim and in the Union Territories of A & N Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. Lower level of death registration may partly be attributed to non-reporting of domiciliary deaths and deaths of females and infants.

Registration of Birth & Death within the prescribed time limit

14.24 Thirty one States / UTs have provided data on Birth & Death registration as per the prescribed time period of registration. The registered births and deaths have been classified in four categories depending upon the period of registration. The four time periods considered for the purpose are: i) Within prescribed time limit (upto 21 days), ii) After 21 days but within 30 days, iii) After 30 days but within 1 year and iv) More than 1 year. The 4 States, namely, Bihar, Jharkhand, Haryana and Goa have not provided data on time gap of birth and death. The reasons given by these States for not supplying the data are lack of computerization and Governance issues. Further, Uttar Pradesh has given only

partial data and therefore has not been taken into account while consolidating the data.

14.25 On the basis of data received from States / UTs, the percentage of registration

achieved out of total registration undertaken in 2014 within prescribed time limit is as under:

Statement: Registration completed within prescribed time limit (21 days)

Level (in %)	Name of the States/UTs	
	Birth	Death
More than 90%	Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Gujarat, Mizoram, A & N Islands, Odisha, Delhi, Punjab, Sikkim and Daman & Diu (12)	Chandigarh, Punjab, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Delhi, Odisha, Sikkim, Mizoram (8)
More than 80% but less than 90%	Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, , Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Tripura (9)	Karnataka, Daman & Diu, Madhya Pradesh, A & N Islands, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Chhattisgarh (9)
More than 50% but less than 80%	Rajasthan, Assam, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Manipur and Meghalaya (6)	Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura (10)
Less than 50%	Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh (4)	Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (4)

14.26 As stated earlier, this office coordinates and unifies the activities of Chief Registrars in the matter of registration of births and deaths. The Office of the RGI also provides financial assistance to State Governments in the field of capacity building and digitisation of CRS records to supplement the efforts of State Governments for strengthening the Civil Registration System. In pursuance to Section 3 (3) of the RBD Act, Registrar General, India also issues general directions/ guidelines regarding registration of births and deaths to the States for effective implementation of the provisions of the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969.

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 pre-requisite 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). The MCCD 2014 report stands published on official website and the MCCD 2015 report is under finalization.

14.28 As per the Annual Report on “Medical Certification of Cause of Death” for the year 2014, out of the total registered deaths of 52,12,660 in 33 States / UTs, a total of 10,66,221 deaths (6,66,686 Males and 3,99,535 Females) have been reported to be medically certified.

14.29 The coverage of MCCD is presently limited to selected hospitals / Government hospitals in urban as well as rural areas. Steps are being 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

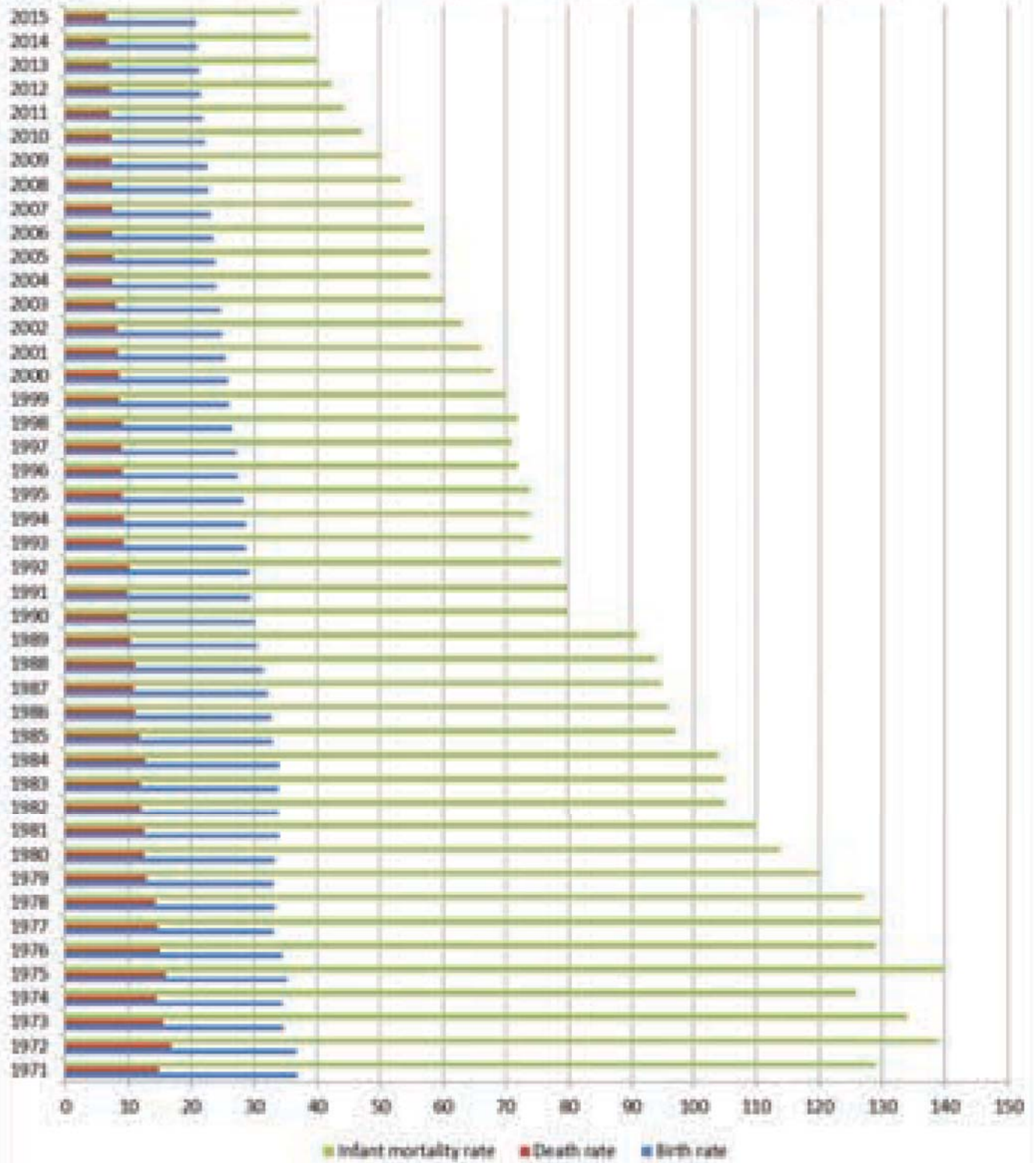
other fertility and mortality indicators at the national and sub-national levels. The SRS is a dual record system that consists of continuous enumeration of births and deaths by resident part time enumerators and an independent half yearly survey by supervisors. The unmatched data for these sources are 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 rationalising the system. The instant SRS sample has 8,861 units (4,964 rural and 3,897 urban) spread across all States / UTs, which is based on Census 2011 and is effective from 01.01.2014.

14.31 The SRS Bulletin December-2016, containing estimates of birth rate, death rate, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate for the year 2015 have been released for all

States / UTs, for rural and urban areas separately, which are given at the **Annexure-XVIII**. Salient findings at national level for the year 2015 are as under:

- (i) Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is 20.8 per 1000 population for all-India, with 22.4 for rural areas and 17.3 for urban areas. Among bigger States, CBR is the lowest (14.8) in Kerala and the highest (26.7) in Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) Crude Death Rate (CDR) is 6.5 per 1000 population for all-India, with 7.1 for rural areas and 5.4 for urban areas. Among the bigger States, Delhi has recorded the lowest (3.6) and Odisha the highest (7.6).
- (iii) Infant (< one year) Mortality Rate (IMR) is 37 per 1000 live births for all India, 41 for rural areas and 25 for urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala has recorded the lowest (12) and Madhya Pradesh the highest (50) IMR value.

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate and Infant mortality rate, 1971-2015



14.32 In addition to the above, the SRS Statistical Report - 2014 containing, inter-alia, Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR), Sex Ratio at Birth & Total Fertility Rate have been released. Salient findings at national level for the year 2014 are as under:

- (i) In 2014, U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 4 points over 2013 (45 in 2014 against 49 in 2013). There has been a decline of 5 points in male U5MR and 4 points in female U5MR during the period.
- (ii) Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has gone down by 3 points to 906 in 2012-2014 from 909 in 2011-2013. Kerala has reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth (977) while Haryana, the lowest (866).

14.33 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country is stable at 2.3 in 2014 at par with 2013. During 2014, Bihar & Uttar Pradesh have reported the highest TFR (3.2) while West Bengal has reported the lowest TFR (1.6). It is noteworthy that the replacement level TFR, viz. 2.1, has been attained by West Bengal (1.6), Delhi (1.7), Himachal Pradesh (1.7), Jammu & Kashmir (1.7), Punjab (1.7), Tamil Nadu (1.7), Andhra Pradesh (1.8), Telangana (1.8), Karnataka (1.8), Maharashtra (1.8), Kerala (1.9), Uttarakhand (2.0) & Odisha (2.1). On an average, a rural woman (having a TFR of 2.5) at the National level has about one child more than an urban woman (having a TFR of 1.8). During 2009-2014, there has been a decline of 0.3 points in TFR at the National level. The corresponding decline in rural and urban TFRs has been to the extent of 0.4 and 0.2 points respectively.

14.34 The SRS based Abridged Life Tables for 2010-14 have been released. The expectancy of life at birth by sex and residence for India and bigger States for this period is given at the **Annexure -XIX**. The life expectancy at birth at national level is 67.9 years, an increase of 18.2 years during the last four decades. The expectancy at birth for males

is 66.4 years whereas for females is 69.6 years. Among bigger States, the highest life expectancy is reported in Kerala (74.9 years) and the lowest in Assam (63.9 years). The life expectancy at birth in rural areas is 66.7 years, being 65.1 years for males and 68.4 years for females. The life expectancy in urban areas is 71.5 years, being 70.0 years for males and 73.2 years for females.

14.35 The Cause of Death Statistics is also collected as a part of Sample Registration System from the year 2001 through the system of post death Verbal Autopsy. The causes are classified by trained physician using ICD-10 classification.

14.36 The cause of Death Statistics report for the period 2007-09 has been released in this year. The Report for the period 2010-13 was released earlier. This completes a continuous time series from 2001 to 2013. Cross - classified data on sex and age at all India and zonal levels are available in the said reports.

Scheme for creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the Country

14.37 Government of India has approved a scheme of creation of National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting specific information of all usual residents. NPR is the first step towards creation of National Register of Indian Citizen (NRIC). NPR is being created under the provision of Citizenship Act, 1955 and Citizenship Rules, 2003, as amended from time to time. The demographic data for NPR was collected in 2010 and digital database of 119.95 crore persons has since been created. The NPR data has been updated with additional fields in 2015-16 and currently digitisation is being carried out by the State Governments / UTs. It is proposed to finalise and publish NPR of selected States in 2017.

Updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam

14.38 The NRC in Assam is being updated as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the provisions contained in the Schedule framed under Rule 4A (4) of Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003, as amended. The Office of Registrar General of Citizen Registration, India, has notified in the Central Gazette on 05th December, 2013 that enumeration in respect of Assam State shall take place from the date of publication and shall be completed within three years. For the scheme of Updation of NRC in Assam, the Government of India has approved a cost of ₹288.18 crore and subsequently an interim on account of advances of ₹150.00 crore have been approved by Secretary (Expenditure) and Secretary (Finance). Till date an amount of ₹437.73 crore has been provided to the State Government of Assam and the updation work of NRC is in progress. The State Government's Revised Cost Estimate Proposal for ₹905.72 crore is under consideration for seeking the recommendations of the EFC.

14.39 The stages of updation of NRC, 1951 in Assam are publication of Legacy data i.e. Electoral Rolls upto 1971 and NRC 1951, receipt of application forms from all residents, field verification by Verification Teams and office verification of documents appended by the residents alongwith their application forms, computerisation of all the records and preparation of a Citizenship Register in Assam, draft publication of updated NRC, inviting claims and objections and disposal thereof by various levels of functionaries and publication of final NRC.

14.40 68.21 lakh application forms were received from the residents with 6.73 crore supporting documents submitted by them. Field verification to the tune of 97% of the total households has been completed. Monitoring & Supervision of

field verification is being done by senior district officials including District Registrar of Citizen Registration. Office verification of the documents submitted alongwith the application forms, have been partly completed within the State. Outside State verification process is in progress.

Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011

14.41 As per the decision of the competent authority, a Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 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 ORG&CCI rendered logistic and technical support.

14.42 The SECC-2011 field enumeration has since been completed and provisional SECC-2011 data in respect of rural areas, other than caste related data, has already been published online by the Ministry of Rural development on 03.07.2015.

14.43 So far as caste / tribe names enumerated in SECC are concerned, Cabinet Secretariat in its O.M. dated 12.08.2015 conveyed the approval of PMO on formation of an Expert Group to classify and categorise the caste returns under the Chairmanship of Shri Arvind Panagariya, Vice-Chairman, NITI AAYOG. The members of the Expert Group will be finalized by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in consultation with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Further, the Expert Group will be serviced by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The raw caste data has already been handed over to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for further action.

Awards and Decorations

Bharat Ratna Award

15.1 Instituted in 1954, 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 endeavor. This award has been conferred on 45 persons so far. It was last conferred on Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and 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 The decoration of Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service, Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order and Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field.

15.4 It is the practice to invite nominations for Padma Awards 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 for their approval and the awards are announced on the eve of Republic Day.

15.5 The decoration of the Awards announced on the eve of Republic Day, 2016 were presented by the President of India in two ceremonies held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on 28.03.2016 and 12.04.2016. A total of 112 awards were conferred in the two ceremonies which included 10 Padma Vibhushan, 19 Padma Bhushan and 83 Padma Shri awards. The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website www.mha.nic.in. For the year 2017, the Ministry of Home Affairs have started the receipt of the nomination for Padma Award online (www.padmaawards.gov.in). More than 18,000 online nominations were received.

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 in this regard are processed in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

15.7 The President of India has approved and conferred Shaurya Chakra on two civilians on the occasion of Independence Day 2016.

Jeevan Raksha Padak 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 an Awards Committee. The recommendations of the Awards Committee are approved by the Prime Minister and the President.

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 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 has approved the conferment of 3 Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak, 9 Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak and 38 Jeevan Raksha Padak Awards. The names of the recipients are available on the Ministry's website www.mha.nic.in.

Vigilance Machinery

15.13 The Vigilance set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs is headed by a Joint Secretary level officer, who acts as the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry. He is assisted by a Director / Deputy Secretary, an Under Secretary and a Vigilance Cell comprising a Section Officer and supporting staff.

15.14 The Chief Vigilance Officer acts as a link between the Ministry and the Central Vigilance Commission. As such, the Vigilance Cell is primarily responsible for disciplinary / vigilance activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs including the matters related to maintenance of Annual Property Returns, Annual Performance Appraisal Reports, etc. It also coordinates the vigilance activities, including the probity related issues, with all the attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry, so as to maintain discipline, efficiency, and integrity in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices / organisations.

15.15 To strengthen the vigilance mechanism, the Ministry of Home Affairs broadly took the following measures:-

- a) Divisions having substantial public dealings were kept under close watch. Liaison is maintained with the Heads of the Divisions that have been categorized as 'sensitive' to ensure that a close watch is kept on the activities of the officials working in such Divisions.
- b) For the Officers and members of staff handling sensitive works, 'positive vetting' is being done through the Intelligence Agencies. It serves as an effective tool in ensuring that only persons with unimpeachable integrity are posted in sensitive posts in the Ministry.
- c) With a view to curbing development of vested interests, various posts in the Ministry

have been categorized as 'sensitive' or 'non-sensitive' and the staff is rotated amongst various Divisions.

- d) List of officers whose integrity is doubtful is maintained and periodically reviewed.
- e) The probity related issues are monitored through regular meetings with the Vigilance functionaries of the attached and subordinate offices / organisations under the Ministry.
- f) The vigilance / disciplinary cases in the Ministry arising out of complaints and internal investigations are given due priority, and wherever necessary, the cases against the delinquent officials are sent to the cadre authorities for further actions under the relevant Service Rules. Similarly, the cases where Ministry is competent to take action, are attended to promptly.
- g) In order to ensure put in place systemic improvements, the Divisional Heads have been advised to review the pendency status regularly. The Divisional Heads have also been advised to strengthen the record management system, monitoring mechanisms, Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRMs), etc. and also to hold periodic review meetings with the officers and conduct inspections / surprise inspections of the Sections in their charge.

15.16 The "Vigilance Awareness Week" was observed from 31.10.2016 to 05.11.2016. A pledge was administered by the Secretary (BM) on 31.10.2016 to the officials of Ministry of Home Affairs. A speech competition on "Public Participation in Promoting Integrity and Eradicating Corruption" was organized on 02.11.2016. The Vigilance Awareness Week was also observed in the attached / subordinate offices of MHA.

15.17 The Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) keeps a watch over all cases pending at different stages including the cases pending in its attached and subordinate offices / organisations, 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, review meetings with CVOs and Vigilance Officers (VOs) of concerned attached / subordinate offices are held.

15.18 The detailed report in respect of vigilance and disciplinary cases dealt with in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its attached and subordinate offices / organisations during the year 2016-2017 as on 31.12.2016, is given below:-

Details of Vigilance / Disciplinary Cases in Ministry of Home Affairs and its Attached / Subordinate Offices as on 31.12.2016

Sl.No.	Item	Gazetted		Non-Gazetted	
		Cases	Officers	Cases	Officers
1.	Number of Vigilance/disciplinary cases as on 01.04.2016.	145	159	970	1011
2.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases started from 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016	63	68	3435	3449
3.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of up to 31.12.2016	52	54	3347	3385
4.	Vigilance/disciplinary cases on 31.12.2016 (1+2-3)	156	173	1058	1075
5.	Action taken in respect of Vigilance/disciplinary cases disposed of (with reference to details at Serial No. 3 above):-				
	(a) Dismissal	02	02	124	126
	(b) Removal	01	01	241	241

(c) Compulsory Retirement	01	01	99	99
(d) Reduction in rank/pay etc.	04	04	297	300
(e) Withholding of increment	01	01	282	288
(f) Withholding of promotion	01	01	05	05
(g) Recovery ordered from pay	00	00	652	658
(h) Censure	02	02	712	714
(i) Warning	02	02	208	209
(j) Displeasure	06	06	07	07
(k) Exoneration	03	03	86	90
(l) Transfer of cases	0	0	09	07
(m) Proceedings dropped	06	05	47	49
(n) Cut in Pension	01	01	01	01
(o) Resignation accepted	0	0	31	31
(p) Confinement in Unit	0	0	41	41
(q) Confinement in Q Guard	0	0	395	395
(r) Transferred out	01	01	16	16
(s) Kept in abeyance	0	0	17	19
(t) Removal from Instl. Area	0	0	61	61
(u) Proceeding dropped as per court orders	0	0	03	03
(v) Extra guard / duties/case closed after investigation/ anonymous /Pseudonymous cases / complaints	20	23	17	27
Total (a to v)	51	53*	3351*	3387*

*Variation in number of cases in Sr. No. 5 (w.r.t Sr. No. 3) is due to involvement of more than one person in same case or due to awarding of more than one punishment to same person.

Right to Information Act, 2005

15.19 Under the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, a nodal RTI Section was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to coordinate the RTI related work. This Section collects and transfers the application seeking information under the RTI Act, 2005 to the Central Public Information Officers / Public Authorities concerned with the subject matter and submit quarterly returns regarding receipt and disposal of the RTI applications / appeals to the Central Information Commission. In the year 2014, a separate Section was set up for exclusively dealing with on-line applications and appeals. The following actions have been taken in the Ministry:

- Details of the Ministry's functions along with its functionaries etc. have been placed on the RTI portal of the Ministry's 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, according to the subjects being handled by them.
- All Joint Secretaries have been designated as Appellate Authorities in terms of Section 19 (1) of the Act, in respect of Deputy Secretaries / Directors working as CPIOs under them.

- d) 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.
- e) During the current year 2016-17 i.e., from 01.01.2016 to 31.12. 2016, 7202 applications and 350 First Appeals were received manually and 7213 applications and 465 First Appeals were received on-line in this Ministry. These were promptly transferred / forwarded to the concerned public authorities / CPIOs for providing information to the applicants.
- f) As per para 1.4.1 of DOPT's guidelines issued vide their O.M. No. 1/5/2011-IR dated 15.04.2013, this Ministry has been uploading all RTI applications, appeals and replies of CPIOs and appellate authorities in the website regularly.
- g. In May, 2016, Third Party Audit of Proactive disclosure package of this Ministry was got conducted by utilizing the services of the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management (ISTM).

Secretariat Security Organization

15.20 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.

15.21 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.

15.22 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 the buildings.

- (c) **Forcible entry / armed attack-** To prevent / counter any attempt of forcible entry / armed attack on the buildings and take effective action against such forcible entry / armed attack as first responder.
- (d) **Intrusion** - To deter, detect and neutralize any kind of intrusion into the building.
- (e) **Exit Control** - To prevent pilferage of Government property from the building.

15.23 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

15.24 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

15.25 Under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Coordination), an Official Language Implementation Committee has been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs and all officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary are members of this committee. The Quarterly Progress Reports, regarding progressive use of Hindi in the official work, received from the

Sections / Desks of all Divisions, are reviewed in these meetings and remedial measures are suggested to avoid recurrence of the shortcomings.

Compliance with the Section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act, 1963

15.26 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

15.27 Six inspection teams of the Assistant Directors of the Official Language Division of MHA had carried out inspection in 36 offices under the Ministry located in and outside Delhi during the year to assess the status of the use of Hindi. Besides, 35 Sections of the Ministry had also been inspected by 06 Assistant Directors of the Official Language Division of MHA during the year. First Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language had also inspected 13 offices of the Ministry during the year.

Hindi Day / Hindi Month

15.28 Hindi Fortnight was organized in the Ministry from 01.09.2016 to 15.09.2016. During this period, various Hindi competitions and 02 Hindi workshops were organized, in which a number of both Hindi speaking as well as non-Hindi speaking officers / staff of the Ministry participated with enthusiasm. In these competitions, total 84 competitors have won cash prizes of ₹1,56,000 (Rupees One lakh fifty six thousand only).



Prize Distribution Ceremony for Hindi day / month 2015 in the Ministry of Home Affairs



Prize Distribution Ceremony for Hindi day / month 2015 in the Ministry of Home Affairs

Training in Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography

15.29 In the Ministry of Home Affairs, 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

15.30 Two Hindi workshops were organised on 12.09.2016 for staff and on 15.09.2016 for officers to motivate the officers / employees of the Ministry to do their official work in Hindi and to train them up effectively to attempt and write notes and drafts originally in Hindi. Overall 42 officers / staff participated in these workshops.

Hindi Salahakar Samiti

15.31 Hindi Salahakar Samiti of this Ministry has been reconstituted on 05.11.2016 and meeting of this committee would be organized shortly.

Redressal of Public Grievances

15.32 An Internal Grievances Redressal Machinery functioning in this Ministry, attends to all the public grievances. During the period 01.04.2016 to 31.12.2016, 19148 public grievances were received through online and 6089 public grievances were received directly. These are attended to promptly. The rate of redressal of Public Grievances in this Ministry is about 95%.

15.33 The Joint Secretary (Coordination and Public Grievances) has been nominated as Director of Public Grievances of the Ministry. The name, designation, room number, telephone number, etc. of the Director of Public Grievances has been displayed at the Reception Counter and also on the website of the Ministry (<http://mha.gov.in>).

15.34 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 Divisions.

Parliamentary Business

15.35 The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a wide range of subjects, which are complex as well as sensitive in nature, warranting constant parliamentary attention. This is reflected in the legislative and non-legislative business of the Ministry of Home Affairs transacted in the Parliament. The working of the Ministry is constantly monitored by various Parliamentary Committees such as the Standing Committee of Parliament on Home Affairs, Public Accounts Committee, Committee on Government Assurances, Estimates Committee, etc.

15.36 The present Department- related Parliamentary Standing Committee for Home Affairs, which was constituted on 01.09.2016 and its predecessor Committee met on different occasions during the period 01.04.2016 to 30.08.2016 to discuss various matters, details given below:-

S. No.	Dates	Matter of Discussion
1	13.04.2016	Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to UTs and discussion thereon
2	13.04.2016	Demands for Grants (2016-17) of Ministry of Home Affairs and discussion thereon
3	13.04.2016	Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to CAPF and Delhi Police and discussion thereon
4	03.06.2016	"The issues raised by the members during the meeting of the Committee held on 25 th May, 2016 on the subject "Modernisation of Police Forces".
5	13.07.2016	"On problems being faced by refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan and now Bangladesh settled in various states in the eastern part of the country.

15.37 The present Department- related Parliamentary Standing Committee for Home Affairs held its meetings as per details given below:

S. No.	Dates	Matter of Discussion
1.	06.10.2016	Border Security: Capacity Building and Institutions.
2.	14.10.2016	Border Security: Capacity Building and Institutions.
3.	07.12.2016	Border Security: Capacity Building and Institutions-Special emphasis on terror attack on an army base in Nagrota, J&K.

15.38 During year 2016 (upto 31.12.2016), one meeting of the Consultative Committee has been held as per details given below:

S. No.	Date	Matter of Discussion
1.	04.07.2016	Disaster Management Preparedness- A review

Departmental Accounting Organisation Audit Objections / Paras

15.39 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. The DAO brings out monthly and annual financial statements for the Ministry and submits them 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. Besides

COMPACT, some of the offices of DAO, MHA have started using a new expenditure accounting software called Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for managing their payment and accounting functions. It is expected that all the PAOs will be on the PFMS platform during the financial year 2017-18.

15.40 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.

15.41 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 Institute of Internal Auditor (IIA), Association of Certified Fraud Examiner (ACFE) etc.

15.42 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.

15.43 During the period 2016-17 and upto 31.12.2016 the following audits were undertaken by the Internal Audit Wing:

1. Audit in respect of Gurudwara Election Commission, Punjab.
2. Audit of central scheme for assistance to civilian victim of Terrorist / Communal / Naxal Violence.
3. Details of work entrusted to NBCC along INDO-PAK & INDO-BANGLADESH Border.
4. Audit of NPCC for Border Fencing.
5. Audit of construction agencies EPIL.
6. Audit of Central Scheme for assistance to civilian victims of naxal violence at Mehrauli, New Delhi.
7. Special Audit of NBCC-CISF Mahipalpur, New Delhi.
8. Reimbursement of amount under SRE (R&R) to Government of NCT of Delhi on account of Adhoc Monthly Relief (AMR) given to the Kashmiri Migrants in Delhi.

15.44 The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) include budgetary requirements of various Central Armed Police

Forces (CAPFs), Central Police Organizations (CPOs), Union Territories (UTs) (with and without legislature), Registrar General of India, Department of Official Language, etc. The 9 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).

15.45 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 process. As on 01.01.2016, there were 48 such audit paragraphs outstanding in this Ministry. During the period from 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016, 39 new paragraphs were received, bringing the total to 87, out of which, 59 paragraphs have been settled during the period, leaving a balance of 28 such paragraphs as on 31.12.2016.

15.46 The number of outstanding Inspection Paras in respect of all organizations under the control of MHA as on 01.01.2016 was 5720. During the period from 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016, the total number of Inspection Paras settled and received was 1295 and 1824 respectively. Thus, as on 31.12.2016, the number of outstanding Inspection Paras was 6249. To monitor the progress of settlement of these Paras, ad-hoc committees have been constituted in the Ministry. The position in respect of each organization is at **Annexure- XX**.

15.47 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 **Annexures - XXI, XXII & XXIII**.

Empowerment of Women and Weaker Section of the Society

15.48 The Complaints Committee for redressal of complaints made by the aggrieved women employees of Ministry of Home Affairs has been reconstituted on 30.04.2015. The Committee has one male member and four female members, including the Chairperson and a member of Young Women's Christian Association as the independent member and representative of NGO. No case regarding sexual harassment has been reported so far.

15.49 For service matters relating to SCs / STs / OBCs and physically handicapped, an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary has been appointed to act as a Liaison Officer.

Physically Handicapped Persons

15.50 The Central Government has prescribed 3% reservation in employment to physically handicapped persons (1% each for blindness or low vision, hearing impairment and locomotor disability or cerebral palsy).

15.51 There are 12 visually challenged, 03 hearing impaired and 12 orthopedically challenged persons working in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Proper).

Gender Budgeting

15.52 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)

15.53 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.

15.54 Construction of Family Welfare Centre at CISF 2nd Reserve Battalion, Ranchi is under construction and shall be completed shortly.

15.55 Further, MHA has accorded sanction of ₹9.47 crore for construction of Women SO's hostel at RTC Arakkonam and its construction is under progress. In addition 03 Nos. of women barrack are under construction at CISF unit GSB, Mahipalpur.

15.56 Total number of women working in different groups as on 31.12.2016 are as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
46	931	5696	6673

15.57 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 in respect of CISF are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2016-17	RE 2016-17	BE 2017-18 (Projected)
Crèche-Facilities under Code Head-50 Other Charges	00.34	00.31	00.26

As on date 15 numbers of creches are running in CISF.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

15.58 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, 233 Bn and 240 Bn). 233 Bn & 240 Bn are currently undergoing training / Raising at Lucknow and Bengaluru. The recruitment for 233 Bn & 240 Bn is in progress after its rising on 01.04.2015 &

01.04.2016 respectively. The operational Mahila Bns are based at Delhi, Gandhinagar (Gujarat), Nagpur (Maharashtra) and Durgapur (West Bengal). 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 endeavor of maintaining law and order in the country.

15.59 Total number of women employees working in CRPF as on 31.12.2016 is:-

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
280	825	5,489	6,594

Approximate annual salary cost of women employees is about ₹230.00 crore.

15.60 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.

15.61 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.

15.62 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 and last 9th batch of Female Formed

Police Unit (FFPU) repatriated from UN Mission during February, 2016.

15.63 Apart from the female employees, the Force has also been striving for the welfare of the families of the force personnel. The 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) Physical activities exclusively for ladies.
- iii) Provision of music system and TV etc for recreation of women.
- iv) Gymnasium and other facilities etc.
- v) Day care centre / crèches including provision of Ayah to look after children of serving women.
- vi) Providing embroidery machines exclusively to women to enable them to gain extra skills.

15.64 Government has provided ₹50.00 lakh for running of Creche facilities for the current financial year 2016-17 and ₹50.00 lakhs has also been projected in Budget Estimate 2017-18. Details as under:-

(₹in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2016-17	RE 2016-17	BE 2017-18 (Projected)
Crèche-Facilities	00.50	00.50	00.50

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB):

15.65 In SSB, the authorized **sanctioned strength of personnel is 96,514** out of which 1219 Mahila personnel are on the strength of SSB. The SSB has also been sanctioned 21 Mahila Coys i.e. 2,772 personnel for raising Mahila Battalion vide sanction letter dated 07.08.2014.

15.66 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.

15.67 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, they shall be posted at the same station.

15.68 Total Number of women working in different groups is as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
38	111	1104	1253

15.69 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and provisions made for them during the year 2016-17 and projected for the year 2017-18 in respect of Sashastra Seema Bal are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2016-17	RE 2016-17	BE 2017-18 [Projected]
Crèche-Facilities under code Head 50-Other Charges (Non Plan)	00.22	00.10	00.25

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

15.70 ITBP is running a registered welfare society called 'Himveer Wives Welfare Association (HWWA)' under Society Registration Act, 1860 and its Registration No. is 32591 of 1998. HWWA is functioning in ITBP with its Headquarters in Delhi and Sub-Offices at Battalions and different Training Centers where multifarious welfare activities are being undertaken with the active participation of families of ITBP Personnel. In these centers, the families undertake knitting of woollen items, hosiery items, preparation of jams / juices and fabrication of uniform items of ITBP Jawans. These activities not only help in supplementing the income of families of ITBP personnel but also develop cohesiveness amongst the members of the force of all ranks and their families. The source of Income of HWWA are from voluntary donations, grants and contributions from organizations & individuals and through 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.

15.71 The following schemes have been exclusive benefiting 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, 02 Training zone, 15 Sector Head Quarter, 56 Units (Battalion Head Quarters), 03 Recruits Training Center, 13 Training centers (others) and at 04 specialized Bns of L & C SHQ.

- (ii) The following Women oriented periodicals and journals are being procured in library and common staff room:-

S.No	Periodicals	S.No	Periodicals,
1.	Film fare	11.	Good house keeping
2.	Mukta	12.	Femina
3.	Sarita	13.	Health & Nutrition
4.	Filmi duniya	14.	Better Home
5.	Saras Salil	15.	Elle
6.	Pratigyogita darpan	16.	Competition success review
7.	Yojana	17.	Competition success review
8.	Chronicle	18.	Women era
9.	Education today	19.	Star dust
10.	Sport star	20.	General knowledge today

- (iii) Gym and other facilities are being provided to the ladies for physical exercise etc.
- (iv) Provision of music systems, TVs and DVDs etc. for recreation of women in women barracks and Dining Halls.
- (v) Day care center / Crèches including provision of *Ayah* to look after children of serving women. Total 10 Crèches / day care centers have been established at following locations for assistance of serving women employees:-

S. No	Location	Number of Crèches / Day Care Centres
1	SHQ (DDN), PO-Seemadwar, Distt- Dehradun	Total 10 Creches/ Day care Centers available in ITBP. 03 new Creches/ Day care Centers established in 2016.
2	ITBP Academy, PO-Mussoorie, Distt.- Dehradun	
3	M & SI Auli, PO- Joshimath, Distt.- Chamoli	
4	TPT BN, PO- Airport, Chandigarh (UT)	
5	11 TH BN, Pegong (Sikkim), 56 APO	
6	12 TH BN, PO.- Matli, Distt.- Uttarkashi	
7	50 TH BN, Ramgarh, Distt. Punchkula	
8	SHQ (DBRG), PO.- Mohanbari, Distt-Dibrugarh (Assam)	
9	47 TH BN, Vill.- Rai Tapyal, PO.- Ghagwal, Distt - samba(J&K)	
10	35 TH BN, PO.- Mahindanda, Distt.- Uttarakashi (UKD)	

(vi) 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 being taken at appropriate level. 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
96	191	1368	Nil	1655

15.74 At present, 14 women ITBP personnel are on deputation to Congo / Afghanistan.

15.75 The name of the schemes exclusively benefiting women and the budget provision against each of them during the year BE/RE-2016-17 and BE-2017-18 in respect of ITBP is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Details of Scheme	BE 2016-17	RE 2016-17	BE 2017-18 (Projected)
Crèche facilities under code Head-50	00.10	00.10	00.12
Other charges			

Border Security Force (BSF)

15.76 The following schemes / projects, exclusively benefiting the women, have been completed by BSF:

PB FTR		
10 Bedded Barrack with attached toilet having recreation room facilities at BOPs (02 Nos at BnHQrs)		78 Nos
Toilet Facilities at Fencing Gate		227 Nos
SB FTR		
Barrack with attached toilet		06 Nos
Toilet facilities at Fencing Gate		15 Nos

<u>NB FTR</u>	
08 Bedded Barrack with attached toilet	08 Nos
<u>STC NB</u>	
168 Men Barrack with 04 toilet block	02 Nos
Toilet facilities at Trg. Area	02 Nos
Pre fabricated Barrack	01 Nos
<u>STC T/Pur</u>	
Women hostel for SOS (15 Nos suit)	01 No.
<u>STS New Delhi</u>	
Barrack with attached toilet	01 No.
<u>IG HQrs (FHQ) (25 Bn)</u>	
Barrack with attached toilet	08 Nos

15.77 Total number of women working in different groups are as under:

Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
99	327	3822	4248

15.78 The schemes exclusively benefitting women and the provisions made for them during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 in respect of BSF are as under -

(₹ in crore)

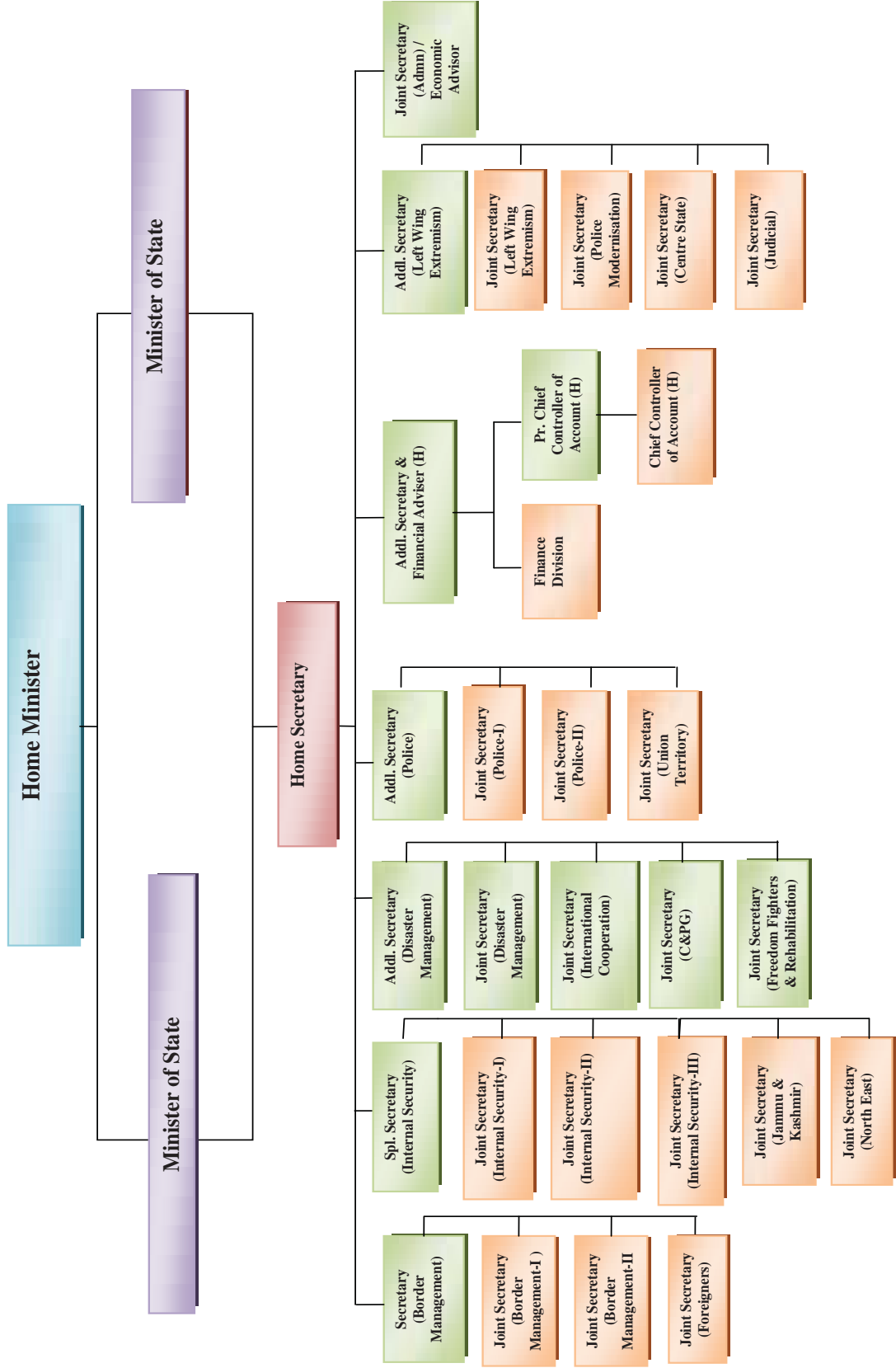
Details of the Scheme	BE 2016-17	RE 2016-17	BE 2017-18 Projected
Creche-Facilities under Code Head -50 Other Charges	00.30	00.30	00.33

ANNEXURES

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 2016-2017 (AS ON 31.01.2017)	
Shri Rajnath Singh	HOME MINISTER
Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary (upto July, 2016) Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir (since July, 2016) Shri Kiren Rijju	MINISTER OF STATE
Shri Rajiv Mehrishi	HOME SECRETARY
Shri Anoop Kumar Srivastava (upto 01.05.2016) Shri Susheel Kumar (02.05.2016 to 24.11.2016) Ms. Sanjeevane Kuty (since 24.11.2016) (AN)	SECRETARY (Border Management)
Ms. Sanjeevane Kuty (upto 24.11.2016) Shri Mahesh Kumar Singla Shri Rupak Kumar Dutta (since 02.12.2016 to 31.01.2017)	SPECIAL SECRETARIES
Shri Jaideep Govind Shri Braj Kishore Prasad (upto 31.07.2016) Shri Bipin Bihari Malik (since 01.08.2016) Shri M. Gopal Reddy Shri Ravindra Panwar (since 16.12.2016)	ADDITIONAL SECRETARIES
Shri Satpal Chouhan (upto 17.10.2016) Shri Mukesh Mittal Shri V. Shashank Shekhar Shri T.V.S.N. Prasad Ms. Veena Kumari Meena (upto 30.11.2016) Shri Satyendra Garg Shri Gyanesh Kumar (since 30.05.2016) Shri Ajay Ramesh Sule (since 25.07.2016) Shri Kumar Alok Shri Gopal Krishna Dwivedi (upto 01.09.2016) Shri Dilip Kumar Ms. Rakhee Gupta Bhandari (upto 31.08.2016) Shri Pradeep Gupta Shri Hitesh Kr. S. Makwana (upto 15.12.2016) Shri Rajit Punhani (upto 31.08.2016) Shri Praveen Vashista Smt. Bina Prasad Dr. R.K. Mitra Shri Vedantam Giri (upto 09.08.2016) Ms. Saheli Ghosh Roy (since 01.12.2016) Shri Sanjeev Kumar Jindal (since 09.12.2016) Shri Sudhir Kumar Saxena (since 27.05.2016) Shri Praveen Kumar Srivastava (since 14.12.2016)	JOINT SECRETARIES
Shri Satpal Chouhan (since 24.10.2016)	ECONOMIC ADVISER
Shri M. Pran Konchady (upto 30.09.2016) Shri Vijay Kumar Choubey (since 07.12.2016)	PR. CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS
Shri Rajesh Kumar	CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (As on 09.03.2017)



Annexure-III

[Refer Para 2.52]

State-wise Security Situation during the years 2012-2016 (upto 31.12.2016)							
Arunachal Pradesh							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
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
2016	50	59	07	04	02	-	25
Assam							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
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
2016	75	366	51	15	04	29	14
Manipur							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
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
2016	233	518	09	-	11	11	25
Meghalaya							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
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
2016	68	59	15	205	-	08	52

Mizoram							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2012	-	02	-	-	-	-	06
2013	01	03	-	-	-	-	06
2014	03	-	-	03	-	-	14
2015	02	04	-	-	03	-	13
2016	-	02	-	-	-	-	01
Nagaland							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
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
2016	58	198	05	16	-	-	51
Tripura							
Years	Incidents	Extremists arrested	Extremists killed	Extremists surrendered	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Persons kidnapped
2012	06	12	02	13	-	-	13
2013	06	10	-	22	-	01	12
2014	08	08	-	40	02	01	08
2015	01	02	-	15	-	-	03
2016	-	-	-	27	-	-	-

[Refer Para 2.67]

List of Insurgent/Extremist Groups of North Eastern States Declared as “Unlawful Associations” and “Terrorist Organizations” Under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

ASSAM		Listed / declared as -
(i)	United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)	
(iii)	Kamtapur Liberation Organization (KLO)	Terrorist organization
MANIPUR		
(i)	People’s Liberation Army(PLA)	Terrorist organization and unlawful association
(ii)	United National Liberation Front(UNLF)	
(iii)	Peoples’ Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)	
(iv)	Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)	
(v)	Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)	
(vi)	Manipur Peoples’ Liberation Front (MPLF)	
(vii)	Revolutionary Peoples’ Front (RPF)	
(viii)	Coordination Committee Cor-com (conglomerate of six valley base UG outfits).	
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)	
NAGALAND		
(i)	The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN/K]	Terrorist organization and unlawful association.

ANNEXURE-V

[Refer Para 2.74]

**Statement of assistance provided under Security Related Expenditure
(SRE) Scheme**

(₹ in crore)

Funds Released	Assam	Nagaland	Manipur	Tripura	Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	Total
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	140.07	67.61	45.78	12.98	12.63	0.93	280.00
2016-17 (31.12.2016)	126.70	48.55	23.13	13.53	5.78	7.95	225.64

ANNEXURE-VI

[Refer Para 2.75]

Statement of Fund Released Under Civic Action Programme

(₹ in lakh)

Organizations	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (31.12.2016)
BSF	230.00	262.50	50.00	150.00	150.00
CRPF	150.00	-	27.00	150.00	150.00
ITBP	100.00	68.00	75.00	100.00	100.00
SSB	150.00	17.76	69.00	70.00	70.00
Assam Rifles	200.00	350.00	200.00	350.00	350.00
Army	120.00	150.00	179.00	180.00	180.00
Total	950.00	848.26	600.00	1000.00	1000.00

Annexure-VII

[Refer para 2.137]

**Details of funds released under scheme for Modernization of State
Police Forces as on 31.12.2016**

(₹ in crore)

State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Arunachal Pradesh	2.00	10.77	9.69	2.85	0.29
Assam	13.41	59.93	43.29	1.98	1.97
Manipur	4.85	20.64	28.45	7.31	7.38
Meghalaya	1.91	8.12	6.98	0.28	0.13
Mizoram	6.40	17.92	19.03	4.34	4.81
Nagaland	5.46	33.88	31.39	11.41	10.70
Sikkim	0.90	5.09	3.57	0.13	0.13
Tripura	3.99	20.19	22.69	5.16	0.47
Jammu & Kashmir	22.47	101.00	105.17	35.88	24.63
Himachal Pradesh	1.78	7.10	5.75	0.44	5.22
Uttarakhand	3.61	12.89	8.81	3.74	5.45
Total	66.78	297.53	284.82	73.52	61.18

Annexure-VIII

[Refer Para 2.137]

Details of funds released under the scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces as on 31.12.2016

(₹ in crore)

Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Andhra Pradesh	21.31	85.92	54.17	32.56	14.27
Bihar	15.03	55.99	49.08	26.57	16.31
Chhattisgarh	4.93	30.88	37.36	14.24	0.73
Goa	0.52	2.76	1.86	0.13	0.08
Gujarat	12.99	78.43	72.65	23.75	27.42
Haryana	6.06	21.61	28.25	14.74	11.89
Jharkhand	4.67	29.86	34.52	22.44	0.69
Karnataka	19.49	77.50	103.65	39.45	11.99
Kerala	8.19	48.26	42.00	2.01	1.21
Madhya Pradesh	13.78	61.37	58.18	26.80	16.52
Maharashtra	29.63	92.93	76.65	50.88	7.95
Odisha	7.92	53.71	42.92	19.46	15.44
Punjab	8.34	30.50	38.13	20.67	17.46
Rajasthan	15.88	62.83	102.50	34.18	30.79
Tamil Nadu	17.70	69.95	85.74	63.90	26.74
Tripura	3.99	20.19	22.69	7.00	0.59
Uttar Pradesh	32.10	176.08	169.23	69.99	4.73
West Bengal	14.68	62.24	47.40	35.52	9.34
Total	237.21	1061.01	1066.98	504.29	214.15

Annexure-IX

[Refer Para 7.2]

Sl. No.	UNION TERRITORY	AREA (In Sq. KM)	POPULATION (2011 Census)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,249	3,79,944
2.	Chandigarh	114	10,54,686
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	3,42,853
4.	Daman & 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	2,00,83,522

Annexure-X

[Refer Para 7.2]

Name of UTs	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17
	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE
Puducherry							
Plan	814.00	788.00	788.00	744.01	694.01	694.00	762.00
Non-Plan	585.00	585.00	585.00	628.00	678.00	678.00	628.00
NCT of Delhi							
Plan	325.00	325.00	325.00	394.99	444.89	444.88	413.00
Non-Plan	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	345.00

Details of National Guidelines released by NDMA (abridged)

S. No.	National Disaster Management Guidelines on	Month and year of release
1	Management of Earthquake	April, 2007
2	Management of Chemical Disasters	April, 2007
3	Preparation of State Disaster Management Plans	July, 2007
4	Management of Medical Preparedness and Mass Casualty Management	October, 2007
5	Management of Floods	January, 2008
6	Management of Cyclones	April, 2008
7	Management of Biological Disasters	July, 2008
8	Management of Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies	February, 2009
9	Management of Landslides and Snow Avalanches	June, 2009
10	Management of Chemical (Terrorism) Disasters	June, 2009
11	Psycho-social support and mental health services in disasters	December, 2009
12	Incident Response System	July, 2010
13	Management of Tsunamis	August, 2010
14	Management of Urban Flooding	September, 2010
15	Management of Drought	September, 2010
16	National Disaster Management Information and Communication System	February, 2012
17	Scaling, Type of Equipment and Training of Fire Services	April, 2012
18	Seismic Retrofitting of Deficient Buildings and Structures	June, 2014
19	Minimum Standards of Relief	-
20	School Safety Policy	February, 2016
21	Hospital Safety	February, 2016
22	Preparation of Action Plan - Prevention and Management of Heat Wave	2016

List of face-to-face training programmes conducted by NIDM during April
2016 - December 2016

Sl. No.	Title of Course	Venue	Date (s)	Course Faculty	No of Participants
1	ToT on Village Disaster Management Plan	HIPA Shimla	27.06.2016 to 01.07.2016	Sushma Guleria Shekher Chaturvedi	31
2	ToT course on IRS	NIDM	11.07.2016 to 15.07.2016	P.K. Pathak	34
3	Control Measures for Landslides	CBRI Roorkee	18.07.2016 to 22.07.2016	Surya Parkash	31
4	Disaster Management for Senior & Middle level Officials of Power Sector	CESC, Kolkata	29.07.2016 to 30.07.2016	R. K. Singh P. K. Pathak Shekher Chaturvedi	58
5	ToT on School Safety	NIDM	01.08.2016 to 05.08.2016	Ritu Raj Amir Ali Khan	36
6	IRS: Basic & Intermediate	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	08.08.2016 to 12.08.2016	P.K. Pathak R. K. Singh	64
7	ToT on Mainstreaming DRR into City Development Plans	YASHADA Maharashtra	29.08.2016 to 31.08.2016	C. Bandyopadhyay Shekher Chaturvedi	14
8	Landslide Risk Mitigation and Management in South Asia officials of SAARC Countries	NIDM	29.08.2016 to 02.09.2016	Dr. Surya Parkash	22
9	Rapid Visual Screening of built-up facilities (for Earthquake Risk)	ATI Manipur	05.09.2016 to 09.09.2016	C. Ghosh Amir Ali Khan	31
10	IRS: Planning Section Chief	NIDM	05.09.2016 to 09.09.2016	P.K. Pathak	19
11	Mainstreaming DRR into development with respect to ULBs	ATI West Bengal	05.09.2016 to 09.09.2016	C. Bandyopadhyay Shekher Chaturvedi	24
12	Mainstreaming DRR into Sustainable Development Planning jointly with UNESCAP	NIDM	13.09.2016 to 16.09.2016	Anil K. Gupta Ajinder Walia	32
13	Role of Forestry sector in disaster management	FRI Dehradun	19.09.2016 to 23.09.2016	A.D. Kaushik Anil K. Gupta	29

Sl. No.	Title of Course	Venue	Date (s)	Course Faculty	No of Participants
14	Gender and Disaster Management	NIDM	19.09.2016 to 23.09.2016	Ajinder Walia Ritu Raj	26
15	Disaster Management for Monastery	Rumtek, Sikkim	21.09.2016 to 23.09.2016	R. K. Singh C. Bandyopadhyay	45
16	Earthquake Disaster/ Structural behaviour/ Building bye-laws for Councilors of Imphal Municipal Council	SAT, Manipur	22.09.2016 to 23.09.2016	Prof. Chandan Ghosh Amir Ali Khan	61
17	Regional Training Programme on Flood Risk Management for officials of SAARC Countries	NIDM	26.09.2016 to 30.09. 2016	Dr. Surya Parkash	16
18	Rapid Visual Screening of built-up facilities (for Earthquake Risk)	NIT Silchar	04.10.2016 to 06.10.2016	C. Ghosh Amir Ali Khan	74
19	Incident Response System	HIPA Shimla	13.10.2016 to 15.10.2016	P. K. Pathak	25
20	Formulation of District Disaster Management Plan	SIRD U.P.	21.11.2016 to 25.11.2016	Shekher Chaturvedi C. Bandyopadhyay	72
21	Regional Training programme on Coastal zone Management and Disaster Risk Reduction for SAARC Countries	NIDM	21.11.2016 to 25.11.2016	Dr. Surya Parkash	24
22	ToT on School Safety	NIDM	28.11.2016 to 02.12.2016	Ritu Raj A.D. Kaushik	23
23	ToT course on IRS- Incident Commander	NIDM	05.12.2016 to 06.12.2016	P.K. Pathak	25
24	Rapid Visual Screening of built-up facilities (for Earthquake Risk)	AASC, Guwahati	06.12.2016 to 08.12.2016	C. Ghosh Amir Ali Khan	31
25	ToT course on IRS Operation Section Chief	NIDM	07.12.2016 to 09.12.2016	P.K. Pathak	24
26	Crowd Management: Stampede Risk Reduction	CGAA, Chhattisgarh	28.12.2016 to 30.12.2016	Shekher Chaturvedi	36
				Total	907

**List of Web based Online Courses conducted by NIDM during
April 2016 – December, 2016**

Sl. No.	Title of Course	Duration	No. of Participants
1	1 st Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework	01.08.2016 to 11.09.2016	30
2	2 nd Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework	15.08.2016 to 25.09.2016	34
3	3 rd Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework	16.09.2016 to 28.10.2016	41
4	Climate Change and Disaster Risk	07.11.2016 to 04.12.2016	24
5	Risk Identification, Assessment and Analysis	07.11.2016 to 04.12.2016	24
6	Earthquake Risk Reduction	07.11.2016 to 04.12.2016	20
Total			173

[Refer Para 10.56]

Statement showing State-wise details of damage due to Cyclonic storm / flash floods / floods / landslides / cloudburst etc. during 2016-17

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	19	--	3351	0.46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	41	15671	354	0.02
3	Assam	44	3191	66887	2.35
4	Bihar	243	5383	129922	3.72
5	Chhattisgarh	09	15	694	2.98
6	Goa	--	--	119	--
7	Gujarat	85	252	128	--
8	Haryana	03	--	08	--
9	Himachal Pr.	40	136	2283	0.20
10	J & K	03	--	--	--
11	Jharkhand	08	--	1483	--
12	Karnataka	48	183	23654	3.78
13	Kerala	48	56	5770	0.017
14	Madhya Pradesh	184	400	80000	--
15	Maharashtra	145	1035	8164	0.15
16	Manipur	--	--	49436	0.018
17	Meghalaya	04	--	--	--
18	Nagaland	--	1200	3537	--
19	Odisha	03	--	--	--
20	Punjab	12	--	98	0.005
21	Rajasthan	82	635	15010	--
22	Sikkim	13	2090	361	0.018
23	Tamil Nadu	06	--	--	--
24	Telangana	46	6535	19435	1.23
25	Tripura	05	01	937	--
26	Uttar Pradesh	82	287	46793	5.97
27	Uttarakhand	114	1575	3324	0.10
28	West Bengal	200	3320	84765	4.48
29	Puducherry	--	--	05	--
Total:-		1,487	41,965	5,46,518	25.49

(Provisional) As on 31.12.2016

State Disaster Relief Fund during 2015-2020 (Total)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. 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-XVI

[Refer Para No.10.65]

Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF / NDRF during 2016-2017

As on 31.12.2016

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	346.50	115.50	462.00	173.25	--	344.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.50	5.50	55.00	24.75	24.75	51.06
3.	Assam	434.70	48.30	483.00	217.35	217.35	--
4.	Bihar	369.00	123.00	492.00	184.50	184.50	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	189.75	63.25	253.00	94.875	--	313.385
6.	Goa	3.00	1.00	4.00	1.50	--	--
7.	Gujarat	555.00	185.00	740.00	277.50	--	--
8.	Haryana	242.25	80.75	323.00	236.625	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	223.20	24.80	248.00	111.60	111.60	81.22
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	241.20	26.80	268.00	120.60	--	--
11.	Jharkhand	286.50	95.50	382.00	143.25	--	--
12.	Karnataka	217.50	72.50	290.00	108.75	108.75	606.98
13.	Kerala	145.50	48.50	194.00	72.75	--	--
14.	Madhya Pradesh	690.75	230.25	921.00	345.375	--	863.81
15.	Maharashtra	1167.75	389.25	1557.00	583.875	--	2224.78
16.	Manipur	18.00	2.00	20.00	9.00	--	14.65
17.	Meghalaya	22.50	2.50	25.00	11.25	11.25	--
18.	Mizoram	16.20	1.80	18.00	8.10	--	--
19.	Nagaland	9.00	1.00	10.00	4.50	4.50	0.965
20.	Odisha	588.75	196.25	785.00	294.375	294.375	425.66
21.	Punjab	306.75	102.25	409.00	153.375	--	--
22.	Rajasthan	868.50	289.50	1158.00	434.25	434.25	990.82

23.	Sikkim	29.70	3.30	33.00	14.85	14.85	--
24.	Tamil Nadu	534.75	178.25	713.00	267.375	--	365.67
25.	Telangana	216.00	72.00	288.00	108.00	--	328.16
26.	Tripura	29.70	3.30	33.00	14.85	--	--
27.	Uttar Pradesh	531.75	177.25	709.00	265.875	--	1053.01
28.	Uttarakhand	198.00	22.00	220.00	99.00	--	--
29.	West Bengal	406.50	135.50	542.00	203.25	203.25	275.82
	Total	8938.20	2696.80	11635.00	4584.60	1624.28	7940.867

Note:- Installment of Centre's share of SDRF is released to State Government subject to submission of utilization certificate, Annual Report etc.

Details of Datasets released on the basis of Census 2011

Houselisting & Housing Census

1. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for all households
2. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Scheduled Castes (SCs) Households
3. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Scheduled Tribes (STs) Households
4. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Female headed households
5. Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets for Slum households

Population Census

6. Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) showing total population, child population (0-6 years), literates, workers by sex and residence: upto 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)
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 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. Population Attending Educational Institutions by completed Educational Level, age & Sex (C-11).
115. Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers and those Marginal Workers, Non-Workers seeking available for Work classified by Educational level and Sex (B-3).
116. 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 (B-3 SC).
117. 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(B-3 ST).
118. Main Workers by Educational Level, Age and Sex (B-9).
119. Other Workers by distance from Residence to place of work and mode of travel to place of work (B-28).
120. Ever married women by number of children ever born, number of male and female children ever born and number of surviving children by Sex (F-13).
121. Currently married women by number of children ever born, number of male and female children ever born and number of surviving children by Sex (F-14).
122. Non-Workers by Main Activity, Educational Level and Sex (B-15).
123. Marginal Workers and Non Workers seeking/ Available for Work classified by Educational Level, Age and Sex (B-16).
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
127. Religious Community by Age and Sex, 2011 (C-15)
128. Educational Level by Age and Sex for Population Age 7 and Above (for Each Tribes Separately) (ST-8).
129. Educational Level by Sex for Population Age 7 and Above (for Each Tribes Separately) (ST-8 APPENDIX)
130. Population Attending Educational Institutions by Age, Sex and Type of Educational Institution (for Each Tribes Separately) (ST-9)

131. Population Age 5-19 Attending School / College by Economic Activity Status and Sex (for Each Tribes Separately) (ST-10)
132. Educational Level by Age and Sex for Population Age 7 and Above (for Each Caste Separately) (SC-8)
133. Educational Level by Sex for Population Age 7 and Above (for Each Caste Separately) (SC-8 APPENDIX)
134. Population Attending Educational Institutions by Age, Sex and Type of Educational Institution (for Each Caste Separately) (SC-9)
135. Population Age 5-19 Attending School/ College by Economic Activity Status and Sex (for Each Caste Separately) (SC-10)
136. Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity, Religious Community and Total Children Ever Born by Sex (F-2)
137. Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Religious Community, Number of Surviving Children and Total Surviving Children by Sex (F-6)
138. Number of Women and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Religious Community, Number of Births Last year by Sex and Birth Order. (F10)
139. Households by Religion, Sex of the Head of Household and Household Size (HH-7).
140. Marginal Workers and Non-workers seeking / available for work classified by educational level, age and sex (for each Caste separately) (SC-5).
141. Marginal Workers and Non-workers seeking / available for work classified by educational level, age and sex (for each Tribe separately) (ST-5).
142. Scheduled Caste Population by Religious Community (For each Caste separately) (SC-14)
143. Scheduled Tribe Population by Religious Community (For each Tribe separately) (ST-14)
144. Number of Women and Ever Married Women by present age, Parity, Educational Level and total Children Ever born by Sex (F-3).
145. Number of Women and Ever Married Women by present age, Educational Level, Number of Surviving Children and total Surviving Children by Sex (F-7).
146. Number of Women and Currently Married Women by present age, Number of births last year by Sex and Birth Order (F-11).
147. Details of religions shown under 'Other Religions and Persuasion' in Main table ST-14 (ST-14(Appendix)).
148. Ever Married and Currently Married Population by Age at Marriage, Duration of Marriage and Religious Community (C-5).
149. Ever married and Currently Married Population by Age at Marriage, Duration of Marriage and Educational level (C-6).
150. Ever Married and Currently Married Population by Age at Marriage, Duration of Marriage, Category of Economic Activity (C-7).
151. Main Workers, Marginal Workers, Non-workers and Marginal Workers, Non-Workers seeking / available for work classified by Age, Sex and Religious Community (B-2).

152. Marginal Workers by Main Non-Economic Activity, Age, Sex and Religious Community (B-12).
153. Non-Workers by Main Non-Economic Activity, Age, Sex and Religious Community (B-14).
154. Disabled Population by Type of Disability, Educational Level and Sex (C-29).
155. Details of Religious Communities shown under 'Other Religions and Persuasions' in main table C-1 (C-1 (Appendix)).
156. Details of Sects / Beliefs / Religions clubbed under Specific Religious Communities (C-1(Annexure)).
157. Marital Status by Religious Community and Sex (C-03).
158. Marital Status by Religious Community, Age and Sex (C-03(Appendix)).
159. Educational Level by Religious Community and Sex for Population age 7 and above (C-9).
160. Total Population age 5-19 attending / Not attending educational institutions by economic activity status and sex (C-12).
161. Population age 5-19 attending / Not attending educational institutions by economic activity status and sex for Scheduled Caste (C-12 SC).
162. Population age 5-19 attending / Not attending educational institutions by economic activity status and sex for Scheduled Tribes (C-12 ST).
163. Total Population age 5-19 not attending educational institutions by economic activity status and sex (C-12 A).
164. Population age 5-19 not attending educational institutions by economic activity status and sex for Scheduled Caste (C-12 SC A).
165. Population age 5-19 not attending educational institutions by economic activity status and sex for Scheduled Tribes (C-12 ST A).
166. Number of Villages, Towns, Households, Population and Area (A-1).
167. Disabled Population in Ages 5-19 attending School / College by Type of Disability and Sex (C-22).
168. Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Parity, Economic Activity and Total Children Ever Born by Sex (F-4).
169. Number of Women and Ever Married Women by Present Age, Economic Activity, Number of Surviving Children and Total Surviving Children by Sex (F-8).
170. Number of Women and Currently Married Women by Present Age, Economic Activity, Number of Births Last Year by Sex and Birth Order (F-12).
171. Migrants by Place of Last Residence Age, Sex, Reason for Migration and Duration of Residence (Provisional D-5).

Estimated Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 2015

India/ States/ Union Territories	Birth rate			Death rate			Natural growth rate			Infant mortality rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
India	20.8	22.4	17.3	6.5	7.1	5.4	14.3	15.4	11.9	37	41	25
Bigger States												
Andhra Pradesh	16.8	17.1	16.1	7.1	7.9	5.0	9.7	9.1	11.1	37	41	26
Assam	22.0	23.2	15.3	7.1	7.4	5.1	15.0	15.8	10.2	47	50	25
Bihar	26.3	27.1	20.6	6.2	6.3	5.1	20.1	20.8	15.5	42	42	44
Chhattisgarh	23.2	24.8	18.3	7.5	8.1	5.6	15.7	16.7	12.7	41	43	32
Delhi	16.4	17.9	16.4	3.6	4.3	3.5	12.8	13.5	12.8	18	27	18
Gujarat	20.4	22.4	18.0	6.1	6.5	5.6	14.3	15.9	12.4	33	41	21
Haryana	20.9	22.3	18.4	6.1	6.3	5.7	14.8	16.0	12.7	36	39	30
Jammu & Kashmir	16.2	18.0	10.7	4.9	5.1	4.4	11.3	13.0	6.3	26	27	24
Jharkhand	23.5	25.0	19.2	5.8	6.1	4.9	17.7	18.8	14.3	32	35	22
Karnataka	17.9	18.8	16.5	6.6	7.7	5.0	11.3	11.1	11.4	28	30	23
Kerala	14.8	14.8	14.8	6.6	6.7	6.4	8.2	8.1	8.4	12	13	10
Madhya Pradesh	25.5	27.6	19.7	7.5	8.1	5.9	17.9	19.5	13.8	50	54	34
Maharashtra	16.3	16.6	15.9	5.8	6.6	4.7	10.5	10.0	11.2	21	26	14
Odisha	19.2	20.3	14.1	7.6	7.9	6.3	11.6	12.4	7.8	46	48	35
Punjab	15.2	15.9	14.2	6.2	6.9	5.1	9.1	9.0	9.1	23	24	20
Rajasthan	24.8	25.7	22.0	6.3	6.7	5.2	18.5	19.0	16.8	43	48	27
Tamil Nadu	15.2	15.3	15.2	6.7	7.6	6.0	8.5	7.7	9.2	19	22	16
Telangana	17.8	18.2	17.2	6.5	7.5	4.9	11.3	10.7	12.3	34	37	27
Uttar Pradesh	26.7	27.9	23.0	7.2	7.7	5.7	19.5	20.2	17.2	46	48	36

Uttarakhand	17.8	18.0	17.1	6.4	6.8	5.6	11.4	11.3	11.5	34	31	44
West Bengal	15.5	17.3	11.6	5.9	5.8	6.2	9.6	11.5	5.4	26	27	24
Smaller States												
Arunachal Pradesh	18.8	19.5	15.3	6.0	6.5	3.7	12.7	13.0	11.6	30	32	19
Goa	12.7	12.3	13.1	6.4	7.6	5.5	6.3	4.7	7.6	9	8	10
Himachal Pradesh	16.3	16.8	10.6	6.6	6.8	4.2	9.7	10.0	6.4	28	28	18
Manipur	14.4	14.4	14.5	4.0	3.9	4.2	10.4	10.5	10.3	9	10	8
Meghalaya	23.7	25.7	15.0	7.4	7.8	5.5	16.3	17.9	9.5	42	44	34
Mizoram	16.2	19.3	13.0	4.2	5.2	3.3	12.0	14.1	9.8	32	39	22
Nagaland	14.8	15.0	14.6	3.0	3.2	2.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	12	11	15
Sikkim	17.0	15.9	18.7	5.0	5.9	3.5	12.0	10.0	15.2	18	20	14
Tripura	14.7	15.7	12.3	5.2	4.9	6.0	9.5	10.8	6.3	20	19	25
Union Territories												
A & N Islands	12.0	12.8	10.8	5.0	4.8	5.3	7.0	8.0	5.5	20	18	23
Chandigarh	13.7	23.0	13.5	4.4	3.1	4.4	9.3	19.8	9.1	21	10	22
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25.5	21.2	28.9	3.9	4.5	3.5	21.5	16.7	25.4	21	29	14
Daman & Diu	17.1	17.1	17.1	4.7	5.4	4.5	12.4	11.7	12.6	18	14	20
Lakshadweep	14.7	18.2	13.9	6.2	9.5	5.5	8.5	8.8	8.4	20	20	20
Puducherry	13.8	13.8	13.9	6.8	8.5	6.2	7.0	5.3	7.6	11	18	7

Note: Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-yearly period 2012-14.
 * : Estimate of Jammu & Kashmir excludes the Jhelum Valley Natural Division.

**Expectation of life at birth by sex and residence,
India and bigger States, 2010-14**

(in years)

India & bigger States	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India	67.9	66.4	69.6	66.7	65.1	68.4	71.5	70.0	73.2
Andhra Pradesh	68.5	66.3	70.8	66.9	64.6	69.3	72.8	70.7	75.2
Assam	63.9	62.7	65.5	63.0	61.9	64.6	70.3	69.1	71.8
Bihar	68.1	67.8	68.4	67.8	67.5	68.1	70.7	70.2	71.3
Chhattisgarh	64.8	63.3	66.3	64.2	62.8	65.5	68.1	66.1	70.2
Delhi	73.2	72.0	74.7	71.2	69.5	72.9	73.5	72.3	75.0
Gujarat	68.7	66.6	71.0	67.1	64.6	70.0	71.3	69.9	72.9
Haryana	68.6	66.3	71.3	67.7	65.2	70.8	70.6	68.9	72.5
Himachal Pradesh	71.6	69.3	74.1	71.2	68.8	73.8	76.3	75.2	77.8
Jammu & Kashmir	72.6	70.9	74.9	71.6	70.2	73.6	76.2	73.6	79.6
Jharkhand	66.6	66.2	66.9	65.6	65.4	65.8	71.5	70.5	72.6
Karnataka	68.8	66.9	70.8	67.3	65.1	69.6	71.9	70.5	73.3
Kerala	74.9	72.0	77.8	74.9	71.7	78.1	75.0	72.7	77.1
Madhya Pradesh	64.2	62.5	66.0	63.0	61.3	65.0	68.9	67.4	70.6
Maharashtra	71.6	69.9	73.6	70.4	68.4	72.4	73.5	71.9	75.2
Odisha	65.8	64.7	67.1	65.2	64.1	66.5	69.8	68.7	71.0
Punjab	71.6	69.7	73.8	70.4	68.5	72.4	73.7	71.6	76.2
Rajasthan	67.7	65.5	70.2	67.0	64.6	69.7	70.5	69.0	72.2
Tamil Nadu	70.6	68.6	72.7	69.2	67.2	71.3	72.5	70.5	74.5
Uttar Pradesh	64.1	62.9	65.4	63.3	62.1	64.7	67.8	66.8	68.9
Uttrakhand	71.7	69.1	74.5	71.0	68.0	74.3	74.1	73.3	75.0
West Bengal	70.2	68.9	71.6	69.4	68.0	70.8	72.2	71.0	73.6
* : India includes all States/UT's									
Note: 1. Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana.									

2. The data is not published for smaller states and UTs, due to small sample size.

Details of Outstanding Inspection Paras in respect of All Organizations under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs as on 31.12.2016

Sl. No.	Name of Organization	No. of Inspection Paras Outstanding as on 01.01.2016	No. of Inspection Paras received during 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016.	No. of Inspection Paras settled during 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016	No. of Inspection Paras Outstanding as 31.12.2016
1	A & N Islands	1660	415	201	1874
2	Assam Rifles	123	57	56	124
3	B P R & D	13	0	2	11
4	B S F	279	321	223	377
5	C I S F	351	103	129	325
6	C R P F	153	10	24	139
7	Chandigarh	1313	112	94	1331
8	D & N Haveli	142	22	0	164
9	D o L	25	22	17	30
10	Daman & Diu	299	528	89	738
11	I B	100	49	49	100
12	I T B P	136	70	89	117
13	Lakshadweep	673	62	195	540
14	M H A (P)	54	11	33	32
15	N C R B	9	0	1	8
16	N I C F S	13	0	0	13
17	N P A	8	0	1	7
18	N S G	60	9	15	54
19	R G I	309	33	77	265
Total		5720	1824	1295	6249

[Refer Para 15.47]

**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 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	2	5	0
		Report No. 32 of 2015 Para 2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 3.2.4, 3.2.5 Report No. 18 of 2015 Para 8.2, 8.3 Entire Report No. 35 of 2015	Report No. 32 of 2015 3.1.1 to 3.1.4, 3.2.3	Report No. 32. Of 2015 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 3.2.1	

Outstanding Performance Audit Observations/Paras Of C&Ag Atr As On 31.12.2016
Report No. 24 of 2016 Union Government (Civil) Union Territories without Legislatures- Compliance Audit Observations Laid in Parliament on 12th August - 2016
Andaman and Nicobar Administration
Creation of tourist accommodations and other infrastructures at Andaman and Nicobar Islands
<p>1. Tourism Department failed to complete 20 out of 26 projects approved by Government of India. Violation of financial rules and failure to plan and implement projects properly resulted in unwarranted and excessive payment of advances, delays in issue of work order leading to abandonment of work, unfruitful expenditure, blocking of funds and procurement of outlived vessel without any techno economic feasibility study.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Para 2.1)</p>
Avoidable payment of ₹ 1.09 crore to contractors
<p>2. Failure of Andaman Public Works Department (APWD) to include the relevant clause in the Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) for reduction in the price of steel procured from secondary producers instead of primary producers and to correctly calculate escalation on steel for payment as per rules resulted in avoidable payment of ₹ 1.09 crore to the contractors.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Para 2.2)</p>
3. Irregular payment of ₹ 31.26 lakh
<p>Directorate of Health Services routinely paid, without verification, conveyance allowance intended to compensate for visits by eligible doctors outside duty hours. This resulted in irregular payment of a minimum of ₹ 31.26 lakh.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Para 2.3)</p>
Union Territory, Chandigarh
Solid Waste Management by Municipal Corporation Chandigarh (UT)
<p>1. Violation of the Management of Solid Wastes (MSW) Rules by Municipal Corporation Chandigarh (MCC) resulted in non-segregation of wastes of different categories, disposal of biodegradable waste in unscientific manner, and non-monitoring of air and ground water quality. In addition, MCC incurred in fructuous expenditure of ₹ 2.99 crore in non-utilization of sanitary landfill with leachate collection tank. Further, the private partners sold Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) commercially in violation of MoU.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Para 2.4)</p>
Irregular payment of Service Tax
<p>2. Department of Forests and Wildlife, Chandigarh Administration irregularly paid service tax of ₹ 2.94 crore to contractors, contrary to the notification of Ministry of Finance.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Para 2.5)</p>
Injudicious release of funds
<p>3. Department of Social Welfare, UT Chandigarh made an annual release to Chandigarh Housing Board without requirement or demand and without ensuring the availability of land. This resulted in blockage of ₹ 2.40 crore.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Para 2.6)</p>

Union Territory, Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Working of Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT D&NH)

The District Panchayat, Silvassa is yet to frame 51 Rules and seven Bye Laws relating to various functions of the PRIs under Regulation, 2012. The D&NH Administration has developed twelve functions fully and six functions partially to the DP as against 29 functions envisaged in the Regulation. Participation of Gram Sabhas was inadequate. Lapses were found in tender procedure and implementation of schemes. Property tax assessment and collection systems were deficient.

(Para 2.7)

Union Territory, Daman and Diu

Blocking of funds of ₹ 7.00 crore

1. Public Works Department, Daman & Diu irregularly withdrew and deposited (September 2011) ₹ 7.00 Crore with Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation (OIDC) for purchase of ready built flat at Mumbai. The proposal was unsuccessful and was dropped in September 2014. At the instance of Audit, the amount was refunded by OIDC (April 2015), but no interest has been paid.

(Para 2.8)

Idle investment due to non-utilization of Road Sweeper Machine costing ₹95.68 lakh

2. Failure of Daman Municipal Corporation to finalize the annual maintenance contract since the purchase of Road Sweeper Machine in 2008 has resulted in the machine costing ₹95.68 lakh remaining out of operation since January 2010.

(Para 2.9)

Union Territory, Lakshadweep

Irregular parking of Government funds and loss of interest

1. Poor financial management by Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration led to parking of ₹ 11.23 crore to ₹ 41.64 crore outside Government account, resulting in loss of interest of ₹ 8.16 crore.

(Para 2.10)

Blocking of funds, recovery at the instance of audit and short recovery of interest

2. In violation of rules, Union Territory, Lakshadweep deposited ₹ 8.39 crore in 2010-11 with Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited for procurement of two long liners without adequate feasibility study, resulting in blocking of funds. On this being pointed out by Audit, the amount was refunded by LDCL in March 2015 along with interest, which however was short-assessed.

(Para 2.11)

Blocking of Government funds

3. Disbursement of Government funds before initiation of land acquisition process resulted in blocking of ₹ 5.75 crore for more than 6 years and ₹ 14 crore from March 2014, without achieving the objectives.

(Para 2.12)

Andaman and Nicobar Administration

Embezzlement of ₹ 51.42 lakh

Failure of the Drawing and Disbursing Officer to periodically reconcile the accounts and furnish the bank reconciliation statements to the Pay and Accounts Officer, as required under the Civil Accounts Manual, resulted in embezzlement of ₹ 51.42 lakh.

(Para 3.1)

Union Territory Chandigarh**Expenditure without Parliamentary approval and unauthorized retention of departmental receipts outside the Consolidated Fund of India**

1. Police Department, Union Territory Chandigarh spent ₹ 1.25 crore on police recruitment between 2013-14 and 2016-17 by operating bank accounts with receipts amounting to ₹ 10.24 crore, in contravention of Constitutional provisions and Financial Rules.

(Para 3.2)

Profitability of operations of hotels in Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited

2. Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO) has not formulated a long term business strategy to improve the operational efficiency of its hotels. The hotels did not practice dynamic pricing, contrary to industrial practice. CITCO unnecessarily collected luxury tax on food and drinks from its customers. In variance to industry practice CITCO distributed five *per cent* of banquet collections to its hotel staff. Staff deployment is in excess of norms. CITCO has not formulated detailed Standard Operating Procedures. No efforts were made to inform customers that online bookings secured a discount of 20 *per cent*. Undue delay in renovation of Hotel Mount view caused substantial loss of business. Despite suggestion of the Board, no energy audit was conducted.

(Para 4.1)

**Report No. 11 of 2016-Union Government (Civil) Compliance Audit
Observations Laid in Parliament on 2nd August-2016****Ministry of Home Affairs****National Disaster Management Authority****Poor planning led to unfruitful expenditure**

1. The action of the Ministry to set up National Disaster Response Academy by merging two existing institutions was in deviation to its earlier decision to establish the Academy on a independent plot of land. As a result of poor planning, NDMA had incurred an additional expenditure of ₹ 2.48 crore on account of cost escalation. Further, the entire expenditure of ₹ 8.61 crore incurred on purchase of land has been rendered unfruitful.

(Paragraph No. 9.1)

Unfruitful Expenditure

2. Ministry of Home Affairs decided to establish Central Academy for Police Training at Bhopal in March 2009. As the project encountered delays, the Ministry decided to construct pre-fabricated structures to conduct trainings. However, even this move proved injudicious as no training could be organized in these structures due to various reasons such as remote locality, lack of security arrangements etc. leading to unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 10.13 crore on their construction.

(Paragraph No. 9.2)

STATUS OF MOST RECENT AND IMPORTANT AUDIT OBSERVATIONS
PERTAINING TO MHA AS ON 31.12.2016

Sl. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Present Status
Report No.24 of 2016 - Union Government (Civil) Union Territories without Legislature - Compliance Audit Observation Laid in Parliament on 12th August 2016			
1	2.1	Tourism Department failed to complete 20 out of 26 projects approved by Government of India. Violation of financial rules and failure to plan and implement projects properly resulted in unwarranted and excessive payment of advances, delays in issue of work order leading to abandonment of work, unfruitful expenditure, blocking of funds and procurement of outlived vessel without any techno economic feasibility study.	UT Division, vide OM No.15039/261/2016-UT (Coord.) dated 25.11.2016 informed that ATNs on various sub-paras have been received and combined ATNs is being prepared.
2	2.2	Failure of Andaman Public Works Department (APWD) to include the relevant clause in the Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) for reduction in the price of steel procured from secondary producers instead of primary producers and to correctly calculate escalation on steel for payment as per rules resulted in avoidable payment of ₹ 1.09 crore to the contractors.	UT Division, vide OM No.15039/261/2016-UT (Coord.) dated 25.11.2016 informed that Draft ATN has been received from A&N Administration and the same is under examination.
3	2.3	Directorate of Health Services routinely paid, without verification, conveyance allowance intended to compensate for visits by eligible doctors outside duty hours. This resulted in irregular payment of a minimum of ₹ 31.26 lakh.	UT Division, vide OM No. U-15039/261/2016-UT (Coord) dated 29.08.2016 forwarded the Report to UT Administrations to prepare ATN.
4	2.4	Violation of the Management of Solid Wastes (MSW) Rules by Municipal Corporation Chandigarh (MCC) resulted in non-segregation of wastes of different categories, disposal of biodegradable waste in unscientific manner, and non-monitoring of air and ground water quality. In addition, MCC incurred in fructuous expenditure of ₹ 2.99 crore in non-utilization of sanitary landfill with leachate collection tank. Further, the private partners sold refused derived fuel (RDF) commercially in violation of MoU.	Audit, vide UO No. RR/6-71/2016-17/1021 dated 25.11.2016 asked UT Division to prepare ATN in review format.

Sl. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Present Status
5	2.5	Department of Forests and Wildlife, Chandigarh Administration irregularly paid service tax of ₹ 2.94 crore to contractors, contrary to the notification of Ministry of Finance.	UT Division, vide OM No. U-15039/261/2016-UT (Coord) dated 29.08.2016 forwarded the Report to UT Administrations to prepare ATN.
6	2.6	Department of Social Welfare, UT Chandigarh made an annual release to Chandigarh Housing Board without requirement or demand and without ensuring the availability of land. This resulted in blockage of ₹ 2.40 crore.	UT Division, vide OM No. U-15039/261/2016-UT (Coord) dated 29.08.2016 forwarded the Report to UT Administrations to prepare ATN.
7	2.7	The District Panchayat, Silvassa is yet to frame 51 Rules and seven Bye Laws relating to various functions of the PRIs under Regulation, 2012. The D&NH Administration has developed twelve functions fully and six functions partially to the DP as against 29 functions envisaged in the Regulation. Participation of Gram Sabhas was inadequate. Lapses were found in tender procedure and implementation of schemes. Property tax assessment and collection systems were deficient.	UT Division, vide OM No.15039/261/2016-UT (Coord.) dated 25.11.2016 informed that ATN received from DNH Administration is under process.
8	2.8	Public Works Department, Daman & Diu irregularly withdrew and deposited (September 2011) ₹ 7.00 Crore with Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation (OIDC) for purchase of ready built flat at Mumbai. The proposal was unsuccessful and was dropped in September 2014. At the instance of Audit, the amount was refunded by OIDC (April 2015), but no interest has been paid.	UT Division, vide letter No. U-13034/61/2016-DD/DNH dated 02.11.2016 sent Draft ATN to Audit for vetting.
9	2.9	Failure of Daman Municipal Corporation to finalize the annual maintenance contract since the purchase of Road Sweeper Machine in 2008 has resulted in the machine costing ₹ 95.68 lakh remaining out of operation since January 2010.	UT Division, vide OM No. U-15039/261/2016-UT (Coord) dated 29.08.2016 forwarded the Report to UT Administrations to prepare ATN.
10	2.10	Poor financial management by Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration led to parking of ₹ 11.23 crore to ₹ 41.64 crore outside Government account, resulting in loss of interest of ₹ 8.16 crore.	UT Division, vide OM No.15039/261/2016-UT (Coord.) dated 25.11.2016 informed that ATN received from Lakshadweep Administration is under examination.

Sl. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Present Status
11	2.11	In violation of rules, Union Territory, Lakshadweep deposited ₹8.39 crore in 2010-11 with Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited for procurement of two long liners without adequate feasibility study, resulting in blocking of funds. On this being pointed out by Audit, the amount was refunded by LDCL in March 2015 along with interest, which however was short-assessed.	UT Division, vide letter No.15039/35/2016-ANL dated 13.12.2016 sent Draft ATN to Audit for vetting.
12	2.12	Disbursement of Government funds before initiation of land acquisition process resulted in blocking of ₹ 5.75 crore for more than 6 years and ₹ 14 crore from March 2014, without achieving the objectives.	UT Division, vide OM No.15039/261/2016-UT (Coord.) dated 25.11.2016 informed that ATN received from Lakshadweep Administration is under examination.
13	3.1	Failure of the Drawing and Disbursing Officer to periodically reconcile the accounts and furnish the bank reconciliation statements to the Pay and Accounts Officer, as required under the Civil Accounts Manual, resulted in embezzlement of ₹ 51.42 lakh.	UT Division, vide letter No. U-15029/33/2016-ANL dated 25.11.2016 asked A&N Administration to submit Revised ATN. Reminder to A&N Admin by UT Division on 29.12.2016.
14	3.2	Police Department, Union Territory Chandigarh spent ₹1.25 crore on police recruitment between 2013-14 and 2016-17 by operating bank accounts with receipts amounting to ₹ 10.24 crore, in contravention of Constitutional provisions and Financial Rules.	UT Division, vide OM No. U-15039/261/2016-UT (Coord) dated 29.08.2016 forwarded the Report to UT Administrations to prepare ATN.
15	4.1	Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO) has not formulated a long term business strategy to improve the operational efficiency of its hotels. The hotels did not practice dynamic pricing, contrary to industrial practice. CITCO unnecessarily collected luxury tax on food and drinks from its customers. In variance to industry practice CITCO distributed five <i>per cent</i> of banquet collections to its hotel staff. Staff deployment is in excess of norms. CITCO has not formulated detailed Standard Operating Procedures. No efforts were made to inform customers that online bookings secured a discount of 20 <i>per cent</i> . Undue delay in renovation of Hotel Mount view caused substantial loss of business. Despite suggestion of the Board, no energy audit was conducted.	UT Division, vide OM No. U-15039/261/2016-UT (Coord) dated 29.08.2016 forwarded the Report to UT Administrations to prepare ATN.
Report No.11 of 2016 - Union Government (Civil) Compliance Audit Observation Laid in Parliament on 2nd August 2016			

Sl. No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Present Status
16	9.1	The action of the Ministry to set up National Disaster Response Academy by merging two existing institutions was in deviation to its earlier decision to establish the Academy on a independent plot of land. As a result of poor planning, NDMA had incurred an additional expenditure of ₹ 2.48 crore on account of cost escalation. Further, the entire expenditure of ₹ 8.61 crore incurred on purchase of land has been rendered unfruitful.	ATN, duly vetted by Audit sent to Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance, vide OM No. 6-1/2016-NDRF dated 18.11.2016.
17	9.2	Ministry of Home Affairs decided to establish Central Academy for Police Training at Bhopal in March 2009. As the project encountered delays, the Ministry decided to construct pre-fabricated structures to conduct trainings. However, even this move proved injudicious as no training could be organized in these structures due to various reasons such as remote locality, lack of security arrangements etc. leading to unfruitful expenditure of ₹ 10.13 crore on their construction.	P-I Division, vide OM No.23012/26/2015-PC (Part-I) dated 30.12.2016 sent Draft ATN to Audit for vetting.



Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs